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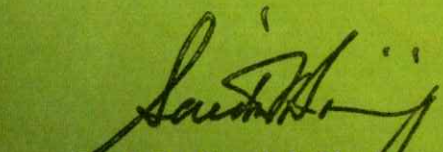
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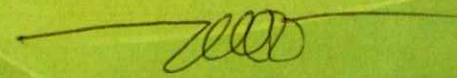
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# THE ROLES OF PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY ACCELERATION FIELD SCHOOL (SL-AEP) TO INCREASE FARMER INCOME IN SUKABUMI REGENCY, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

One of the causes of slow agricultural development in Indonesia is the human resources, in this case is farmers. Farmers are identical with the impression of dirty, shabby, and have a vague future. The profession of farmers shows the profession of having a low wage, apprehensive, hazy, traditional and no prestige. It is so natural because most of farmers in rural area are less educated, less skilled and having no enough financial capital.

The Productive Economy Acceleration Field School (SL-AEP) is an effort of Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency to improve the quality of farmers in terms of education, skill and financial capital. The general objective of SL – AEP activities is to increase the productive economy skill of targeted group in the working age.

The targets of Post – SL activities are the productive age of poor society (15 – 55 years old) whose business are gained through field school of Bale Motekar program (educating the skilled and labored person). In the SL – AEP program, farmers are not only trained with the skill of farmer business but also given the knowledge about a clean and healthy lifestyle as well as get equivalence education in accordance with learning packages (package A, B or C). Therefore after following this program, farmers will receive skill certificate and diploma equivalence.

The output of SL – AEP is a trained and skilled farmer as targeted group, the increased knowledge of a clean and healthy life, and improving education through equality. While the success rate is measured by the increase in accretion income so it has the impacts on improving farmers' welfare.

The research of SL – AEP was conducted in some *Poksar* (targeted groups) spreading in Sukabumi Regency during the period of 2007 – 2009. The result of research showed that after SL- AEP conducted, the income of the farmers is improving as an impact of the educational and skill increase. The achievement of SL – AEP in the District of Sukabumi is proven by the improvement of human development index.

**Keywords:** Field School, Income, Farmer.



## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Research Background

Agricultural sector has a low social position in society although the political potency is actually high today. Farmers are identical with the impression of dirty, shabby, and have a vague future. The profession of farmers shows the profession of having a low wage, apprehensive, hazy, traditional and no prestige. Such condition causes people leave the profession. Young generation in village prefers choosing a profession of labor in factory or go to other countries to choosing a profession of farmers in their village. Therefore, it is possible that our country would be loss of farmers in the future.

According to Iskandar Andi Nuhung (2003), the slow agricultural development in Indonesia is caused by : (1) technological issue; (2) Institutional issue; (3) Management and Post-harvest issue; (4) financial capital issue; (5) marketing issue; (6) the quality of human resources issue; (7) coordination issue; (8) infrastructure issue; (9) information issue; (10) licensing issue; (11) area issue and (12) development and counseling issues. These are different from Jamil Munasif (2005) who highlights the human resources as the cause of agricultural condition today. It is the issue of low creativity and the incapability of working hard (Sukmawani, 2011).

Apart from the number of issues in agricultural sector, human resource issue is the main factor in which we must concern since the main key for success (anything) is the human itself. Any attempt or activity would not be successful if the human resource is not ready in spite of their good programs or plans. According to James Scott (1993), farmer is a person who lives with a certain moral basic called as "farmer's economic moral". Scott says that farmer heads toward the norms, gives priority to the safety than takes a risk. Such characteristics are influenced by knowledge, skill and education which are relatively low to most of farmers in rural area. While according to Mosher (1965), spirit and strong will are the machine. All the individual's tasks in developing agriculture are done by human. The number of energy used for the task depends on how great the spirit to the task and how strong the will to do it well and successfully.

