

The Role Of The Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center And Poor Households In Supporting Food-Independent South Sumatra Movement

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Abstract

*The Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center is considered to be important in the agricultural development of South Sumatra. The multifaceted role of the program shows the indispensable contribution to the region as a crucial data and information center, hub for agricultural development initiatives, learning center, agribusiness consultation facility, and center for partnership network development. Across the 17 regencies/cities in South Sumatra, there are 196 Agricultural Extension Centers actively contributing to the landscape. Therefore, this research aimed to (1) describe the implementation of the Kostratani agricultural extension center and the poor households' roles in supporting the South Sumatra Movement for Food Independence program, (2) analyze factors related to the implementation of agricultural extension center role and poor households in supporting the program. The results show that (1) the implementation of the Kostratani agricultural extension center role in South Sumatra is in the medium category with an index of 75.81%. The roles of being an information data and an agricultural development center are characterized as high, while the remaining three indicators are in the medium category. Simultaneously, the implementation of the role played by poor households is categorized as medium, with an index of 69.6%. (2) There is a significant positive correlation between the Kostratani agricultural extension center and the roles of poor households in the food-independent South Sumatra movement program with an R2 value of 0.838**. (3) Based on Kostratani agricultural extension center, 4 indicators have a significant positive correlation, namely the role as data and information center, center for agricultural development, learning center, and center for partnership networks.*

Keywords: *Kostratani, South Sumatra Food Independent, Poor Households.*

INTRODUCTION

Development in the Agricultural Extension Center is carried out to meet national food needs and availability, as well as increase exports of products. The role of the program is very strategic in determining the success of development through coordination, synergy, and consistency with activities¹ in the sub-district. The existence of strong extension institutions in sub-districts monitors agricultural development programs in realizing food sovereignty and farmer welfare.

According to Wundari (2015), one of the important factors contributing to agricultural development is information. Extension is a collection of actions carried out gradually and consistently until there are changes in behavior, such as knowledge, attitudes, and abilities (Sulandjati et al., 2021). In this context, extension workers should have adequate and up-to-date information about different practices before educating and training

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farmers in agricultural methods and techniques. (Mgendi et al., 2019) stated that local governments were expected to establish a policy environment and institutional framework supporting technology transfer to benefit rural farmers. Progress in transferring technology in accordance with socio-economic conditions has long been recognized as an obstacle in accelerating agricultural development. In this context, sustainable agricultural development requires cooperation between local, regional, and central levels (Sunawan, 2021). The central government and development partners should provide more human, financial, and logistical resources for the delivery of agricultural extension to increase productivity and income (Abbeam et al., 2018).

The implementation of the extension strengthens the development of advanced and modern agriculture, as well as empowers the main and business actors. This increases motivation, potential for providing opportunities, as well as awareness and mentoring (Permentan No.03, 2019). Access to agricultural extension increases farmers' income by 40.2% (Rokhani et al., 2021). Extension services have experienced changes and transformations over time, specifically since the 1980s, and continue to be in a transition period. However, most people view the service as a government instrument to promote techniques for increased production (Rivera and Qamar 2013). Extension workers who link agricultural institutions should have adequate and up-to-date information before informing and training farmers in methods and techniques. These individuals need innovation in searching for information, followed by extension services and the role of workers (Wulandari; 2015), as well as strengthening local extension by human and material resources (Dhehibi et al., 2020). Furthermore, extension requires new capacities at the individual, organizational, and environmental levels to reflect the role of agricultural development (David, 2014). According to Khairunnisa et al (2021), the role of instructors is very good in conducting duties as catalysts, communicators, consultants, and organizers in the good category of motivators, educators, and facilitators. Meanwhile, extension workers are expected to assist farmers in increasing agricultural production to improve welfare (Inten et al., 2017).

Sriati et al (2020) stated that the role of an assistant or instructor included managing the group and coordinating activities within the Association of Farmer Groups. Therefore, the extent of dynamism within a farmer group significantly influences the active engagement of members. This participation is dependent on the group's dynamic level and shaped by the performance and roles assumed by companions, as well as the individual characteristics of members. Farmers residing in remote areas face a lack of essential facilities, hindering the ability to integrate the latest technological advancements into farming practices. The intervention of extension workers in rural areas becomes important to bridge the gap and facilitate the adoption of modern agricultural techniques (Ababaw, 2020). For example, training for farmers conducted by extension workers is very influential and the result is an increase in knowledge, motivation, skills, and abilities of the target audience (participants) regarding management and business development strategies (Sriati et al., 2021).

