



## Existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions in Corn Agribusiness in West Lombok District

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### ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions (LPP) in West Lombok Regency in 2025. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with 140 respondents consisting of farmers (120 people), field agricultural extension workers (8 people), Saprodi Agents (6 people), and corn entrepreneurs (6 people) during March 2025. The results showed that 56% of Stakeholder Responses expressed a positive attitude (score mode 4) towards the role of LPP as a program implementer, with 39% giving a high rating on its contribution to the development of corn agribusiness. Further analysis showed a significant difference in perception between groups, Saprodi and PPL agents rated it very positively (score mode 5), while the farmer group (score mode 4) and the corn entrepreneur group (score mode 3) showed a lower assessment. This study implies the need for an LPP differentiation approach in serving various stakeholders, especially to harmonize perceptions and increase collaboration between extension workers, farmers, and corn business actors.

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## INTRODUCTION

National corn production in 2023 reached 14.46 million tons, with a harvest area of 2.5 million hectares (BPS, 2023). Efforts to increase corn production in Indonesia are carried out through programs that make an important contribution to increasing national corn production (Ministry of Economy, 2022).

The contribution of West Nusa Tenggara Province, especially West Lombok Regency, is quite significant in national corn production. West Lombok Regency is one of the corn production centers in West Nusa Tenggara Province, with a harvest area in 2023 of 196.25 hectares and a production of 1.28 million tons (BPS NTB, 2024).

West Lombok Regency, as one of the strategic corn production centers in NTB, managed to record an increase in production of 77 tons in 2023 compared to the previous year. This increase shows the strong commitment of farmers in adopting efficient and responsive agricultural practices to the extension programs organized by the government. This effort is critical to strengthening local food security and supporting the achievement of maize production goals at the national level (Dinas Pertanian, 2023).

Tabel 1. Food Crop Production in West Lombok Regency in 2023

No.	DISTRICT	CORN		
		Ha.	Kw/Ha	Ton
1	Sekotong	4,448	65,00	28,91
2	Lembar	992	85,62	8,292
3	Gerung	1,697	126,55	21,48
4	Labuapi	270	88,02	2,377
5	Kediri	1,044	89,54	9,348
6	Kuripan	393	88,55	3,480
7	Narmada	0	87,86	0
8	Lingsar	0	86,00	0
9	Gunungsari	134	88,59	1,187
10	Batu Layar	18	89,53	161

Data Source: Agriculture Office, 2023

One of the efforts to increase corn productivity can be done through the application of better cultivation technology (Amran Sulaiman, 2018), the use of appropriate production inputs, and more efficient farming management (Bachtiar, 2021). The role of agricultural extension workers is very important in encouraging the adoption of corn farming technology among farmers. In West Lombok Regency, agricultural extension activities are managed by the Agriculture Office at the district level and carried out by the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) at the sub-district level. BPP functions as a leading extension institution, covering the work area of field agricultural extension workers and becoming the basis for farming activities for farmers and other agricultural business actors. However, the change from a centralistic to

decentralized system does not support the implementation of extension in the regions, especially related to financing, infrastructure, and the development of the agricultural sector in general (Agriculture Office, 2023).

The existence of the Agricultural Extension Institution (LPP) as one of the pillars of agricultural development is not only measured through program achievements, but also through the responses of stakeholders who are directly involved in the agribusiness ecosystem. Stakeholder responses are a key indicator in assessing the existence of LPP, because it reflects the level of recognition, acceptance, and relevance of this institution in the eyes of the main actors in the agricultural sector, especially in the corn commodity. Without the support and active involvement of various parties, the effectiveness of LPP in encouraging modernization and increasing the productivity of corn farming can be questioned (Hidayat Didin Ardi, Sapja Antantanyu, 2024).

This study analyzes stakeholder responses through a multi-actor approach, involving farmers as the main beneficiaries, Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) as program implementers, as well as market participants such as fertilizer distributors, agricultural input providers, and corn entrepreneurs as supply chain partners. This approach is considered important to understand the dynamics of interaction between stakeholders and evaluate the role of LPP in creating synergy between them (Bahua, 2017).

This study aims to analyze the level of existence as well as stakeholder acceptance of the Agricultural Extension Institute, the stakeholders in this study include farmers, agricultural extension workers, and market participants on the role and performance of the Agricultural Extension Institute (LPP) in the development of corn agribusiness. With a multi-actor approach, this study seeks to identify factors that affect stakeholders' perception of the effectiveness of LPP, including institutional aspects, counseling programs, and collaboration between parties.