Generally, rural areas have some characteristics, for examples most of people in rural areas work in the agricultural sector, the productivity rate of labor is still low, the poverty rate is relatively high, the capability of human resources is limited especially in the knowledge and technology mastery as well as the environment quality of rural areas settlement which are relatively low. The number of population which gets significantly increasing makes the increasing of work. However, the area of land for agribusiness is relatively less so that the absorption of employees in the sector of agriculture gets no productive. As the result, the income obtained will be lower and the rural society will be trapped in the circle of poverty.

Based on the region characteristics, Sukabumi Regency has a good potency for agricultural development. Most of the population job in Sukabumi Regency is farmer so that the agriculture has a high contribution to the economy of Sukabumi. In other side, the number of poor people is very high and dominated by farmers. Based on BPS (2010), the whole distribution of poor family in 2006 is 296,947 of families from the whole number of population (2,278,836 inhabitants). Therefore, the Government of Sukabumi Regency made a policy by launching Productive Economy Acceleration Field School (SI-AEP) program with the main purpose of increasing the productive economy skill of targeted group in the working age so that it could improve their prosperity which



is in accordance with the equivalence education and the knowledge of a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS).

### **1.2. Problem Statements**

1. How is the implementation of SL-AEP in Sukabumi Regency
2. How are the effects of SL-AEP toward farmer income and IPM in Sukabumi Regency

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

1. To identify the implementation of SL-AEP program in Sukabumi Regency
2. To identify the roles of SL-AEP toward farmer income and IPM in Sukabumi Regency

## **II. LITERARY REVIEW**

### **2.1. Productive Economy Acceleration Field School (SL-AEP)**

Field School is one of the methods applied in the activity of agricultural counseling. This is a method integrating theory and practice through the experiences of farmers on farmer group in agribusiness. The principle of the method is adult education focusing on the activity of participants in developing themselves as the adults having potency to gain the progress and development including in learning new technology (Christina, 2009).

Field school is a kind of school consisting of participants and field guides. The teaching and learning process are located in field. The participants apply what they have learnt directly. It has also curriculum, evaluation, and graduate certificate like what is possessed by other formal and informal schools. Each region including Sukabumi Regency has implemented the school by applying both regional budget (APBD) and national budget (APBN). However, besides field schools that have been implemented such as Integrated Pest Control Field school (SLPHT), Climate Field School (SL-IKLIM), Integrated Plant Management (SLPTT) of corn, rice, etc, Sukabumi Regency through the competition fund program of human development index directly implement SL-AEP to improve the knowledge, skill and income of poor farmers and increase general knowledge through equivalence educations as well as change health attitude into a clean and healthy life.

Productive Economy Acceleration Field School (SL-AEP) is a counseling method integrated with the program of equivalence education (packages A, B and C) in which the participants get the knowledge of PHBS. Thus, if we keep a close watch on it, the targeted group, in this case is poor farmer, will get: (1) the counseling on a certain commodity agribusiness in accordance with the available package so that they will be a skilled farmer in agribusiness; (2) knowledge of PHBP so that farmer will understand more and be able to apply it in daily life and (3) education like formal school which is appropriate with the required packages (packages A, B and C), thus farmers are able to improve their education in the levels of Elementary School, Junior High School and Senior High School as well as getting graduate certificate formally from Educational Government Service.

By this SL-AEP, it is expected that besides the improvement of knowledge, education and skill, farmers also could increase their quality of life. Thus, based on the categories of education, economy (purchasing power) and health would show the increasing in the number of Human Development Index (IPM).'



The general aim of Productive Economy Acceleration Field School is to improve the productive economy skill of the targeted group (Poksar) in the working age.

The target of SL activity is poor people of productive age (15 – 55 years old) of which the business skill is educated through the activity of Field school in the program of Bale Motekar (Educating Skilled People for Working) by educational sector (Educational Government Service), fond of Berseka (Clean, Healthy Family) by Health sector (Health Government Service) and fond of Binangkit (Developing Productive Employees) by economic sector (Agency for Regional Development, Agricultural Government Service, BP4K, Animal Husbandry Government Service, Plantation Government Service).