The utilization of agricultural instructors is important and should be carried out with due consideration (Fiaz et al., 2016). From the perspective of farmers, performance is good in implementing extension programs, specifically providing information and technology regarding farming (Munier et al., 2019). In this context, agricultural instructors are required to play a role in maintaining the sustainability of agribusiness by increasing knowledge, skills, and attitudes (Awarudin et al., 2020). According to Aremu et al. (2015), farmers are also empowered with the knowledge, attitudes, and practices needed to increase productivity and welfare. The traditional view in developing countries is very focused on increasing production, yields, farmers, and technology.

Indraningsih et al. (2016) stated that agricultural extension workers were expected to diagnose problems, as well as build and maintain relationships with farmers. Agricultural extension plays a role in increasing farmers' knowledge of technology and new information. The role of providing knowledge can function as a process of disseminating information, providing explanations, as well as changing farmer behavior and educational processes.

The Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center should be supported by solid institutions, professional staff, and the implementation of Information Technology-based extension functions to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of farming. Therefore,

agricultural business production can increase the productivity, production, income, and welfare of farmers. Based on Simluhtan 2022 data, the number of Agricultural Extension Centers in Ogan Komering Ulu Timur (OKUT), Lahat Regency, and Palembang City is 20, 14, and 4 units with 470, 308, and 112 instructors, respectively. The Agricultural Extension Center aims to produce competent human resources to develop strong businesses, better farming, and living, as well as a healthier environment (Putra et al., 2018).

The effects of poverty in Indonesia affect cities and villages in rural areas. The South Sumatra Provincial Government is determined to reduce poverty while focusing on its position as a national food basket. To realize the objective, the Governor of South Sumatra, Herman Deru, launched the Mandiri Pangan program, namely the South Sumatra Mandiri Pangan Movement. This movement was launched at the Sungai Lematang Plaza, Lahat Regency on Thursday, December 02, 2021. The number of target villages for the movement is 3,240 spread across 241 sub-districts with a total of 81,000 poor households.

In 2022, the Governor of South Sumatra issued regulation number 22 concerning the implementation of food independence. This regulation aims to a) assist households and communities in providing food and nutritional sources through optimizing sustainable use of yard land, b) increase awareness, role, and participation of the community in realizing diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe food consumption patterns while changing consumptive behavior to achieve good nutritional status, c) increase the availability, affordability and utilization of food in meeting household needs, d) reduce expenditure at the household level, and increase income through market-oriented food provision (Pergub No.22 Tahun 2022).

In South Sumatra Province, the area for food cultivation and horticulture was 2.1 million with the largest contribution from OKUT Regency (Prasada et al. 2018). The agricultural and plantation sector in Lahat Regency is more than half or 52.31% as the highest contributor to the plantation subsector (Badan Pusat Statistik Lahat, 2017). Furthermore, urban areas such as Palembang have agricultural areas to support development in South Sumatra Province. Urban agriculture is one of the key components of developing a sustainable community food system and the problem of food insecurity can be reduced when designed appropriately. The prevailing trends and challenges confronting agriculture and the broader food system necessitate a transformative approach to the handling of food production, trade, consumption, disposal, and recycling. This extends to reevaluating the interconnectedness of the food system with other systems, such as energy and urban areas (Borrello et al., 2016).

From the description above, this research aimed to (1) describe the implementation of Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center and Poor Households in supporting the South Sumatra Food Independent Movement Program, (2) analyze factors related to the implementation of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center and the role of poor households in supporting the program. To make the food movement a success, many influencing factors include the Agricultural Extension Center, agricultural instructors, and the roles of poor households. The center should have functions and roles as (1) data and information, (2) agricultural development movements, (3) learning center, (4) agribusiness consultation center, and (5) network development center partnership (Permentan No. 49, 2019). Meanwhile, the role of Poor Households in the activities of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement is: 1) Providing a place, 2) Maintaining or cultivating sustainably.

