IMPLEMENTATION OF KOSTRATANI PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICE GEGERBITUNG, SUKABUMI DISTRICT

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Strategic Command for Agricultural Development (Kostratani) program as part of agricultural development efforts at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) of Gegerbitung Sub-district, Sukabumi District. The Kostratani program is an initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture designed to strengthen the role of BPP as a data and information center, agricultural development movement center, technology learning center, agribusiness consulting center, and network and partnership development center. This study used a survey method with a quantitative descriptive approach, which was complemented by primary and secondary data analysis. The results showed that the implementation of the lKostratani program at BPP Gegerbitung has been running quite well. Agricultural extension officers have played an active role in assisting farmers, implementing field schools, and utilizing information and communication technology. However, there are still some obstacles such as limited digital facilities and lack of further training for extension workers. The findings are expected to be an input in strengthening the institutional capacity of BPP and increasing the effectiveness of agricultural development programs at the sub-district level.
Keywords:Implementation, Kostratani, Agricultural extension, Agricultural development.

1 Introduction

Kostratani, also known as the Strategic Command for Agricultural Development, is a program of the Ministry of Agriculture that aims to improve the function of the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) as a data, information, technology, consulting, and agribusiness network center at the sub-district level[1]. The program aims to accelerate the transformation of modern agriculture, increase productivity, and support national food security. The Kostratani program has been implemented by the BPP of Gegerbitung District in Sukabumi Regency. However, limited resources and inter-institutional coordination are some of the obstacles that hinder its implementation[2]. The purpose of this study is to start the success of the Kostratani program at BPP Gegerbitung. Another goal is to find obstacles and opportunities for improvement to support agricultural development at the sub-district level.[3]

2 Research method

The method used is a survey method with a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were obtained from in-depth interviews with agricultural extension workers and farmers, as well as through documentation studies and field observations[4]. The location determination was carried out purposively at BPP Gegerbitung. The main instruments are interview guides and BPP performance evaluation sheets according to Kostratani's five main roles[5].

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2.1 Research Location and Time

This research was carried out purposively[6]at BPP Gegerbitung District, Sukabumi Regency. The selection of the location is based on the active involvement of BPP Gegerbitung in the implementation of the kostratani program and its status as an Intermediate BPP[7]. The field research was carried out for approximately two months, from January to February 2025.
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2.2 Types of Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

1.   The data used in this study consisted of;

Primary data, which was obtained directly from the resource persons through in-depth interviews with agricultural extension workers, the head of BPP.

Secondary data, obtained from official documents such as BPP monitoring forms, internal program reports, Simluhtan (Agricultural Extension Information System), and other relevant library sources[8].

2.   Some of the techniques used in data collection are:

In-depth interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner with key information to obtain information related to the implementation of the five main roles of kostratani, obstacles to implementation, and perceptions of their impact[5].

The documentation study was carried out on BPP reporting documents, monitoring forms, and technical policies from the Ministry of Agriculture related to the implementation of kostratani.

Field observation[9], was carried out to see firsthand the condition of BPP facilities and infrastructure, the implementation of learning activities, and the interaction between extension workers and farmers

2.3 Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out using descriptive content analysis, which is grouping data based on themes or categories related to the five main roles of kostratani. Data from the results of interviews and observations were coded manually and compared with secondary data as a form of triangulation. The results of the analysis were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to develop strategic recommendations to strengthen the role of BPP in the future.

3   Results and discussion

This study evaluates the implementation of the Kostratani program at the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) of Gegerbitung District, Sukabumi Regency[10]. The evaluation was carried out based on the five main roles of BPP Kostratani according to the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, field observations, and analysis of monitoring documents. BPP Gegerbitung has utilized digital systems such as Simluhtan, AWR (Agriculture War Room), and laporanutama.pertanian.go.id for data and information centers, although it still faces internet network constraints and limited ICT facilities[11].

As the center of the agricultural development movement, BPP implements various programs of the Ministry of Agriculture such as Propaktani and Sikomandan, but it is still limited to certain areas. As a learning center, activities such as Field Schools and group visits are routinely carried out, but only reach some farmer groups[12]. Extension workers have also provided agribusiness consulting, although marketing information and access to financing are still limited. In terms of networking, cooperation with millennial farmers and saprotan shops has been carried out, but collaboration with the private sector such as banking has not been optimal[13].

In general, BPP Gegerbitung showed good performance in carrying out most of Kostratani's functions. However, several challenges are still found, including limited digital facilities, uneven capacity of extension human resources, and low synergy with the private sector[14]. These findings reinforce the need to strengthen extension capacity, improve infrastructure, and improve partnership networks to support the success of the Kostratani program in a sustainable manner[15].

4 Conclusion and recommendation

The performance of agricultural extension workers at BPP Gegerbitung is quite good, with farmer assistance, training activities, and digital data management. However, the implementation of Kostratani's five main roles has not been running optimally due to limited infrastructure and lack of advanced training. The main obstacles identified are limited ICT facilities, uneven human resource capacity, and lack of strategic partnerships. Synergy between the central and regional governments is needed, as well as institutional strengthening of BPP.

The recommendations submitted include: (1) Increasing the capacity of extension workers through continuous training, (2) Procurement of ICT facilities such as projectors and stable internet networks, (3) Strengthening partnership networks with the private sector, and (4) Periodic evaluation of the implementation of the five main roles of Kostratani.

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