The steps of SL-AEP activities are as follows:

1. Socialization of Post-Filed School Activity to the targeted group society (Poksar)
2. *Drop Out* (DO) Poksar Election, 6<sup>th</sup> grade / 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of Junior high School / 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of Senior High School.
3. *Participatory Role Appraisal* (PRA), a kind of Poksar business for skill material.
4. *Marketing Master of Understanding* (MoU)
5. Compiling Counseling of Group Business Plan (RUK)
6. Learning Process of SL-AEP
7. Relief of health facilities (bathing, washing , water closet / MCK)
8. Business Stimulant, tool provision and management building
9. Technical Guidance/ Assistance
10. Business Meeting
11. Monitoring and Evaluation
12. Reporting
13. Activity Administration

## 2.2. Technique of Activity

1. The socialization of Post-Field Study activity was implemented to the society of targeted group in 6 districts, the place where the purchasing power is as targeted location. In the activity it was discussed about the report on the advance of purchasing power sector activity. Such activity is considered to be important because there were so many activity proposals for the purchasing power sector from the level of village of which not all the activities were accommodated in the document. The activity of socialization would be held in the beginning of PPKIPM activity implementation. It was on May 2007. The socialization in each district was participated by 90 persons and 7 informants.
2. *Drop Out* (DO) Poksar Election, 6<sup>th</sup> grade / 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of Junior high School / 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of Senior High School  
Poksar election was held through a thigh selection process which was in accordance with the determined requirements, namely poor people (agricultural labor) with a productive ages (15 – 55 years old), poor people with productive ages (15-55 years old) who were DO at the 6<sup>th</sup> grade of Elementary school/ the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of junior High School/ the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of Senior high school.
3. *Participatory Role Appraisal* (PRA), a kind of Poksar business for skill material  
PRA is an implementation of social efficiency concept of which the application is in appropriated with social condition. In this PRA, the farmers are asked to : (1) give the priority to a disregarded things, (2) social reinforcement, (3) society as an agent, external people as a facilitator, (4) learn one another to appreciate



- differences, (5) relax and informal, (6) triangulation (7) optimally on result, (8) practical orientation, (9) continuity, (10) learning from mistakes, and (11) open.
4. **Marketing MoU**  
Marketing is a main key for the success of a business. Based on it, before the production planning applied, marketing must be assured first.  
MoU is applied to the marketing assurance. The MoU that have been implemented are with PT. Galih Estetika, PT. Kacang Garuda Indonesia, PT. Merak Herbal and CV. Big Cassava.
  5. **Compiling Counseling of Group Business Plan (RUK)**  
The targeted group of purchasing power sector got the compiling counseling of Group Business Plan (RUK) facilities to propose stimulant fund for their business activity. The compiling counseling of RUK was done by two technical advisers in 23 rural areas. The counseling activity is not only important for fund disbursement but it will be beneficial for proposing business loan to a Bank in the future.
  6. **Business Meeting**  
Business meeting is an activity to make Poksar and some entrepreneurs meet. It is expected that Poksar will get the business partner that are more beneficial. Business meeting was held 4 times for food crop commodity, husbandry, fishery and plantation. The activity of business meeting was attended by 40 participants. The keynote speakers in the activity of business meeting consisted of 3 structural persons and some stakeholders.
  7. **Technical Guidance/Assistance**  
Technical guidance was carried out by some advisers in the level of field such as Agricultural counselor, Agricultural KCD/PTCD, husbandry KCD, plantation KCD, and Fishery KCD. The development was held by 4 persons in each district for 10 months. The technical guidance was held from the business preparation to the marketing time.
  8. **Business Stimulant, Tool provision, and Management Building**  
The targeted group requires initial financial capital when they will do the activity both for the business of food crop, plantation and livestock. The initial financial capital was facilitated through the activity of PPKIPM from the needs of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and tools. The business stimulant is a revolving fund which is an eternal fund for social necessity. In other words, this is not an endowment fund but it is revolving/eternal fund belongs to society. The business stimulant was allocated to finance the business cultivation of corns, papayas, and peanuts on commodity crops. The business stimulant on plantation commodity was allocated to finance the business cultivation of 'kumis kucing', and galingale. In the livestock, business stimulant was allocated to the cost of fattening and the breeding of sheep and goats.
  9. **Monitoring and evaluation**  
The control toward all activity steps was carried on with evaluation activity. The purpose is to identify how far the activity can be going based on plan. Monitoring and evaluation were carried out per three months. Beside the activities of monitoring and evaluation though field visit, evaluation was also carried out by implementing a monthly coordination meeting.
  10. **Reporting**, The result of the activity implementation was reported in the form of paper (progress report) which was conveyed to the head of Regency Satlak PPK IPM and Province Satlak.