The findings of this study are expected to provide strategic recommendations to increase the relevance and sustainability of LPP to be more responsive to the needs of stakeholders amid the dynamics of the growing corn agribusiness. Based on these objectives, this study answers three main questions: First, what is the perception of farmers, agricultural extension workers, and market participants on the contribution of LPP in the development of corn agribusiness? Second, how can LPP adapt to the challenges and expectations of stakeholders to strengthen its role in the future? These questions are designed to explore the holistic perspectives of all stakeholders, so that the results of the research can be the basis for strengthening more effective and sustainable agricultural extension policies and practices. This research not only focuses on evaluating the performance of LPP, but also seeks to understand the dynamics of interaction between extension institutions and the development of corn agribusiness in more depth. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of an agricultural extension model that is adaptive, inclusive, and able to answer the challenges of the modern agricultural era. In addition, this research can also be a reference for policy makers in formulating strategies to

strengthen the institution of counseling that is evidence-based and oriented to the real needs of the main actors in the agricultural sector.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### ***The Role of the Agricultural Extension Institute (LPP)***

LPP is a strategic institution in encouraging agricultural modernization through knowledge transfer, innovation, and technical assistance to farmers (Mulyati et al., 2023). The theory of innovation diffusion explains that the effectiveness of extension depends on the ability of institutions to communicate new technologies and facilitate their adoption by farmers (Faidah Azuz, 2024). However, the success of LPP is not only measured by the output of the program, but also by the level of acceptance (acceptance) and involvement (engagement) stakeholder (Adawiyah et al., 2023).

### ***Agricultural Extension Program***

The main goal of the agricultural extension program is to provide education and information to farmers regarding better agricultural techniques and practices, which is expected to increase their production and income (Trimulyo, 2024). Through a participatory approach, extension workers work with farmers to build effective communication, so that the learning process becomes more interactive (Gurning et al., 2022).

### ***The Existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions***

The existence of agricultural extension institutions has a very crucial role in the development of the agricultural sector, with the main goal of empowering farmers and agribusiness communities through non-formal education (Karyadi, 2016). This institution functions as a counseling facilitator that provides access to information and creates a business climate conducive to economic growth. Through the various extension models applied, the institution acts as a liaison between farmers and the necessary resources. Despite challenges such as limited resources and inefficient management, the existence of agricultural extension institutions remains essential in improving the welfare of farmers and encouraging sustainable development in the agricultural sector (Mundeh, 2022).

### ***Respon Stakeholder***

According to (Karyadi, 2016), in looking at the existence of agricultural extension institutions such as the Agricultural Extension Center (BPP), there are three important aspects that need to be considered. First, stakeholder perceptions of BPP greatly affect the success of this institution. This perception is formed from the experience of individuals with BPP, the information they receive, and the performance of the institution in providing services. Stakeholders who have had positive experiences with BPP tend to appreciate the existence of the institution, while negative experiences can lower their trust.

Then second, the response of stakeholders to the role of BPP is also an important indicator in assessing the effectiveness of this institution. This response can be seen from how actively stakeholders are involved in the programs offered by BPP, such as training or seminars. High involvement shows

that they consider the role of BPP as something useful. The feedback provided by stakeholders, both in the form of criticism and suggestions, also reflects how they respond to the existence of this institution and their expectations for future improvements (Lindawati & Puspita, 2015).

Third, stakeholders' attitudes towards the existence of BPP reflect how they assess and feel the existence of this institution in the context of their lives. This attitude is influenced by their level of trust in BPP, the perceived benefits of the programs provided, and their perception of government support in the agricultural sector. If stakeholders feel that BPP provides real added value and support, their attitude will tend to be positive, which in turn can increase the effectiveness of BPP in achieving agricultural extension goals. These three aspects are interrelated and are very important to ensure the success of extension institutions in serving the agricultural community (Mulyati et al., 2023).

