



The Level of Rice Farmers Satisfaction With The Performance of Agricultural Program In North Huntu Village, South Bulango Subdistrict, Bone Bolango District

Larasati Sukmadewi Wibowo¹ and Yuriko Boekoesoe²

^{1,2} Agriculture Faculty of Agribusiness Department, Bone Bolango, Indonesia
yurikoboekoesoe@yahoo.co.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study was to find out the performance of extension workers to farmers in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District, Bone Bolango Subdistrict. Type of research uses a descriptive method. by using primary data and secondary data. The sample in the study amounted to 187 people by determining the sample using the Slovin formula. The data analysis technique used in this study is a scoring technique. The process of determining a score on the respondent's answer is carried out by making a suitable classification and category depending on the respondent. The results of the research on the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of agricultural extension agents in planning and extension programs have a total percentage of 72%, which is categorized as good. the implementation of agricultural extension will build the ability of farmers to face and find alternative solutions to problems, challenges and obstacles in farming, each statement item with a percentage that answered Satisfied 34.4% The level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of agricultural extension agents in the Application of Expertise Program has a total percentage of 77.25%, which is categorized as good.

Keywords: Extension Workers, Performance of Extension Instructor, Farmers Expetations

1 Introduction

Rice is one of the main crops in agriculture. Rice which is the staple food of most Indonesians. Currently, very little agricultural land in Indonesia is allocated for cultivating food crops, especially rice cultivation. Many farmers are experts in the function of land that becomes plantation or industrial land, which according to them is the level of welfare of farmers who carry out farming in the plantation sector or who work in the industrial sector. Rice production in Indonesia fluctuates every year. Based on BPS data in 2014, rice production in Indonesia reached 70.83 million tonnes, down 0.63% or 0.45 million tonnes from rice production in 2013 which reached 71.27 million tonnes.[1].

Gorontalo Province is one of the areas that has the potential to develop lowland rice farming businesses. One of the villages in Gorontalo Province that has the potential to grow rice is North Huntu Village, South Bulango District, Bone Bolango District. The Bone Bolango Government is prioritizing increasing production and productivity in the agricultural sector to fulfill food people needs. Bone Bolango District is an area

that has rice producing potential so that agricultural development, especially rice, is directed as an effort to preserve and realize self-sufficiency in quality and quantity. The rice harvest area in Bone Bolango experiences increases and decreases every two years, which in 2017 the harvest area reached 10131.0 Ha, in 2018 it experienced a decrease, namely with a harvest area of 8803.4 Ha and in 2019 there was a quite large increase, namely 27214.0 Ha, and in 2020 it decreased to 9790.6 Ha (Central Statistics Agency).

Apart from being a food crop, rice can also provide new innovations, namely as a location for rice field tourism. Gorontalo has rice fields with superior tourist attractions called Village Tourism Villages with quite extensive potential for rice fields with the majority of rice farmers. This village is called South Huntu Village (South Huntu Village Rice Field Tour which is Crowded with Tourists - ANTARA News, n.d.), which has one tourist attraction as the only rice field tourist attraction in Gorontalo Province. Which was built in 2020 and is called the South Huntu Sawah Tourism. This rice field tourism concept is in the form of a bridge that stretches over rice fields made of a combination of wood and bamboo with a length of 250 meters. Apart from showing natural panoramas, this tour has a number of selfie spots as well as works of art in the form of three-dimensional (3D) images that decorate the bridge above the rice fields of South Huntu Village. [2].