### 2.3. Financial Disbursement Mechanism (Business Stimulant) and Fund Revolving

The financial disbursement mechanism was initiated by the making of RUK/RDKK in the level of targeted group by the technical adviser in the field. LAPAK would propose money stimulant to BRI (People's Bank of Indonesia) after the Group Business Plan (RUK) signed by the village and district facilitators. The fund that has already been disbursed would be spent in accordance with RUK by Poksar and accompanied by technical advisers and LAPAK.

This assistance is required to avoid the distortions in using the fund. The social condition of Sukabumi Regency is different from other areas. The social condition of Sukabumi Regency with the cultural heritage of plantation tends to be consumptive. The culture affects the planner team to design a special system, especially for controlling money stimulant fund.

The early planning of money stimulant system will make use of cooperation institution in the level of village, but since not all villages have cooperation institution then the new institution will be chosen. It is LAPAK which stands for Village Financial Management Institution. It takes the position of Village Kaur Ekbang or social figure having a close relationship with targeted group. Besides, the cooperation institution today has a bad image due to KUT.

Future projection of LAPAK will be functioned as Micro economy Institution in the level of village or Baitul Mal wa Takmil (BMT) which has a partner with BRI as endowment fund beneficiary. The mechanism of revolving was guided since the disbursement of the fund. Pokdar must realize that the disbursed fund is the endowment fund belonging to the society of Sukabumi. Therefore it needs to be serious both in allocating the fund and returning it.

The rolled fund of society applies credit system of which the interest rate is 6%. It requires the collateral though the collateral is not worth to the credit value. We consider that the collateral is important to keep the program continuity next year and to educate the targeted group in order that they will be accustomed to using the banking capital. The collateral forms can be certificate, deed of sale, SPPT, the bill of collateral statement in the forms of electronic tools, kitchen equipments, etc. In the beginning of disbursement, the group must save the money and the total saving is 4% of loan value as a congealed saving fund for the need of banking service. The congealed saving can be disbursed when they close account of business stimulant fund. The duties and functions of LAPAK can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Duties and Functions of LAPAK

	Aspects of Administration	Aspects of Production	Aspects of Marketing	Other aspects
LAPAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accompany the compiling of RUK</li> <li>- Together with technical adviser, determine the equitable of money stimulant receiver</li> <li>- Record and legalize RUK</li> <li>- Accompany the process of credit disbursement to bank</li> <li>- Controlling the credit refund</li> <li>- Facilitate and control the duty of Poksar to save so that the group becomes independence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct the provision of (spek) saprodi and sapropan in order that it does not diverge from the objective</li> <li>- Participate in monitoring the development of family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Controlling the crop in order to be sold out to the stockholders who are willing to (in the form of willingness commitment / MoU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- controlling stimulant fund of JAGA</li> <li>- controlling stimulant fund of leaning ATK to the activity of Gemar Motekar.</li> </ul>

Source: PPK-IPM Satlak, Sukabumi Regency

The disbursed fund is used by Poksar to finance its agribusiness accompanied by technical advisers to guarantee the business success. The successful Poksar in business (harvest) will sell the crops to stakeholders by involving LAPAK and technical adviser. The payment of the crop is not directly paid to poksar but through LAPAK. LAPAK will reduce the crop sale with a number of finance capital and loan service as an early RUK added by 10 % discount or in accordance with group agreement from the profit value as a group saving.