RESEARCH METHOD

The locations of the research were carried out in OKUT Regency, Lahat and Palembang City with a focus on the Agricultural Extension Center located in the selected sub-district area using a survey method. Meanwhile, the sampling method was a disproportionate stratified random sampling. Data collection was conducted through interviews using questionnaires from the relevant parties/agencies.

The research was performed using the survey method, with a multistage sampling technique. These three locations represented the type of agriculture in South Sumatra, namely food crop farming and horticulture, plantation, and urban farming. For each district, 4 Agricultural Extension Centers were taken which received the South Sumatra Food

Independence Movement program. Therefore, there were 12 Agricultural Extension Centers, and each took a sample of 10 Poor Households. The total sample was 120 poor households and 12 field agricultural extension workers. Data were analyzed descriptively and the relationship between variables was obtained using the Spearman Rank Correlation Test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Characteristics of Poor Households

The main target of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program is poor households registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data. The National Development Planning Agency defines poverty as a condition where a person or group of people is unable to fulfill basic rights to maintain and develop a useful life. Basic rights include meeting the needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, and natural resources, as well as the environment, feeling safe from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in social and political life. The elimination of poverty is crucial since the concept signifies a state of inadequate prosperity characterized by unmet economic needs (Qardhawi, 2017).

A total of three main values determine the level of poverty, namely: 1) standard of living, with the assumption that because the level of health is low, more than 30% of the population of underdeveloped countries cannot possibly live more than 40 years. 2) Basic education level, measured by the percentage of the adult population who are illiterate, with a certain emphasis, such as the loss of educational rights for women. 3) The level of economic capacity, is measured by the percentage of the population who do not have access to health facilities and clean water as well as the percentage of malnourished children under 5 years (Aprilia, 2018). The data on the characteristics of Poor Households as samples were taken from OKUT and Lahat Regencies, as well as Palembang City, as presented in the following Table:

Table 2. Data on the characteristics of poor households in the research sample.

No	Characteristics	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Education		
	No School - Completed elementary school	65	54,2
	Completed junior high school	28	23,3
	Completed senior high school	26	21,7
	Bachelor	1	0,8
2	Job		
	Farmer	66	55
	Trader	3	2,5
	Laborer	31	25,8
	Housewife	18	15
	Self-employed	2	1,7
3	Age		
	23-41	29	24,2
	42-59	58	48,3
	60-77	33	27,5
4	Number of Family Members		
	1-3	36	30,0
	4-6	73	60,8
	7-8	11	9,2
5	Monthly income		
	500.000-2.330.000	99	82,5
	2.340.000-4.170.000	20	16,7
	4,180.000-6.000.000	1	0,8

Based on Table 2, the highest level of education is at the elementary school level, namely 65 people or 54.2% of the total sample of Poor Households. The level of education in OKUT and Lahat regencies, as well as Palembang City, is not good enough. According to Rahbiah et al, (2023), there is a need to increase knowledge and understanding for farmers in terms of managing farming by providing counseling and assistance to farmers.

The types of livelihood of poor households as respondents in OKUT and Lahat Regencies, as well as Palembang City, are mostly farmers, namely 66 people or a percentage of 55% of the total livelihoods. According to Castro et al, (2023) the lack of human resources who work as farmers cause poor product quality and production.

Respondents' ages varied from 23 to 77 years and the highest age was 42 to 59 years old with a percentage of 48.3%. Based on the results, the majority of respondents in OKUT and Lahat Regencies, as well as Palembang City, are in the productive age category and the farming can be carried out optimally.

The number of family members of respondents is 4 to 6 people or the equivalent of 60.8%. The family income of Poor Households in OKUT and Lahat Regencies, as well as Palembang City, is 500,000 to 2,330,000 or the equivalent of 82.5%. Enhancement of household food security can be achieved through the augmentation of income sources for agricultural workers, the promotion of economic activities in rural communities, the broadening of access to community education, and the augmentation of knowledge (Ruhjana et al., 2020).