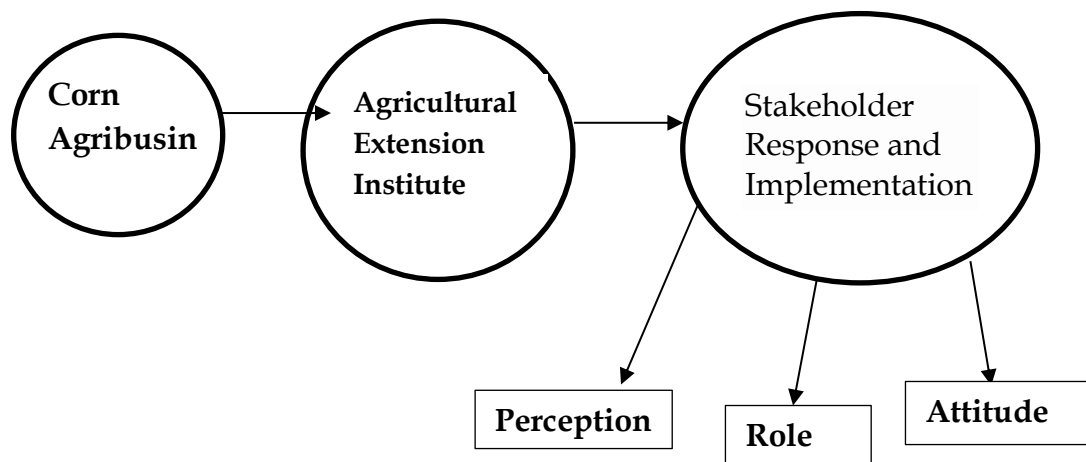


Figure 1. Frame of Mind

## METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a descriptive method, which serves to present a comprehensive picture of a group of people, related to objects, conditions, systems, or current situations (Moh. Nazir, 2014).

The units of analysis in this study are individual farmers who are members of selected farmer groups, agricultural extension individuals (PPL) operating in West Lombok Regency, especially in Sekotong and Gerung Districts, as well as corn entrepreneurs in each selected village, and agents of fertilizer, seed, and medicinal products.

The determination of the number of respondents was carried out using statistical calculations with the slovin formula, namely through the taking of the number of respondents taken from 2 sub-districts (Sekotong and Gerung) from each sub-district, 6 villages were selected, namely Cendi Manik Village, Batu Putih Village, Buwun Mas Village, Dasan Geres Village, Banyu Urip Village, and Giri Tembesi Village. The slovin formula is used to determine the sample size of the population that has been known, which is as many as 1,197 people from 2 sub-districts who will be used as a research site. The population was taken from 399 farmer groups with each farmer group in Sekotong sub-district being 107 and Gerung sub-district as many as 292 groups, then from each group 3 farmers were

sampled. Furthermore, the level of precision set in determining the number of respondents is 10%. So in this study the following calculations are used:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sample} &= 10\% \times \text{Total Population} \\ &= 10\% \times 1.197 \\ &= 119,7 \end{aligned}$$

Rounded up to 120 farmers.

Then to obtain accurate data, it is important to choose respondents who have competence and are in accordance with data needs (purposive). Thus, the respondents in this study consisted of Saprodi Agents from each village, farmers (selected), PPL (Agricultural Extension Officers), and corn companies in each selected village.

The following is the distribution of PPL respondents and corn entrepreneurs

District	PPL (people)	Corn Entrepreneur (people)	Saprodi Agent
Sekotong	4	3	3
Gerung	4	3	3

So that the total number of respondents in this study is 140 people.

Qualitative data obtained from in-depth interviews with respondents were first categorized and assessed using a Likert scale of 1-5 to facilitate quantification. The interview was conducted in a structured manner using a questionnaire instrument that has gone through an expert validation process and reliability test.

Furthermore, the quantitative data of the conversion results is processed by calculating the score mode to identify the dominant tendency in each variable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stakeholder responses are a key indicator in assessing the existence of the Agricultural Extension Institution (LPP), because it reflects the extent to which this institution is recognized, accepted, and considered relevant by parties directly involved in the corn agribusiness ecosystem. In this study, stakeholder responses were analyzed through a multi-actor perspective, including farmers as the main beneficiaries, Field Agricultural Extension Workers as program implementers, Market Actors (distributors of fertilizers or other agricultural inputs, and corn entrepreneurs) as supply chain partners (Oktavia & Saharuddin, 2013). The following are the findings in this study listed in table 1.

Tabel 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Assessment of the Existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions in West Lombok Regency in 2025.