The importance of developing lowland rice cultivation can encourage the wide economy, not only food crops but also rice field tourism locations. So focusing on farmers is very important. Through agricultural extension activities, agricultural extension still needs to continue to increase its role in helping farmers solve their own problems, especially in aspects of their farming business as a whole. But nowadays, the farmers in North Huntu is become not interest to farming rice, so it is important to see the relationship between the farmers with the farmers instructor by farmers hope and interest to farming again. Beside the method for education farmers not only based on the instructor program but also from the advance technology. For example, the technology adoption process usually can caused a high risk which impact that the perception of risk against technology and potentially influences the adoption behavior, especially for small farmers [3] explain that small farmer was more get impact to the risk. High farmers perception on the risk reduce their perception toward technology's advantages According to [4] the low risk of technology is one of the characteristics that should be fulfilled by an innovation in order to be adopted more easily This is connection with the definition of agricultural extension to the instructor itself as non-formal education for farmers which aims to improve farmer welfare by focusing on changing knowledge, attitudes and skills.

Based on the description above, this research aims to determine the level of satisfaction of lowland rice farmers with the performance of agricultural instructors

2 Method

The research was conducted in South Bulango District. The time for carrying out this research activity will take place in October 2022. This research aims to find out how agricultural instructors perform towards farmers in North Huntu Village, Bone Bolango District and what Farmers expectations are regarding the performance of agricultural instructors. This type of research uses descriptive methods. using primary data and

secondary data. The sample in the study amounted to 187 people with sample determination using the Slovin formula. Data collection techniques in this research are interviews, documentation and observation. The data analysis technique used in this research is the scoring technique. The process of determining the respondent's answer score is carried out by creating appropriate classifications and categories depending on the respondent's assumptions or opinions [5]. Each item in the questionnaire has a different value. This analysis can be done using a frequency table with the following formula:

$$P = F/N \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of Each Answer

N = Respondents total

Each question variable is measured using scoring. With the highest level getting a score of 3 and the lowest level getting a score of 1. The score obtained is the total score of all indicators (scale value). The frequency score obtained by each indicator shows the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of agricultural instructors.

Table 1. Frequency Score of Rice Farmers Satisfaction Level with the Performance of Agricultural Instructors in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District, Bone Bolango District

Statements			
No	Criteria	Score	Percentage %
1.	Satisfied/Good	3	61-100
2.	Quite Satisfied /Quite Good	2	30- 61
3.	Not Satisfied/Not Good	1	0-29

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Respondents Identity

The respondents in this research were farmers in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District. Based on data from 37 respondents who carried out rice farming activities through a survey, data collection method by collecting questionnaires, the conditions of the respondents were obtained regarding name, gender, age, highest level of education, rice farming experience and number of dependents in the family.

a. Age

Farmer age is an important factor in carrying out farming. Age influences a farmer's physical ability to manage his farming business. In productive businesses, rice farmers are considered to have good physical abilities in managing their farming compared to non-productive farmers because their physical abilities are

considered to have decreased so they are not optimal in managing their farming. Data regarding the ages of rice farmers taken as respondents are as follows:

Table 2. Number of Respondent Farmers According to Age in Rice Farming in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District, Bone Bolango District

	Age (Year)	Number of respondents	Presentase%
Nu			
1.	25-29	2	7
2.	30-34	1	4
3.	35-39	1	4
4.	40-44	5	18
5.	45-49	5	18
6.	50-54	3	11
7.	55-60	2	7
8.	61>	8	30
	Total	27	99

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 2 shows that based on the age of the population in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District, Bone Bolango District, there are 2 people in the 25-29 year age group with a percentage of 7%, 1 person in the 30-34 year age group, 1 person in the 35-39 year age group. with a percentage of 4%, the 40-44 year age group is 5 people with a percentage of 18%, the 45-49 year age group is 5 people with a percentage of 18%. the percentage is 18%, the age group 50-54 years is 3 people with a percentage of 11%, the age group 55-60 is 2 people with a percentage of 7%, the age group 60 > 8 people with a percentage of 30%. The age of paddy farmer respondents in the age group 61 > 8 people with a percentage of 30 %.

b. Land Area

Land is one of the production factors that influences farming production results. Farmers who have the status of their own land have the freedom to use and exploit their own agricultural land. Meanwhile, farmers who have the status of agricultural laborers or agricultural laborers do not have the freedom to use and cultivate their agricultural land because they only work on other people's land. The land used for rice cultivation and the results of its cultivation are jointly owned by the land owner. Data regarding the land area of rice farmers in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Example of Farmer's Land in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District