B. The Role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center and Poor Households

The Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as the center of the kostratani movement in the sub-district needs to optimize the duties, functions, and roles through the use of information and communication technology to accelerate the achievement of national food sovereignty. The role includes: 1) Agricultural data and information center, comprising agricultural statistical data and human resources presented in the Agricultural Operation Room (AOR) and submitted to Agricultural War Room (AWR) at Komando Strategis Pembangunan Pertanian (KOSTRATANI), 2) Center for agricultural development movements in coordinating and synchronizing to synergize strategic agricultural and food development programs, 3) Learning center to increase the capacity of agricultural human resources, through a teaching and learning process in the form of technical guidance, 4) Agribusiness consultation center as a place for consultation with main and business actors including related agencies/institutions, and 5) Partnership network development center as a place to develop business partnerships between key and business actors with other parties (Permentan No. 13 2019). The Agricultural Extension Center as the center for agricultural development movements and services in the sub-district, needs to optimize the duties, functions, and role by strengthening data and information with an Information Technology-based system. Komando Strategis Pembangunan Pertanian (KOSTRATANI) is the center of the movement that determines the success of agricultural development through coordination, synergy, and consistency with the development activities in the sub-district.

According to Pakpahan (2021), Kostratani strengthens the role of increasing the capacity and competence of extension workers through thematic training, organizing agricultural extension and strengthening village extension post institutions, as well as monitoring field coordination. The primary field-level role is conducted by Kostratani, stationed in the sub-district. Kostratani serves as the focal point through which the government optimizes the functions of the Agricultural Extension Center. Therefore, assessments are conducted to control the effectiveness of Kostratani in fulfilling agricultural extension center responsibilities, with evaluating the inclusion of Poor Households in the South Sumatra Independent Food movement:

Table 3. Score of Implementation of the Role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center (BPP), and the Role of Poor Households (RTM) in the South Sumatra Food Independent Movement

No	BPP	The role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) supports the South Sumatra Food Independent Movement as					Role of BPP in Total	Role of RTM
		A	B	C	D	E		
		30-90	13-39	17-51	5-15	7-21		
1	Gandus	80 (88,9)	35 (89,7)	46 (90,2)	9 (60,0)	13 (61,9)	183 (84,7)	49 (74,4)
2	Seberang Ulu	62 (68,9)	36 (92,3)	44 (86,3)	10 (66,7)	18 (85,7)	170 (78,7)	42 (63,6)
3	Talang	72 (80,0)	28 (71,8)	37 (72,5)	10 (66,7)	10 (47,6)	157 (72,7)	47 (71,2)
4	Betutu	63 (70,0)	31 (79,5)	41 (80,4)	10 (66,7)	14 (58,3)	159 (73,6)	46 (69,7)
5	Sekojo	49 (54,4)	13 (33,3)	25 (49,0)	10 (66,7)	7 (33,3)	104 (48,1)	39 (59,1)
6	Gumay Talang	82 (91,1)	37 (94,9)	35 (68,6)	15(100)	15 (71,4)	184 (85,2)	47 (71,2)
7	Kikim Tengah	60 (66,6)	34 (87,2)	38 (74,5)	7 (46,7)	7 (33,3)	146 (67,6)	42 (63,6)
8	Pinang	86 (95,6)	37 (94,9)	51 (100)	15 (100)	19 (90,5)	208 (96,3)	50 (75,8)
9	Kikim Barat	79 (86,7)	32 (82,1)	47 (92,2)	7 (46,7)	21 (100)	186 (86,1)	50 (75,8)
10	Buay Madang	78 (86,7)	39 (100)	42 (82,4)	10 (66,7)	10 (47,6)	179 (82,9)	50 (75,8)
11	Belintang Madang Raya	64 (72,2)	23 (59,9)	29 (56,9)	9 (60,0)	14 (66,7)	140 (64,8)	45 (68,2)
12	Buay Pemuka Bangsa Raja	74 (82,2)	24 (61,5)	32 (62,7)	10 (66,7)	10 (47,6)	150 (69,4)	44 (66,7)
	Betung	70,75 (78,6)	30,75 (78,9)	38,92 (76,3)	10,17 (67,8)	13,17 (62,7)	163,77 (75,81)	45,92 (69,6)
	Average Score (Index/ Criteria)	(T)	(T)	(T)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

Description : A information data center, B agricultural development center, C learning center, D agribusiness consulting center, and E partnership networking center. The role of the Agricultural Extension Center is expressed with a score and achievement index in percent.