No	The Existence of LPP	Score Achieved	Modus Skor	Sebaran $\Sigma$	%	Category
	The Existence of Agricultural	40	3	45	32	Enoug h

1	Extension Institutions	12	4	55	39	Tall
2	Respon Stakeholder Program Implementation	28	2	46	32	Less

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025

Based on Table 2. shows that overall, the Agricultural Extension Institute (LPP) is considered to be 'quite existing' among agricultural communities in West Lombok Regency, namely with a score of 40 with a score mode of 3 of 32%. This shows the diversity of perceptions, role assessments and attitudes shown by 140 respondents towards the Agricultural Extension Institute. A total of 45 respondents gave an assessment of 'sufficiently existing', which means that 45 respondents knew the existence of LPP and felt that it was sufficient to need the existence of LPP, while 36 other respondents gave an assessment in the category of 'existing', meaning that 36 respondents knew the existence of LPP and needed the existence of LPP. Furthermore, 34 respondents assessed the category of 'not existing', meaning that 34 respondents did not know the existence of LPP and felt that they did not need the existence of LPP, and then 23 respondents in the category of 'very non-existent', meaning that 23 respondents did not know the existence of LPP and felt that they did not need the existence of LPP. Then, 2 respondents considered it 'very existing', meaning that 2 respondents knew the existence of LPP and urgently needed the existence of LPP. This variation in assessment shows that LPP has been recognized for its existence in the midst of agricultural communities in West Lombok Regency, however, there is still a need for equity in optimizing its existence and role, this is important because LPP acts as a bridge between farmers and modern agricultural technology, which can increase agricultural productivity and sustainability (Amri et al., 2023).

Furthermore, this situation occurred due to several factors, especially the difference in perception, assessment, and attitude of respondents in each village where the research was located, namely six villages in Sekotong and Gerung Districts, the most striking was Batu Putih Village, where all respondents from the farmer group gave the lowest assessment compared to other villages. This low assessment is due to their ignorance about the existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions (LPP) and Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) who are on duty in the area. Based on the information obtained, the local PPL is actually known as an 'animal health expert' who works at the Animal Health Center (Puskesmas), considering the number of cattle breeders in the area. However, a different situation was encountered in Gerung District. Although most of the residents also work as cattle breeders, PPL there is acknowledged to exist by farmer group respondents, so the assessment of the existence of LPP in Gerung District tends to be better. This is in line with the research conducted by (Sulaiman Amran Andi, 2018), which states that BPP (Agricultural Extension Center) as the object of this research is assisted by the agricultural technical team in general. This team consists of PPS (Special Agricultural Extension Officers),

researchers, guide farmers, Non-Governmental Organizations, farmer mantri, animal health mantri and other field technicians where this team synergizes to support the needs of the tasks and institutional functions of agricultural extension. However, in the field, especially in the Sekotong District BPP, an imbalance was found in the division of duties among its members. As a result, Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) must concurrently play several roles, so that the implementation of extension programs in remote villages is less than optimal.

Furthermore, the explanation in the assessment of the second indicator, namely program implementation, actually recorded a contrasting assessment, namely the implementation of the extension program was considered 'Less', with 46 respondents (32%) giving a low score. This inequality indicates a gap between the ideal expectations for the LPP and the reality of its implementation on the ground. The main cause is the lack of optimal implementation of the program, especially in the distribution of seed assistance and agricultural machinery (alsintan). Farmer groups specifically rated this implementation as 'lacking', while PPL respondents acknowledged that program assistance has not been evenly distributed due to the limited amount of assistance from the government. This limitation has an impact on the unmet needs of all layers of the corn agribusiness chain, starting from the upstream subsystem (production) to downstream (marketing).

### Respon Stakeholder

Stakeholder responses are a key indicator to assess the existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions (LPP), as they reflect the level of recognition, acceptance, and relevance in corn agribusiness. This study analyzes the response of multi-actors, including saprodi agents, farmers, agricultural extension workers, and market participants (fertilizer distributors/corn entrepreneurs). The results of the study are presented in Table 3.

Tabel 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Assessment of the Existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions on Stakeholder Responses in West Lombok Regency in 2025.