	Farmers Land Area (Ha)	Farmers Number (Orang)	Percentage (%)
Nu			
1	< 1	9	33,33
2	1	13	48,14
3	> 1	5	18,51
Total		27	100%

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 3 shows that the land area owned by rice farmers in North Huntu Village, South Bulango District with a land area of less than 1 Ha is 9 farmers with a percentage of 33.33%, with a land area of 1 Ha there are farmers who have a land area of more than 1 Ha totaling 5 people with a percentage of 18.51% as many as 13 people with a percentage of 48.14%.

c. Respondents Education

The level of education of a farmer is an important factor in receiving information and technological innovation, especially those related to rice farming. Education in general will influence Farmers mindset. The higher the farmer's education level, the younger the farmer will be in accepting technological innovation, so that farmers can improve or develop their business.

Data regarding the latest education of lowland rice farmers taken as respondents is as follows.

Table 4. Education Level of Farmer Respondents in North Huntu Village

Nu	Education	Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
1	No Education	-	-
2	Elemntary	17	62,9
3	Junior	5	18,5
4	Senior	5	18,5
5	Bachelor	-	-
Total		27	100

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 4 can be explained that the majority of respondents who are classified as uneducated are 0%, 17 respondents have a high school education with a percentage of 62.9%, 5 respondents have a junior high school education with a percentage of 18.5% and 5 people have a high school education with a percentage of 18.5%.

d. Farming Experience

The level of farming experience that farmers have will indirectly influence their mindset. Farmers who have longer farming experience will be able to plan their livestock business better, because they understand all aspects of farming. So the longer the experience gained, the higher the production will be. Data on respondents' farming experience in North Huntu Village is as follows.

Table 5. Farming Experience in North Huntu Village

Nu	Education	Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
1	No Education	-	-
2	Elemntary	17	62,9

3	Junior	5	18,5
4	Senior	5	18,5
5	Bachelor	-	-
	Total	27	100

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 5 shows that the majority of respondents or rice farmers have farming experience of 1-10 years totaling 4 people with a percentage of 14.8%, farming experience of 11-20 years totaling 9 people with a percentage of 33.33%.

Meanwhile, 14 people have more than 20 years of farming experience with a percentage of 51.8%. So it can be concluded that on average lowland rice farmers in North Huntu Village have quite a long farming experience.

e. Number of family Dependents

The number of family members will influence the level of farmer employment. The more family members there are, the harder farmers will work because they have many family responsibilities. Family members are included in the workforce in the family who can help the head of the family in farming. Data regarding the number of dependents of rice farmer families taken as respondents is as follows.

Table 6. Number of family dependents in North Huntu Village

No	Number of family dependents	Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	1-3	15	55,5
2.	3-6	11	40,7
3.	>6	1	3,7
	Total	27	100%

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 6 shows that the rice farmers who are respondents on average have families with 1-3 dependents of 15 people with a percentage of 55.5%, the number of dependents of 3-6 people is 11 people with a percentage of 40.7% and farmers. who have 1 dependent of more than 6 people with a percentage of 3.7%. It can be concluded that the average farmer in North Huntu Village has many family responsibilities.

3.2 Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test was carried out using the Pearson validity test formula [6] that the results of the validity test of all service variables on the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of field agricultural instructors and the level of farmer satisfaction with instructors are said to be valid because the corrected total item correlation value for each variable is above the correlation value. correlation value. The significance value in the r product moment table is more than 0.30. The reliability test is carried out using Cronbach Alpha, where if the Cronbach Alpha value is > 6.00 then it is declared reliable. The results of the reliability test show that the Cronbach's alpha

value for all variables is greater than the t table, namely more than 0.60, meaning that the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of field agricultural instructors and the level of expectations of agricultural instructors can increase. said to be reliable.

