EVALUASI PERAN HOP KEUJRUN BLANG DI WILAYAH IV KECAMATAN MANGGENG KABUPATEN ACEH BARAT DAYA

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2023

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Meulaboh, 05 Juli 2023

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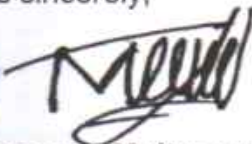
PAPER ACCEPTANCE LETTER

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Dear **Marwalis**,
04 July 2023

Article Title	:	EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF THE KEUJRUN BLANG HOP IN REGION IV, MANGGENG DISTRICT, SOUTHWEST ACEH DISTRICT
Author	:	1. Marwalis* 2. Dedy Darmansyah
Article Type	:	*Original Article*

Thank You for your submission to our journal.

We are pleased to inform you that your paper entitled **"EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF THE KEUJRUN BLANG HOP IN REGION IV, MANGGENG DISTRICT, SOUTHWEST ACEH DISTRICT"** reviewed by 2 reviewers and had a positive opinion. This paper has been accepted for publication at the peer-reviewed **International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Reseacrh and Technology (IJSET)** to Published in Volumes 2, Number 8, July 2023.

Thank you for publishing with us. We look forward to receiving future manuscripts from you.

Yours sincerely,

Muhammad Multazam, SE.,CPRM
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EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF THE (KEUJRUEN BLANG HOP) IN REGION IV, MANGGENG DISTRICT, SOUTHWEST ACEH DISTRICT

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of the Keujrun Blang Hop in Manggeng District in region IV. This research was conducted in December 2022. The research location was carried out in Manggeng District, Region IV to be precise, namely the villages of Lhok Puntoi, Ladang Panah, Pusu ingn jaya and Seunelhop. The sampling method used was accidental random sampling, namely a sampling method or technique in which random sampling was taken. In this study, the population totaled 489 people by calculating the sample size which was carried out using the Slovin Formula with the allowance used was 14% so that there were 47 sample people. This research method uses a Likert Scale and IPA (Importance Performance Analysis) analysis where through this method researchers can determine the level of farmer satisfaction based on the assessment of the attributes. The results showed that there was a stain between farmers' expectations (importance) and the service (performance) provided by Hop Keujrun to rice farmers. which is shown in P8 and P14 where the expected value (performance) is smaller than the service (importance). Based on the results of the IPA Cartesian diagram, the attributes of the role of Hop Keujrun blang in region IV have been said to be satisfactory because there is nothing that needs to be improved which is shown in Quadrant I.

Keywords: ***Role, Hop Keujrun, Region IV, Farmers, IPA.***

1. INTRODUCTION

Success in developing agriculture in an area is not only determined by technical innovations and services from the government, it is also determined by the system developed by agricultural business actors, especially in developing agriculture.

Aceh Province is a province that is known as local institutions which are one of the systems that are considered very important that are grown and built by local communities and have been running with local mechanisms and are quite effective in managing various community interests. The institution that plays an important role in developing agriculture is called Keujruen blang which is listed in Aceh Provincial Qanun Number 10 of 2008 concerning Customary Institutions that in Article 1 number 22 Keujruen blang is a person who leads and regulates activities in the field of rice farming (Aceh Qanun 2008) .

Southwest Aceh Regency, specifically the Manggeng sub-district, also has the Keujrun blang institution consisting of the Hop Chik which is the highest position in the Keujrun structure where each sub-district has one Hop Chik, while the Keujrun Hop has one person in each mukim who is in a temporary Subdistrict of Keujrun blang does not only consist of one Keujrun blang in one Gampong but is adjusted to the amount of agricultural land in a Gampong (Dedy, 2013).