No.	Respon Stakeholder	Scoring Mode	Distribution		Category
				$\sum\%$	
1	Perception				
	1). Saprodi Agent	5	3	50	Very High
	2). Farmer	4	49	40	Tall
	3). PPL	5	6	75	Very High
2	4). Corn Entrepreneur	3	4	67	Enough
	Peranan				
	1). Saprodi Agent	5	4	67	Very High
	2). Farmer	2	30	25	Less
		5	5	62	Very High

	3). PPL	3	4	67	Enough
	4). Corn Entrepreneur				
3	Attitude				
	1). Saprodi Agent	5	5	83	Very High
	2). Farmer	4	73	60	Tall
	3). PPL	5	7	87	Very High
	4). Corn Entrepreneur	4	4	67	Tall

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025

Based on table 3. saprodi agents gave a 'very high' rating by 50% of respondents, which shows the level of satisfaction of saprodi agents with the existence and services of LPP in helping their work. Farmers as the main beneficiaries give a relatively high assessment (score mode of 4.40%), which shows that most of the farmers in this case there are a group of farmers who give a relatively high assessment because they are administrators in the farmer group, while other groups of farmers give an assessment that is sufficient, poor and very lacking. Furthermore, the assessment from PPL gave a 'very high' assessment, namely as many as 75% of respondents in the PPL group showed a very high appreciation for LPP. The extension workers acknowledged that the LPP functions effectively as a vital link between farmers, the government, and other agricultural stakeholders. They saw firsthand how LPP facilitates extension programs, coordinates between agencies, and distributes agricultural assistance to the field. LPP's support for PPL's performance is also evident, starting from the provision of counseling materials, the latest information updates, to work support facilities. However, the fact that there are still 25% of PPL who have not given maximum value hints at several aspects that still need to be improved, although it does not reduce overall achievement. Meanwhile, the Corn Entrepreneurs respondent group gave an assessment of 'sufficient'. This perception of sufficiency arises due to *sporadic* interactions, entrepreneurs only get to know LPP when facing specific issues (e.g. price fluctuations or technical needs), but do not consider it as a strategic partner. Another information gap that causes perception to be given a sufficient assessment is the lack of proactive socialization from LPP, and is also influenced by previous experiences where LPP assistance is considered less responsive to the real needs of entrepreneurs, such as market access or post-harvest innovation.

The difference in assessment from various stakeholder groups is caused by several factors, such as limited access by farmers to extension services and incompatibility of programs with the real needs of farmers in the field. Meanwhile, corn entrepreneurs gave a lower assessment (score mode of 3.33%) with an adequate category, which reflects the suboptimal role of LPP in building partnerships with business actors downstream of the supply chain (Pakpahan, 2025). Overall, the results of the research on stakeholder responses to the

existence or existence of LPP are considered 'High' but there is still room for improvement for more optimal agricultural extension in the future.

Furthermore, the following are the results of research on the implementation of agricultural extension programs in West Lombok Regency.

**Program Implementation**

The implementation of the agricultural extension program is the operational benchmark of LPP's existence, which reflects the extent to which this institution is able to translate policies into concrete actions that have an impact on corn agribusiness. This analysis is focused on the relevance of the program, effectiveness, and impact of the programs that have been implemented (corn seed assistance, PPL assistance, and alsintan assistance). The following are the findings in this study listed in table 4.

Tabel 4. Distribution of Respondents Based on Stakeholder Assessment of the Existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions in Program Implementation in West Lombok Regency in 2025

No.	Stakeholder Assessment (Program Implementation)	Score Achieved	Modus Skor	Distributio n		Category
				$\Sigma$	%	
1	Relevance					
	1). Agen Saprodi	14	4	3	50	Tall
	2). Farmer	10	2	45	37	Less
	3). PPL	16	5	5	62	Tall
2	4). Corn Entrepreneur	12	3	2	33	Enough
	Effectiveness					
	1). Agen Saprodi	20	5	2	33	Very High
	2). Farmer	10	3	58	48	Less
3	3). PPL	14	3	4	50	Enough
	4). Corn Entrepreneur	12	3	3	50	Enough
	Impact					
	1). Agen Saprodi	15	5	2	33	Tall
	2). Farmer	8	2	43	35	Less
	3). PPL	12	4	5	62	Tall
	4). Corn Entrepreneur	9	3	3	50	Enough

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025

Based on table 4, the results of the study provide a comprehensive overview of the assessment of four stakeholder groups on the implementation of agricultural extension programs in West Lombok Regency which shows that LPP is considered diverse by actors directly involved in the implementation of extension programs and distribution of agricultural inputs (Boni, 2022).