3.3 Extension Employee Responses to Farmer Satisfaction with Extension Officers' Performance

Extension workers in South Bulango District said that they have cooperation between farmer groups and cooperation between members of their own groups, but extension workers still lack cooperation between other parties, extension workers often receive questions and immediately answer questions from farmers, but when extension workers have not received a solution to Farmers questions , the extension agent will summarize all the farmer's questions first and then look for solutions. When communicating with the instructor, he was very able to use the regional language because the instructor was also a native of Bone Bolango District.

The performance of extension workers in providing services to farmers will greatly influence the assessment given by farmers who receive services from extension workers. Farmers expectations of the services provided will determine how loyal farmers are to extension workers. The greater the expectations of farmers, the more important it is to improve these services [7]. Farmers expectations are also expected to be balanced with the performance of extension workers. In this study, there were 4 questions used to assess the level of instructor response to farmer satisfaction in North Huntu Village, Bone Bolango District, which can be seen in Table 7

Table 7. Farmers Response to Planning and Extension of 6 Program in North Huntu Village

Nu	Questions		Answering Score			
			3	2	1	Skor
1.	Increasing Extension Capacity	F	22	5	0	76
		%	81,4	18,51	0	93,82
2.	Increasing Farmer Institutional Capacity	F	9	18	0	63
		%	33,33	66,66	0	77,77
3.	Growth and empowerment of agricultural extension workers	F	22	5	0	76
		%	81,4	18,51	0	93,82
4.	Increasing extension workers as a command post for implementing agricultural development	F	22	5	0	76
		%	81,4	18,51	0	93,82
Total		F	75	33	0	108
		%	30%	13,2%	0	72%

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 7 shows that the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of agricultural instructors in program planning and extension has a total percentage of 72%, in this case it is categorized as Good, by looking at each statement item with the percentage answering Satisfied 30%, Quite satisfied 13.2% and not satisfied 0%. So from the percentage above it can be concluded that the performance of agricultural instructors in planning and extension programs as well as the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of instructors is one of the work programs that is quite well implemented by agricultural instructors

3.4 Organizing Farmers Counseling

The implementation of extension referred to in this chapter includes starting from program preparation, implementation of extension, and evaluation of its performance. The effectiveness of the implementation of agricultural extension is determined by integration, coordination and synchronization between all systems in the implementation of extension. The active involvement of farmers as the main actors in implementing agricultural extension will build Farmers ability to face and find alternative solutions to problems, challenges and obstacles in farming, considering the role of extension workers as the key to the success of implementing extension. Agricultural extension, especially in areas that have the potential to produce food crops, is very necessary and must receive attention, especially from local governments.

Apart from that, extension workers can also facilitate the learning process of farmers and their families as well as the agribusiness community, provide recommendations and ensure access for farmers and their families to sources of information and resources that will help them solve the problems they face, help create a profitable business climate, develop farmer organizations become a strong socio-economic organization, making extension institutions as mediation and intermediation institutions, especially regarding technology and the interests of farmers and their families as well as the agribusiness community [7]

Table 8. Rice Farmers Responses Regarding the Implementation of Extension in North Huntu Village

Nu	Questions		Answering Score			
			3	2	1	Skor
1.	Problem selection is based on need	F	19	8	0	73
		%	70,37	29,62	0	90,12
2.	Formulate goals and solve problems	F	20	7	0	74
		%	74,07	25,92	0	91,35
3.	Clear work and continuous processes	F	20	3	4	70
		%	74,07	11,11	14,81	86,41
4.	Evaluate the process and results	F	27	0	0	81
		%	100	0	0	100
		F	86	18	4	298
Total		%	34,4	7,2	1,6	74,5

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 3 shows that the performance of agricultural instructors in implementing extension has a total percentage of 74.5%, in this case the Good category. By looking at each statement item, the percentage who answered Satisfied was 34.4%, quite satisfied 7.2%, and not satisfied 1.6%. So from the percentage above it can be concluded that the performance of agricultural instructors in the extension program is included in the good programs implemented by agricultural instructors.