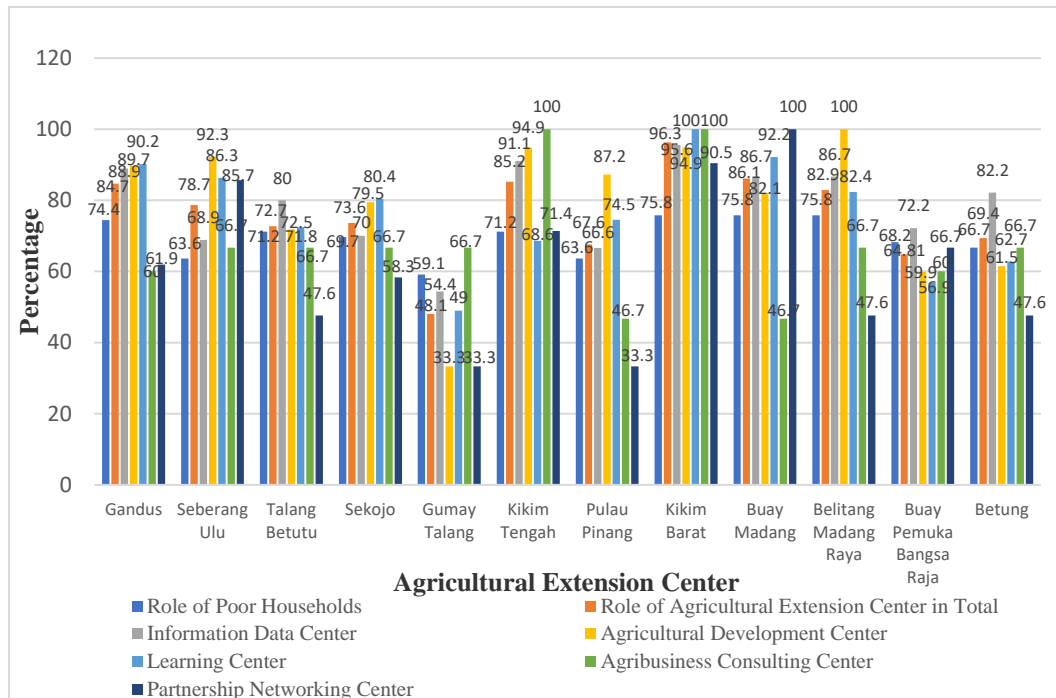


Figure 1. Graph of Poor Households and the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center roles

Based on data from Table 3 and Figure 1, the role of Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center in supporting the South Sumatra Food Independent Movement is in the medium category with an index score of 75.81%. The implementation as a data and information center is in the high category with an index of 78.6%. The highest is the West Kikim Lahat Agricultural Extension Center and Kikim Tengah Lahat with an index of 95.6% and 91.1%. This supports all activities at the Agricultural Extension Center, for extension and other activities of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement. The lowest score was at the Gumay Talang Agricultural Extension Center with an index of 54.4%. This can be caused by various factors, such as a lack of young extension workers as data collectors or infrastructure suggestions. According to Pakpahan et al, (2021), the level of the Agricultural Extension Center role as a data and information center for farmers in supporting the Kostratani program is very high, with influencing factors such as the role of extension workers, institutions, Information Technology experts, and farmer participation.

The role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center, namely the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as a center for Agricultural Development, is in the high category with an index of 78.9%. Therefore, the activities carried out lead to synergy in agricultural development within the sub-district. The highest score was at the Belitang Madang Raya Agricultural Extension Center, OKUT regency with an index of 100%, and at the Central Kikim Agricultural Extension Center, West Kikim, Lahat regency with an index of 94.9%. The execution of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center's role as a hub for agricultural development has been effectively and efficiently accomplished. The coordination of planning and implementation of activities with both the regency and sub-districts is well synchronized. Meanwhile, the implementation as the lowest agricultural development center is the Gumay Talang Agricultural Extension Center, Lahat Regency with an index of 33.3%, and the Buay Pemuka Bangsa Raja Agricultural Extension Center, OKUT Regency with an index of 59.9%. The deficiency in infrastructure facilities at the two centers persists due to an insufficiently secured environment.