The capital deduction will be directly deposited by LAPAK to account of endowment social fund and the interest is deposited to different account which has been prepared by BPR Cibadak and Sukabumi. The 10% discount of group profit value is saved differently in a group account. The group account cannot be disbursed by the chief of group or the administrators if there is no a letter of authority from the members of the group.

Poksar can file back the money stimulant if Poksar will do the business by filing back RUK after being verified by village facilitators and signed by district facilitator (FK). If the amount of group account has fulfilled capital reserve for the activity of Poksar business, then the use of endowment fund will be allocated for the interest of other business Poksar. For more detail of capital relief pattern can be seen in the following figure.

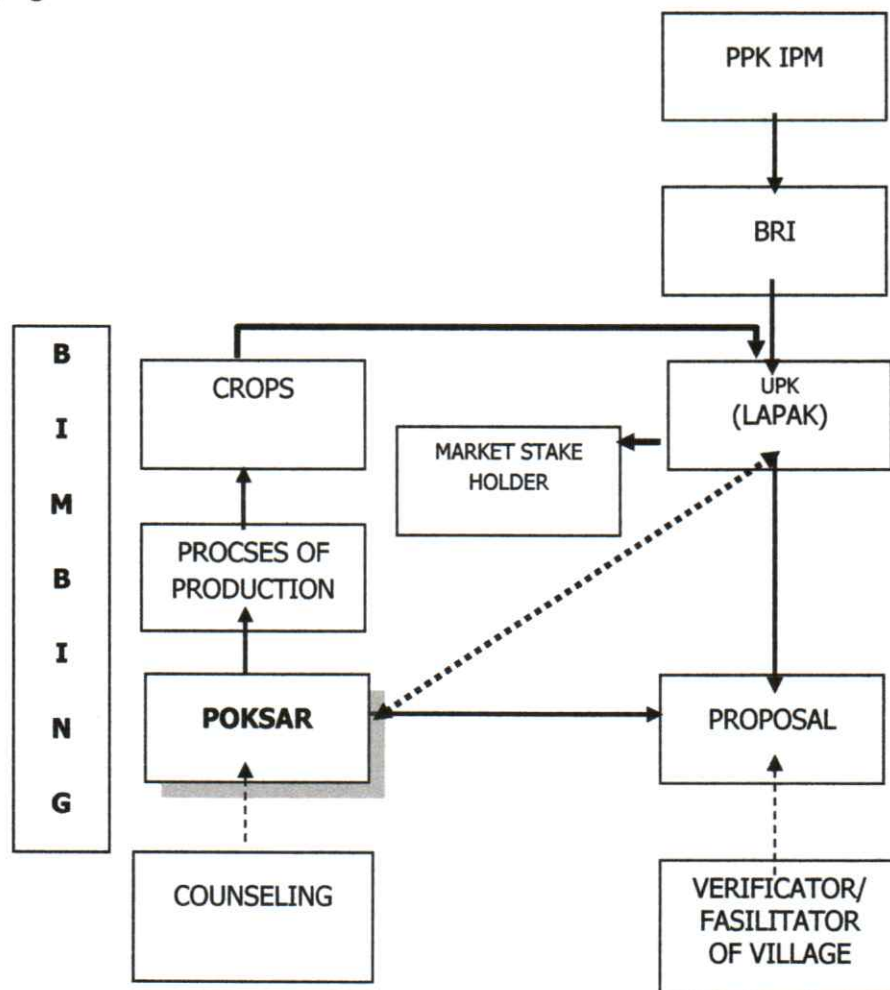


Figure 1. Model of SL-AEP Capital Relief



### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology applied was analysis descriptive method, a method analyzing and giving a clear description on the studied object then draw a conclusion based on the research which is conducted. The data collection was conducted by observation, interview and literary study.

### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Implementation of SL-AEP in Sukabumi Regency

The targeted groups in economy sector (purchasing power) in the activity of SL-AEP in Sukabumi Regency were; 46 persons of LAPAK cultivators in 23 villages, Poksar of corn cultivation for 1,100 families, Poksar of peanut for 1,024 families, Poksar of papaya cultivation for 60 families, Poksar of 'kumis kucing' for 128 families, and Poksar of cow fattening for 20 families. Besides, in the activity of post-SL, it involved the Satlak team apparatus of regency for 7 persons, team of district and village Satlak, district facilitators for 7 persons, village facilitator for 23 persons, technical implementers for 14 persons and technical advisers for 21 persons.