3.5 Areas of Technical Expertise

Agricultural extension methods and techniques can be defined as ways or techniques for delivering extension material by extension workers to farmers and their families,

either directly or indirectly, so that they know, are willing and able to apply innovation (new technology). Meanwhile, agricultural extension techniques can be interpreted as decisions taken by resource persons or instructors in selecting and arranging symbols and message content, determining the choice of method and frequency of message delivery, and determining the form of message presentation. The application of this area of expertise can be seen as a development of behavior change, increased knowledge, economic and environmental changes.

In the field of agricultural extension, agricultural extension materials are defined as messages that will be conveyed by agricultural instructors to farmers. In the technical language of agricultural extension, agricultural extension materials are often also called agricultural information (data/materials needed by agricultural instructors and farmers). Agricultural extension material can include, among other things, experience, for example the experience of farmers who have succeeded in developing certain commodities, test results/research results and so on. Apart from that, technology is an absolute requirement for agricultural development. Meanwhile, to introduce new technology in livestock businesses according to [8]

Table 8. Rice Farmers Response to the Application of Skills in North Huntu Village

Nu	Questions		Answering Score			
			3	2	1	Skor
1.	Extension agents act as liaison between farmers and researchers	F	27	0	0	81
		%	100	0	0	100
2.	Extension agent as organizer	F	27	0	0	81
		%	100	0	0	100
3.	Extension officers as technicians	F	18	9	0	72
		%	66,66	33,33	0	88,88
4.	Extension agents as guides	F	21	6	0	75
		%	77,7	22,22	0	92,59
		F	93	15	0	309
Total		%	37,2	6	0	77,25

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 4 shows that the level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of agricultural instructors in the Implementation of the Skills Program has a total percentage result of 77.25%, in this case it is categorized as good, by looking at each statement item with a percentage answering satisfied 37.3%, quite satisfied 6% and not satisfied 0%. So from the percentage above it can be concluded that the application of expertise to farmers carried out by extension workers is a program that has been successfully implemented by agricultural extension workers. This can be proven from the results of interviews, there is an increase in Farmers knowledge in the agricultural sector, for example understanding of the agricultural sector in technological developments [9].

3.6 Farmers Expectations of Extension Programs and Increasing Farmers Knowledge and Skills

Hope is a form of basic belief that something desired will be obtained or something good will happen in the future. In general, hopes are abstract, invisible, but sometimes they are believed and sometimes even thought about and used as suggestions to make them come true. But sometimes hope is focused on someone or something. Farmers knowledge influences behavior change and enables them to participate in social life to improve their standard of living. This happens because sufficient knowledge motivates someone to do a lot to fulfill their own life. The level of knowledge in accepting a reform depends on how agricultural extension implements appropriate extension methods for farmers. Extension workers' concern for farmers' is highly expected in the midst of the problems they face, in line with research [10] that concern is a form of attention and partiality of instructors in understanding Farmers hopes and needs.

Table 9. Farmers Responses in Building Interpersonal Relationships in North Huntu Village

Nu	Questions		Answering Score			
			3	2	1	Skor
1.	Extension agents act as liaison between farmers and researchers	F	22	5	0	76
		%	81,48	18,51	0	93,82
2.	Extension agent as organizer	F	23	4	0	77
		%	85,18	14,81	0	95,06
3.	Extension officers as technicians	F	12	15	0	66
		%	48,14	55,55	0	81,48
4.	Extension agents as guides	F	12	15	0	66
		%	48,14	55,55	0	81,48
5	Increased Welfare Family	F	16	11	0	70
		%	59,25	40,74	0	86,41
		F	85	50	0	355
Total		%	29,33	16,66	0	71,00

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 5 shows that Farmers Expectations in the field of Increasing farmer knowledge and skills are included in the good category with a percentage of 71.00% with farmer respondents answering 29.33% Satisfied, 16.66% quite satisfied and 0% not satisfied. So from the percentage above it can be concluded that building interpersonal relationships with farmers influences the performance of agricultural instructors.