Based on table 4, in the aspect of program relevance, Saprodi and PPL Agents gave a 'high' assessment. As many as 50% of Saprodi Agents stated that the program was very relevant to their needs, Agricultural Production Facilities Agents assessed the relevance of the LPP program to be in the high category with a percentage of 50%. This assessment shows that respondents who are saprodi agents consider the LPP programs to be in accordance with their operational needs, especially in terms of the distribution of agricultural production facilities. However, the high assessment is still necessary to expand the scope of information and increase the relevance of the program for all study agents. Some aspects that need to be improved include more real-time market information updates and technical training on the latest products. On the other hand, in the effectiveness of the program, saprodi agents gave a 'very high' assessment which showed that the group of respondents of saprodi agents felt very satisfied with the LPP program and 33% of respondents gave a 'high' rating and another 33% gave a 'very high' assessment on the impact of the implementation of the agricultural extension program by LPP.

Furthermore, the farmer respondent group gave a 'lacking' assessment of the relevance of the LPP program, with 37% of respondents feeling that the program is not in line with their needs (Hayati et al., 2023). 37% of respondents feel that the program is not in line with their needs. This shows that the seed assistance program from LPP, PPL assistance, and alsintan assistance have been felt by the majority of respondents but not in accordance with the needs of farmers. In seed assistance, the majority of farmers feel that the brand of seed assistance is not in accordance with their needs, then the PPL assistance program is not optimal because the assistance provided is limited due to remote and remote areas, then the assistance of alsintan also such as water pump assistance has been felt by the majority of respondents, but the very limited number of alsintan that is only given per group is another challenge in this program. Furthermore, 30% (37 people) of farmers gave a 'very poor' rating indicating that 30% of farmers felt that their programmes were very irrelevant. This is due to the absence of the assistance program that they feel in carrying out corn farming, they even feel that they do not know LPP as an institution that provides the agricultural assistance program. This assessment shows the need for LPP to take a more participatory approach in designing extension programs. On the other hand, there were also 30% (36 people) of farmers who gave a 'high' assessment of the relevance of the program provided by LPP, they stated that the jagun seed assistance program, PPL assistance, and alsintan assistance were in accordance with their needs, but there was still room for improvement in implementing the program. Likewise, the assessment of the effectiveness and impact of the program from LPP, the farmer respondent group each gave a 'less' assessment with a percentage of 48% of respondents on the effectiveness assessment, and 35% of the assessment 'less' on the impact of the programs that have been implemented.

PPL gave a 'high' assessment of the relevance and impact of the LPP program with a percentage of 62%. This figure shows that most extension workers consider LPP programs to be in accordance with their needs in carrying

out extension tasks. The high level of this assessment is related to the suitability of counseling materials, technical support, and resources provided by LPP. However, there are still 38% of PPL who have not given the maximum assessment, indicating that there is room for improvement in the quality of the program, especially in the alsintan program, there are 2 PPL who stated that they need to make even harder efforts to strive for equal distribution of agricultural technology, especially alsintan. In addition, 50% of PPL respondents gave an 'adequate' assessment of the effectiveness of the program, which shows that the program has been realized by PPL that it needs to increase its effectiveness due to the limited amount of assistance provided (Hayati, 2022).

Furthermore, the corn entrepreneur stakeholder group gave an adequate assessment of the relevance of the LPP program, with only 33% of respondents feeling that the program was sufficiently relevant to their business needs, as well as an assessment of the effectiveness and impact of the extension program was considered 'adequate' by 50% of respondents. This data shows that the LPP program has not fully answered the specific needs of entrepreneurs downstream of the corn supply chain. Some aspects that are considered to have received less attention include efficient supply chain management, post-harvest technology, and access to wider markets. This low assessment implies the need for LPP to develop a special program that is more oriented to the business needs of corn entrepreneurs.

From the four stakeholders, a clear pattern can be seen where LPP is more successful in meeting the needs of institutional stakeholders (PPL) compared to operational stakeholders (farmers and entrepreneurs). This variation in assessment indicates the need for a more differentiated approach in program design, where LPPs must adapt the content and methods of counseling to the specific characteristics and needs of each target group. Especially for farmers and entrepreneurs, a more applicable and solution-oriented program is needed to address the concrete problems they face in the field with business actors downstream of the supply chain (Ernita & Rahman, 2024).

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

Overall, the Agricultural Extension Institution is considered to exist quite a bit in the development of corn agribusiness in West Lombok Regency. This is shown by the Stakeholder Response to the existence of Agricultural Extension Institutions in the category of being quite good, but the implementation of the extension program is in the category of not being good.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

The author realizes that this research still has shortcomings, namely the area of research coverage that is still limited, for further research it is expected to cover a wider area so that the evaluation of the existence of the Agricultural Extension Institute can be seen more extensive and comprehensive.

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