The area of land which was used for the activity is as follows; the area of land for corn cultivation is 518 ha, peanut cultivation is 448 ha, papaya cultivation is 40 ha, 'kumis kucing' cultivation is 50 ha and galingale cultivation is 44 ha. The location of the activity is spread to 6 (six) districts (the districts of Nagrak, Cibadak, Cikembar, Cisolok, Ciemas dan Pabuaran) and 19 villages (the villages of Munjul, Nagrak Utara, Nagrak Selatan, Darmareja, Pamuruyan, Sukasirna, Cibadak, Pabuaran, Sirnasari, Bantarsari, Bojong, Bojongkembar, Sukamaju, Pasirbaru, Caringin, Gunungkaramat, Mekarjaya, Cibenda, Mandrajaya).

Based on the result of evaluation, the SL-AEP implementation in Sukabumi ran very well and showed the success especially in the sectors of health, education and economy. Based on the economy feasibility, the agribusiness developed by farmers through the program of SL-AEP showed a good prospect to be developed by farmers. As for the feasibilities are as follows

Table 2. Analysis of Business Feasibility

No	Commodities	Cost (Rp)	Income (Rp)	Profit(Rp)
Per hectar				
1	Corn	5,002,500	8,500,000	3,497,500
2	Peanut	4,362,500	8,000,000	3,637,500
3	Papaya	12,045,500	64,000,000	51,955,000
4	Galingale	14,927,500	21,000,000	9,572,500
5	'Kumis kucing'	24,982,500	43,200,000	18,217,500
Per 10 animals				
1	Sheep	10,790,000	19,524,000	8,734,000
2	Goat	10,855,000	19,524,000	8,669,000

Source: PPK-IPM Satlak, Sukabumi Regency

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the profit obtained is high enough. However, since the amount of land ownership of majority of poor farmers is 0.25 hectares, then one land is cultivated by one targeted group (poksar) which consists of 4 farmers (except for 'kumis kucing' which is cultivated by 2 farmers). Thereby, the profit which is gained is divided into four. For corn, the profit per family per cultivation season is Rp. 874,375.00- or Rp. 291,458/family/month if it is cultivated by 4 persons. In implementing it, when poor families carry out their agribusiness, the land cultivation



(labor) is covered by poor families themselves assisted by their family. So, if the cost of labors is counted then the poksar income will maximally be Rp. 531,458.00-/family/month.

For peanuts, the benefit per family in cultivation system is Rp. 303,125.00- or Rp. 101,042.00-/family /month if it is cultivated by 4 persons. In implementing it, the cost of maintenance and harvesting (labor) is covered by poor families themselves assisted by their family. So if the cost of labors is counted then the poksar income will maximally be Rp. 493,125.00-/family/month.

In Sukabumi, papaya is one of the leading commodities with its own trademark. Papaya of Sukabumi is usually called as Binatani Papaya of Sukabumi. The agribusiness of papaya cultivation from investment value per hectare is Rp. 12,045,500.00- the income of agribusiness resulted is Rp. 4,000,000.00-/ha in the first year, and in the second year is Rp. 60,000,000.00/ha. The income of agribusiness cultivator after being reduced by investment coast is Rp. 51,955,000.00-, so that the income per family per cultivation season is Rp. 25,977,500.00- or Rp. 1,082,396.00-/family/month if it is cultivated by 2 persons. In implementing it, the cost of land, maintenance and harvesting (labors) is covered by poor families themselves assisted by their family. So if the cost of labors is counted then the Poksar income will maximally be Rp. 1,177,188.00-/family /month.

The agribusiness of galingale cultivation gives the income of agribusiness cultivator after being reduced by investment is Rp 9,572,500.00-, so that the profit per family per cultivation season is Rp. 2,393,125.00- or Rp. 341,875.00-/family/month if it is cultivated by 4 persons. In implementing it, the cost of land cultivation, maintenance and harvesting (labor) is covered by covered by poor families themselves assisted by their family. So if the cost of labors is counted then the poksar income will maximally be Rp. 513,304.00-/family/month.