The role of Hop Keujruen, in each District as part of the decision maker, field supervisor as well as accompanying the implementation of activities throughout the growing season. Hop Keujrun's performance in Manggeng District also deserves appreciation, especially in the program of the Southwest Aceh Regency government in the simultaneous rice planting program. (Dedi 2013) states that there are seven important points which will later become the main task of the institution, including repairing irrigation canals (mutually), Kenduri Ulee Lhueng, Soil preparation (land preparation), Sowing/seeding seeds, Planting, Harvesting, Sanctions penalty. The process of

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this activity is routinely carried out every year in accordance with the planting season schedule and determining this schedule by looking at the seasonal factor. (Andri, 2017) Mentionthe success or failure of food production is largely determined by the existence of the keujruen blang institution. So that Hop Keujrun will certainly be the spearhead of the implementation of the planting season where the tasks mentioned above are the main tasks of Hop Keujrun.

Within the Keujrun blang institution in Manggeng District there are four Keujrun Hop people who lead at the settlement level, including the settlements of Ayah Gadeng, Prosperous, Blang Manggeng and Region IV as well as keujrun blang in each village, the number of keujrun blang in each village reaches 1- 3 people depending on the area of land.

Region IV referred to in the Manggeng sub-district area was originally a fraction of the Ayah Gadeng Settlement. Within region IV there are four villages including the villages of Ladang Arrow, Lhok Puntoi, Pusu Want Jaya and Seunelhop which are the main water sources for agricultural land in the Manggeng sub-district, so that area IV is the only area where traditional and cultural events are held in West Aceh district. Daya is kanduri ule Lhueng which is done once a year. Apart from being a place for carrying out traditional farmer events, there are also frequent disagreements among farmers, especially in the distribution of water. Setia & Eva (2021) mentionsMany agricultural problems can only be solved through existing institutions in rural farming communities.

With the passage of time, farmers and Hop keujrun blang in Manggeng District also need to evaluate whether the performance of the Keujrun hop is running as stated in Qanun Aceh Province Number 10 of 2008 concerning Customary Institutions that in Article 1 number 22.According to PKPM Aceh Trustees, Dr. Mujiburrahman said, the results of his investigation were that many Keujreun Blang were no longer functioning so that farmers complained about the chaotic stages during the season when it came to the fields (Serambi 2016)

Based on the description above, it is necessary to do research "Evaluation of the Role of the Keujrun Blang Hop in Region IV, Manggeng District, West Aceh Regency Data".

2. RESEARCH METHODS
2.1. Analysis Method
The method used in this study is the Likert Scale method where this method measures the satisfaction level of farmers' expectationswith the attributes of the Likert scale. While the data analysis used is the IPA (Importance Performance Analysis) method of analysis which aims to measure the success of the performance that can meet the expectations of farmers so that there is a sense of satisfaction with the service provided by Hop Keujrun.
2.2. Location and Time of Research
This research was conducted in December 2022. The research location was carried out in Manggeng District, specifically Region IV, namely the villages of Lhok Puntoi, Ladang Panah, Pusu ingn jaya and Seunelhop.
2.3. Method of collecting data
1. Primary data
Primary data is data that is directly obtained from the results of filling out questionnaires to respondents and is supported by data from interviews
2. Secondary Data
Secondary data is data needed to complete research obtained indirectly in the form of approaches to Journals, Libraries, Government Institutions and related agencies and the Internet.
2.4. Sampling Technique

According to Sugiyono, population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. While the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by a certain population (Sugiyono, 2019). The sampling method used is random sampling, namely a sampling method or technique in which random sampling is based on people who happen to be met by researchers by accident (Sugiyono 2012).

The population in this study are farmers whoentered into Region IV which is incorporated into 4 villages, including: Lhok Puntoy Village, Seuneulhop Village, Ladang Panah Village and Pusu wants Jayatotaling 489 people.

In determining the number of samples carried out using the Slovin Sugiyono formula (2011). The Slovin formula for determining the sample is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{N\,(e^2) + 1}$$

Information:

n =   Sample size/number of respondents

N=   Population size

e =   Percentage of slack for accuracy of sampling error still tolerable

In determining the number of samples, the allowance used is 14% and the results of the calculation can be rounded to achieve suitability. So to find out the research sample, with the following calculations:

$$n = \frac{489}{489\,(14\%) + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{489}{489\,(0{,}14^2) + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{489}{489\,(0{,}0169) + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{489}{(9{,}2641) + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{489}{10{,}5044}$$

n = 46.551

Based on the calculation above, the sample who became respondents in this study was adjusted to as many as 47 people.