Sukadi et al, (2022) explained that the implementation of Kostratani activities as the center of the agricultural development movement was under the program indicators. The Agricultural Extension Center plays an important role in coordinating assistance and supervising development initiatives. Furthermore, it enhances synergy among extension workers and other functional technical officers, leveraging Kostratani facilities. The center collaborates in managing agricultural development movements at the sub-district level while synergizing with the roles and support provided by Kostrada, Kostrawil, and Kostranas.

In the third role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center, namely the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as a learning center, the score is in the high category at the West Kikir and Buay Madang Agricultural Extension Centers with an index of 100% and 92.2%, respectively. Therefore, the Agricultural Extension Center provides a comprehensive array of learning activities for farmers, including Field Schools, training sessions, and access to cultivation materials. Farmers engage in a structured learning process that includes theoretical knowledge, practical application, and instruction on appropriate technologies. The implementation of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as the lowest learning center is Gumay Talang Agricultural Extension Center, Lahat Regency with an index of 49%, and the Buay Pemuka Bangsa Raja Agricultural Extension Center, OKUT Regency with an index of 56.9%. There is still a lack of infrastructure facilities due to the lack of a safe environment at the Agricultural Extension Center. According to Nefi et al. (2023), the volume of learning activities at the Payakumbuh Sub-district Agricultural Extension Center has increased through Information Technology. Training for farmers and officers facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture is carried out online through teleconference or Zoom meetings. Some of the training includes TOT for officers and 1 million farmers carried out by the Agricultural Extension Center using an infocus projector.

The fourth Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center, specifically functioning as an agribusiness consultation center, has achieved a moderate score, registering an index of 67.8%. The West Kikim Agricultural Extension Center and the Central Kikim Agricultural Extension Center have attained the highest scores, both recording an index of 100%. Therefore, the agribusiness consultation activities at the two Agricultural Extension Centers are effectively operational. Consultation rooms and available agricultural extension officers facilitate the provision of services, ensuring that farmers can receive comprehensive agribusiness consultations. The implementation of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as the lowest consultation center is Pulau Pinang Agricultural Extension Center, Lahat Regency with an index of 46.7%, and the Buay Madang Agricultural Extension Center, OKUT Regency with an index of 46.7%. These centers have not prepared a special consultation room and officers to receive farmer consultations. According to Sukadi (2022), the Agricultural Extension Center plays the role of holding agribusiness consultations for key players and business actors by facilitating rooms, extension workers, and other technical officers acting as facilitators.

The fifth role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center, namely the Center for Partnership Network Development, tends to be smaller than the other 4 roles. The score is in the medium category, namely an index of 62.7%, and the highest shows that the center for developing partnership networks is running well. Meanwhile, the implementation of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as the center for developing a partnership network is the lowest at the Pulau Pinang Regency Lahat and the Gumay Talang Agricultural Extension Centers with an index of 33.3% and 33.3%, respectively. According to Pratiwi et al, (2022), the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center as an aspect of the partnership network has been running well and needs to be improved in preparing business meeting plans between the main and business actors.

The role of Poor Households in supporting the activities of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement is in the medium category with an index of 69.6%. The index is 75.8% in several Agricultural Extension Centers such as West Kikim, Lahat Regency, Buay Madang, and Belitang Madang Raya Agricultural Extension Centers, OKUT Regency. The lowest is at Gumay Talang, BPP Pulau Pinang, Lahat Regency, and the Seberang Ulu Agricultural Extension Centers with an index of 59.1%, 63.6%, and 63.6%, respectively. The characteristics of poor households engaged in the South Sumatra