The agribusiness of 'kumis kucing' cultivation, the profit gained per family in 2 (two) years is Rp. 9,108,750.00- or Rp. 379,531.00-/family/ month if it is cultivated by two persons. In implementing it, the cost of land cultivation, maintenance and harvesting (labor) is covered by covered by poor families themselves assisted by their family. So if the cost of labors is counted then the poksar income will maximally be Rp. 283,600.00-/family/month.

The livestock commodity which is developed in SL-AEP program consists of sheep and goats. The agribusiness income of sheep cultivation from investment value per 10 animals which consists of 5 seeds and 5 prospective is Rp. 10,790,000.00 . The agribusiness income resulted is Rp. 19,524,000.00-/2 years. The income of agribusiness cultivator after being reduced the investment coat is Rp 8,734,000.00-, so that the profit per family is Rp. 8,734,000.00- or Rp. 363,917.00-/family/month. The income of Poksar will increase if the implementation is carried out differently so that labor and feeding coasts are also as an income. If it is carried out so the poksar income will be Rp. 516,000.00-/family/month.

Similarly, the business that will be cultivated on goat cultivation is not so different from sheep. The income of goat cultivation from investment value per 10 animals which consists of 5 seeds and 5 prospective animals is Rp.19,524,000.00-/2 years. The income of agribusiness after being reduced by investment costs is 3,497,500.00 so that the profit per family per two years is Rp.8,669,000.00- or Rp. 361,208.00-/family/month. The Poksar income will increase if the implementation is



carried out differently so that labor and feeding costs are also as an income. If it is carried out so the poksar income will be Rp. 513,292.00 /family/month.

#### **4.2. The Role of SL-AEP toward the Incomes of Farmers and IPM in Sukabumi Regency.**

Field School is a place of non formal education for farmers to improve their knowledge and skill in identifying potency, compiling agribusiness plan, overcoming problems, taking decision and applying technology in accordance with the condition of local resources in synergy. SL-AEP completes it with PHBS knowledge and equivalence education. Some studies show that field school gives a positive effect toward the improvement of farmers' skill and income and so is SL-AEP of which the program is more complete has an important role in assisting the farmers especially for the poor ones.

The data of research result showed that the income of poor farmer after SL-AEP is increasing. The increase of income for the poor farmers is based on the given data: corns Rp. 431,458.00-/month/family , Peanuts Rp. 493,125.00-/month/family, Papaya Rp. 1,177,188.00-/family /month , Galingale Rp. 513,304.00-/family/month, 'Kumis Kucing' Rp. 283,600.00- /family/month, sheep Rp.516,000.00, goats Rp. 513,292.00 Seaweeds Rp. 480,000.00-/person/month. In fact, they usually only have an income about Rp. 15,000 – Rp. 20,000 per day as a labor. If they could work for 20 days in a month, then the average of income per month is Rp. 300,000 – Rp 400,000. While based on BPS, one of the categories of poor people is that the source of family income is farmer having a land of which the area is 500 m<sup>2</sup>, agricultural labor, fisherman, plantation labor, or other job with the income under Rp. 600,000 per month. Based on it, the income of agricultural labor is added by agribusiness implemented by SL-AEP. The farmer could increase their income so that in income per month exceeds the standard of poor farmers according to BPS. However, World Bank (2000) defines poverty as follows: "*Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to go to school and not knowing to know how to read. Poverty is not having a job, poverty is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom*". Sen (1995) states that poverty must not be considered as low income but it must be considered as capability handicap. According to Central Board of Statistics (BPS), the incapable population to fulfill minimum basic needs is categorized as poor population. The value of poverty line used refers to the minimum need of 2,100 family per capita per day added by minimum need of non food is a basic food of a person including the basic needs of housing, clothing, school, transportation as well as the needs of other basic household or individual.