3.7 Organizational Management and Organizational Development

Agricultural extension organizations have very important benefits in developing the role of extension workers. Through agricultural extension institutions, instructors are expected to be able to understand the socio-cultural background of the target, have close relationships with information centers, approach community leaders, and so on. Organizational development is a planned strategy in realizing organizational change.

These changes must have clear targets and be based on an accurate diagnosis of the problems facing the organization.

Table 10. . Organizational management and organizational development Counseling in North Huntu Village

Nu	Questions		Answering Score			
			3	2	1	Skor
1.	Extension Officer as Consultant	F	19	8	0	73
		%	70,37	29,62	0	90,12
2.	Extension Officer as educator	F	19	6	2	71
		%	70,37	22,22	7,40	87,65
3.	Extension Officer as leader	F	19	8	0	73
		%	70,37	29,62	0	90,12
4.	Extension Officer as advisor	F	20	7	0	74
		%	74,07	25,92	0	91,35
5.	Extension Officer as organizer	F	19	7	1	71
		%	70,37	25,92	3,7	88,88
6.	Extension Officer as farming services	F	20	3	4	70
		%	74,07	11,11	14,81	86,41
Total		F	116	39	7	504
		%	33,33	6,5	1,16	72

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 6 above shows that rice Farmers responses regarding organizational management and organizational development for all question descriptions obtained an average score of 90.12%, which means that farmers were satisfied with organizational management and extension development. Description of the statement about Farmers as Consultants, where extension workers help solve problems faced by farmers in their agricultural business by providing alternatives and providing references if farmers face obstacles when carrying out agricultural activities. In order for the extension agent to be successful in achieving the extension objectives, the extension agent must be able to provide guidance in the form of examples of work or studies which in the end, the extension agent is able to increase Farmers self-confidence in extension work. [10].

3.8 Recapitulation of Farmers Level of Satisfaction with the Performance of Agricultural Instructors

Based on the analysis above, the last step of this research is recapitulation of farmer level with the performance of agriculture instructor. Below:

Table 11. Recapitulation of Extension Worker Performance

Nu	Indicator	Score Total	Percentage %	Result
1.	Planning Extension Programs	75	30,33	Satisfied
		33	13,2	Satisfied Enough
		0	0	Not Satisfied

		86	34,4	Satisfied
2.	Organize outreach	18	7,2	Satisfied Enough
		4	1,6	Not Satisfied
3.	Applying Areas of Expertise	93	37,2	Satisfied
		15	6,00	Satisfied Enough
		0	0	Not Satisfied
	Total	322	81,4	Satisfied

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Based on table 7 above, it can be seen that through the recapitulation of the total scores above, all indicators have a percentage of 81.4% in the satisfied category. With each indicator, Planning for extension programs is 30.33% Satisfied, quite satisfied 13.2% and 0% not satisfied, Implementation of Extension in the category 34.4% satisfied, quite satisfied 7.2% and not satisfied 1.6%, Implementers in the field of expertise in the categories of 37.2% satisfied, quite satisfied, 6.00% and not satisfied, 0%. Farmers responses to the performance of extension workers can also be seen in the bar chart below