Movement for Food Independence show that 54.2% possess educational attainment below the elementary school level. Therefore, a significant majority, accounting for more than half of the total sample, has limited educational qualifications. The limited educational background contributes to a lack of knowledge about the activity program and implementation rules in the field. The presence of agricultural instructors in each target area plays a crucial role in facilitating effective learning about agricultural cultivation. Meanwhile, 55% of poor households are engaged in farming, significantly increasing the activities of South Sumatra Movement for Food Independence. Considering the farming experience of the households, the agricultural cultivation process can be well-executed with the support and guidance provided by instructors. In terms of age, the poor households implementing the South Sumatra Mandiri Pangan activities are on average productive ages between 42 and 59. The number of family members classified as dependents is moderate, with an average ranging from 4 to 6 individuals, constituting 60.8% of the households. This demographic characteristic contributes to the success of South Sumatra Mandiri Pangan activities. Moreover, a substantial majority, accounting for 82.5%, have incomes below Rp. 2,330,000 and are promoted to engage in additional side businesses to meet daily needs. According to Febriansyah et al (2018), the Independent Food Village Program has played a very good role in increasing farmers' income significantly. Pininta et al, (2018) stated that land ownership and assistance influenced the level of welfare of households participating in the Independent Food Village Program. In this context, ownership of large areas of land and optimal exploitation can provide maximum production results. Similarly, assistance is needed because program participants have low education, which reflects the increase in human resources.

Table 4. Correlation between Spearman Ranking Indicators/sub-variables concerning The role of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center and Poor Households (RTM) in the South Sumatra Movement Program for Independent Food in South Sumatra 2023

		RTM	Data Center	Development	Learning	Consultant	Partner Network	The role of BPP
RTM	Person Correlation	1	.893*	.630*	.688*	.231	.516	.838*
	Sig. (2-tailed)							
	N	12	.00012	.02812	.01312	.47112	.08612	.00112
Data Center	Person Correlation	.893*	1	.650*	.616*	.447	.510	.885*
	Sig. (2-tailed)							
	N	.00012	12	.02212	.03312	.14712	.09012	.00012
Development	Person Correlation	.630*	.650*	1	.799**	.250	.445	.864*
	Sig. (2-tailed)							
	N	.02812	.02212	12	.00212	.43312	.14712	.00012
Learning	Person Correlation	.688*	.616*	.799*	1	.103	.650*	.872*
	Sig. (2-tailed)							
	N	.01312	.03312	.00212	12	.74912	.02212	.00012
Consultant	Person Correlation	.231	.447	.250	.103	1	.258	.414
	Sig. (2-tailed)							
	N	.47112	.14512	.43312	.74912	12	.41812	.18112

Partner Network	Person Correlation	.516	.510	.445	.650*	.258	1	.704*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.086	.090	.147	.022	.418		.011
	N	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
The role of BPP	Person Correlation	.838*	.885*	.864*	.872**	.414	.704*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.000	.181	.011	
	N	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

** . Correlation is Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

* . Correlation is Significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Based on Table 4, the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis between the role of Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center and Poor Households in supporting the South Sumatra Mandiri Pangan activity program are significantly correlated. Therefore, 83.8% of the increase in the role of Poor Households can be explained. The roles of Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center and Poor Households are directly proportional in supporting the South Sumatra Food Independent Movement. Meanwhile, Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center plays various roles when systematically examining the support provided to poor households for South Sumatra Movement for Food Independence program. This serves as a data and information center, showing a positive correlation of 0.893 with poor households. The functions as an agricultural development center, showing a significant positive correlation of 0.630. The Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center also operates as a learning center, establishing a substantial positive correlation of 0.688 with poor households. Moreover, it serves as an agribusiness consultation center, showing a positive correlation of 0.231 with poor households. In the role as a development center for partnership networks, the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center shows a positive correlation of 0.516. Therefore, data and information, agricultural development, and learning centers with poor households have a significant positive correlation. The agribusiness consultation and partnership network development centers with poor households have a positive correlation with the South Sumatra Movement for Food Independent Program.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Kostratani Agricultural Extension Center role in South Sumatra was in the medium category with an index of 75.81%. Based on 5 indicators, the role of Kostratani agricultural extension, data and information, as well as agricultural development movement centers was in the high category, while other indicators were in the medium category.

The role of Poor Households in supporting the activities of the South Sumatra Movement for Food Independence was in the medium category with an index of 69.6%. Generally, the characteristics of poor households, namely education, employment, age, number of family members, and income played a positive role, as well as supporting the success of the program activities of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement.

There was a significant positive correlation between the Agricultural Extension Center and Poor Households in the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement program with a value of Rs 0.838**. A total of 4 indicators had a significant positive correlation, namely the role of data and information, agricultural development, learning, and partnership network centers.

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