The amount of expenditure value (in rupiah) to fulfill basic needs at least for the food and non food is called as poverty line (BPS, 2007). Some poverty criteria stipulated by other instance, for examples: BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordination Board), World Bank and UNDP (United Nations for Development Programs). BKKBN stipulates poverty based on the criteria of pre-prosperous family (pre KS) and prosperous family I (KSI). World Bank stipulates poverty based on income per person per day. Usually the measurement used is US\$ 1 or US\$ 2. The population having income under the nominal value is categorized as poor population. UNDP in 1990s introduced human poverty index – HPI. Compared with poverty criteria of World Bank, UNDP approach is relatively more comprehensive. The approach does not only cover economy aspect (income) but also education (the rate of literacy) and



health (the rate of life expectation). With this approach background, SL-AEP is applied because it does not only increase the aspect of economy but also the aspects of education and health.

Human development indicator (IPM) is one of the essential indicators that can be used in evaluating the rate of development success both regionally and nationally. Such indicator was popularized by United Nation Development program (UNDP) through Human Development Report – HDR) and published first in 1990 (NHDR, 1990). Since 1990, UNDP adopted a new paradigm about development called as Human Development Paradigm (PPM). It is different from the development paradigm before emphasizing on economy growth on income (measured by GNP and GDP per capita) as a measurement of development result. However, the concept of PPM can be considered as a more comprehensive concept because besides calculating human development success from the non economy aspect, it also calculates the human development success from economy aspect. IPM is a composite aspect applied to measure the effort development program from human aspect (Sukmawani, 2010). The Post - SL-AEP program was started in 2007, and the IPM of Sukabumi Regency shows the increasing that can be seen in table 3.

Tabel 3. Achievement Target of Regional RPJM Macro Indicator 2006-2010

No	Macro Indicator	Unit	RPJMD Target				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	IPM		69,20	69,42	69,85	70,02	70,05
	a. RPS	Year	6,61	6,67	6,73	6,79	6,85
	b. AMH	%	96,71	96,96	97,11	97,31	97,51
	c. AHH	Year	65,89	65,94	66,43	66,70	66,97
	d. PPP (000 Rp.)	Rp.	556.94	562.09	563.09	565.16	567.24
2	Total Number of Population	Population	2.278.836	2.372.080	2.417.378	2.453.338	2.489.297
3	LPP (% per tahun)	%/year	1,81	1,74	1,74	1,705	1,67
4	Total Number of Poor Family						
	Poor Family	KK	296.947	289.155	296.418	296.154	295.889
5	Income per capita (valid price)	Rp.	5.244.460	6.113.995	6.427.871	7.019.577	7.611.282
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6	PDRB ad constant price						
	PDRB ad valid price	Million Rp	7.318.966	7.714.821	7.974.850	8.302.792	8.630.734
7	LPE						
	Constant LPE 1993	% / year	3,01	4,19	3,37	3,55	3,73
	Price LPE	% / year	12,90	10,17	7,14	7,37	>7,00
8	Government Consumption						
9	TPT	% / year	8,16	10,85	14,85	15,28	15,72
	TPAK	% / year	56,73	64,77	61,11	62,05	63,00
10	Inflation	% / year	<8%	<8%	<8%	<8%	<8%

Source: Bappeda, Sukabumi Regency, 2011

The IPM indicator achievement of Sukabumi regency and the components such as RLS, RLS, AMH, AHH, and PPP tend to increase from year to year. The biggest effect of SL-AEP toward IPM is on the increase of RLS (average of school duration) and the rate of Literacy (AMH).

## V. CONSLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### 5.3. Conclusion

- The implementation of SL-AEP in Sukabumi Regency shows a good job based on the indicator of improvements on PHBS knowledge, skill and farmer education.



- SL-AEP has an important role in improving the income of poor farmers and the IPM increasing of Sukabumi Regency.

#### 5.4. Suggestion

The SL – AEP must not be referred to Poksar of farmers circle only, but it must be developed to the public society who is grouped to poor group so that the poverty rate in especially in Sukabumi Regency and generally in Indonesia can be reduced.

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