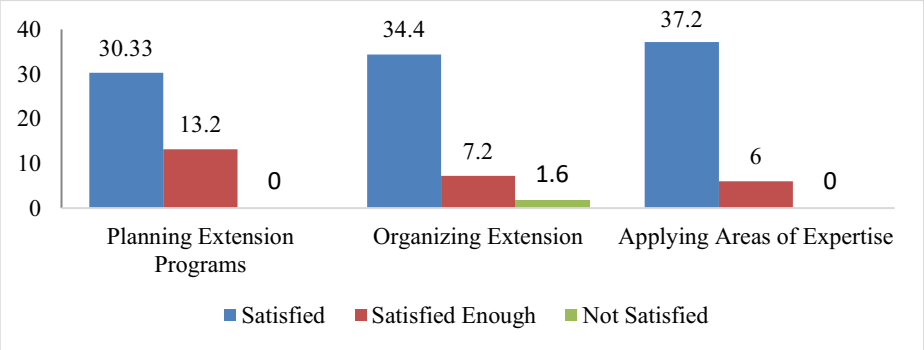


Fig. 1. The Recapitulation of Extension Worker Performance

Table 11. Recapitulation of Extension Worker Performance

Nu	Indicator	Score Total	Percentage %	Result
1.	Increasing Farmers abilities and skills	116	33,33	Satisfied
		39	6,5	Satisfied Enough
		7	1,16	Not Satisfied
2.	Organizational management and organizational development	85	29,33	Satisfied
		50	16,66	Satisfied Enough
		0	0	Not Satisfied
	Total	297	73,25	297

Source : Data Processed, 2022

Table 14 above shows that farmers are quite satisfied with Farmers expectations which are quite in line with what farmers get from extension workers. This can be seen from the response of farmers who are quite satisfied regarding the increase in abilities and skills provided by instructors, the performance of instructors such as the provision of facilities and infrastructure and where with the existence of agricultural extension programs, Farmers skills and knowledge will increase and improve, this is proven by the readiness of farmers in facing problems. arising in the process of rice farming. For example, if the growth of rice plants is hampered, then farmers already know what problems they are facing and what steps farmers must take to overcome them. Farmers are also satisfied with organizational management and organizational development, such as carrying out direct practice in the field, and the information provided by extension workers through extension activities. Farmers expectations can also be seen in the diagram below. In line with research [11], the function of agricultural extension workers is to develop Farmers abilities, knowledge, skills and attitudes.

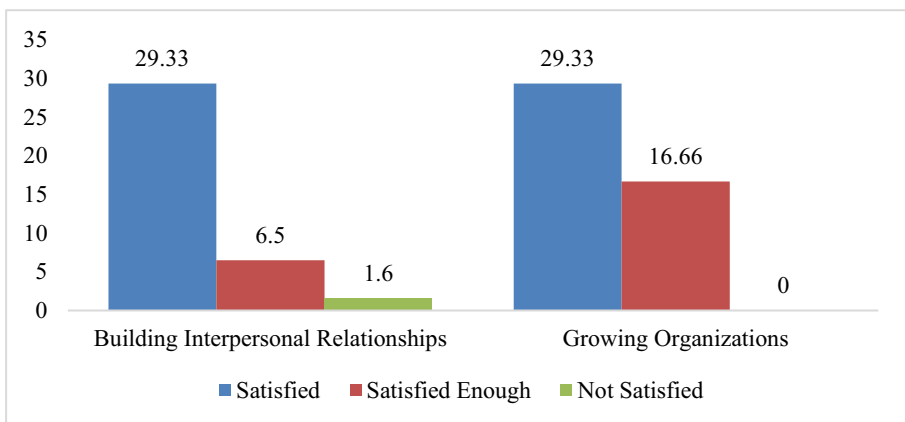


Fig 2. Farmers Hope to the extension instructor of Huntu Village

4 Conclusion

The instructor's response to farmer satisfaction in communicating with the instructor was that he was very able to use regional languages because the instructor was also a native of Bone Bolango District. The level of farmer satisfaction with the performance of agricultural instructors in program planning and extension has a total percentage of 72%, in this case it is categorized as good. The effectiveness of the implementation of agricultural extension is determined by integration, coordination and synchronization between all systems in the implementation of extension. The active involvement of farmers as the main actors in implementing agricultural extension will build Farmers ability to face and find alternative solutions to problems, challenges and obstacles in farming, each item statement with a percentage of 34.4% answering Satisfied shows good performance. agricultural extension Extension programs are included in good programs for agricultural extension workers. The level of satisfaction of farmers with the performance of agricultural instructors in the implementation of the Skills Program

is a total percentage of 77.25%, in this case the good category. Farmers expectations in the field of increasing farmer knowledge and skills are included in the good category with a percentage of 71.00% that building interpersonal relationships with farmers has an effect on the performance of agricultural instructors. Organizational development is a planned strategy in realizing organizational change. These changes must have clear targets and be based on an accurate analysis of the problems facing the organization. Rice Farmers responses regarding organizational management and organizational development in all question descriptions obtained an average score of 90.12%, which means farmers were satisfied with organizational management and extension development.

Acknowledgments. The authors would like to thank the 2 reviewers who provided valuable recommendations and suggestions to improve the writing of this paper, and The LPPM Unesa Team, special thanks to Konaspi Gorontalo State University committee that connect and held this event through Unesa University.

Disclosure of Interests. The authors declare no conflict of interest.

5 References

1. A. B. E. Tamba, L. L. Fuadah, and A. Aryanto.: Analisis Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Dengan Menggunakan Metode Rgec Pada Bank Umum Swasta Nasional Devisa Yang Terdaftar Di Bei. *AKUNTABILITAS Jurnal Peneliti dan Pengembangan Akuntansi* 12(1), 1–14 (2019)
2. L. Sukmadewi, W. J. Agribisnis, and F. Pertanian, “Preliminary Analysis Kelayakan Usaha Masyarakat Wisata Sawah Desa Huntu Selatan, Provinsi Gorontalo.”
3. K. Saleh and Suherman.: Factors affecting the capacity of farming rice farmers in managing rice field in the District Tangerang. In: *International Seminar on Agriculture, Biodiversity, Food Security and Health*, 883 (1) 1-9 (2021)
4. N. Ashari, J. Sharifuddin, Z. A. Mohammed, and R. Terano.: Rice Farmers’ Perception And Attitude Toward Organic Farming Adoption. *Jurnal Agro Ekonomi* 34(1), (2016)
5. A. M. Riezky, S. Gayatri, and J. Mariyono.: Satisfaction Level of Rice Farmers Toward Partnership Program with Corporate Logistics (Perum Bulog) in Semarang City, Indonesia. *Agrisocionomics Jurnal social Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian* 6(2), 230-245 (2022)
6. M. Maksum And M. E. Suriaatmaja.: Hubungan Antara Tingkat Kinerja Penyuluh Pertanian Lapangan dan Kepuasan Petani di Kecamatan Loa Janan Ilir Kota Samarinda. *Jurnal Agribisnis dan Komunitas Pertanian* 3(1), (2020)
7. N. Srimenganti, N. Nataliningsih, and E. Y. Yunizar.: Analisis Kepuasan Petani Terhadap Kinerja Penyuluh Pertanian Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Kasus di Desa Genteng Kecamatan Sukasari Kabupaten Sumedan. *Paspalum Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian* 10(2), 168 (2022)
8. D. Darmawati, P. Pratami, and A. Ningrum,: Kepuasan Petani Terhadap Pelayanan Penyuluh Pertanian Dalam Aktivitas Penyuluhan Pertanian Di Kabupaten Banyuasin (Studi Kasus: Kelompok Tani Di Kecamatan Makarti Jaya). *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Agribisnis SOCIETA* 2, 55–63 (2020)
9. R. D. Haloho, C. L. Saragih, and F. Azhimah.: Analisis Kepuasan Petani Dalam Pemanfaatan Limbah Panen Sayuran Didesa Lingga Kecamatan Simpang Empat Kabupaten Karo. *AGRIMOR* 7(4), 165–169 (2022)

10. Zulkarnain, Supriyadi, E. Karina, Rakhmiati, Rakhmiati, and E. P. Handayani.: Tingkat kepuasan kelompok wanita tani terhadap kinerja penyuluh pertanian lapang. *AGROMI* **13**(1), 34–46 (2022)
11. Masnadi, Fifian Permata Sari, and Rini Efrianti.: Coffee Farmers Satisfaction Analysis Of The Seroka Joint Marketing Group In Tigadihaji District, South Oku District. *International Journal Society Science* **2**(1), 1109–1114 (2022)

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