2.5. Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique in this study is quantitative. using Likert Scale data analysis, data reduction, data display and conclusion to describe the role of Hop Kejrun Blang in managing rice fields. The Likert scale aims to measure the level of service of the Hop Kejrun Blang in managing rice fields in settlements in Manggeng District.

To determine performance values and expectations in research, researchers use a Likert Scale which aims to measure farmers' attitudes, opinions and perceptions of social phenomena that are happening. The variables that will be measured and also described in the research will be used as indicator variables, so that these variables become the starting point in compiling instrument items in the form of questions or statements (Supriyatna & Informatika 2015).

In this study, it has been determined in detail and specifically by the researcher, hereinafter referred to as the research variable. The answer to each instrument item from the Likert scale has a gradation ranging from very positive to very negative.

Likert scale variables can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Scale for Effectiveness Level of Variables

Scale Value	Information	performance
1	Strongly disagree	Very unimportant
2	Don't agree	Not important
3	Simply agree	Simply agree
4	Agree	Important
5	Strongly agree	Very important

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2.6. Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) Technique

In analyzing the level of attainment of the role or performance of Hop Keujrun blang in Manggeng District, researchers used the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method, to determine the role of Hop Keujrun blang by evaluating rice farmers. Processing data from the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method using the SPSS 26 application.

The data that has been collected through distributing questionnaires is then analyzed using quantitative methods and Importance Performance Analysis (IPA). Quantitative description to identify the role of Hop Keujrun blang in managing the rice field system, while Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) looks at the benefits of each Hop Keujrun blang task on performance compared to the expectations and interests of paddy farmers based on the form of the IPA matrix. This study uses 2 variables starting from the letters X and Y.

Where :
X   : is the level that can give effect
Y   :represents the role of Hop Keujreun blang
The formula used in the IPA method is:

$$Tki = \times 100\% \frac{xi}{yi}$$

Where :
Tki :the level of conformity of the respondents
Xi :performance level assessment scores
Yi : score rating level of importance

The results of the resulting weighting calculations are then averaged and formulated in a Cartesian diagram. Each variable is positioned in a diagram. The average score of the assessment of the level of performance($\overline{X}$) showingp.sposition variablep.sThere is axisX, temporaryp.sposition variableon the Y axis is shown on the average score of the level of importance of the variable ($\overline{Y}$).

$$X^{=} = (\sum x\_i)/n \quad Y^{-}(\sum y\_i)/n$$

Where:
$y\overline{i}$: the average value of the importance of variable i
$(X)^{-}$: the average value of the assessment of the performance level of variable i
xi :total high score performance level variable to i
yi :total score level of satisfaction variable to i
n : number of respondents

The Cartesian diagram is a section that is divided into four parts and is bounded by two lines that intersect perpendicularly at the dots (X, Y), point X is the average performance level score against the statement attribute indicators, and Y is the average the average score of the level of interest of the respondents to the attribute statement. The X and Y values are used as a pair of variable point coordinates that position a variable located on the Cartesian diagram. The point is obtained from the formula:

$$\overline{X} = = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \quad \overline{Y} \frac{\sum y_i}{n}$$

Where :
X^{-} :average score of the average variable performance level
$(Y)^{-}$: the average score of the importance of all variables
k : the number of variables studied, then each variable is described in a Cartesian diagram

## 2.7. Attributes Rating Likert Scale

This attribute is a list of statements on a Likert scale questionnaire with a total of 15 statements using the code P1-P15. The list of questions will be distributed to respondents or farmers who will be sampled in this study, namely rice farmers who are members of region IV. This assessment will be assessed based on the indicator value of the Likert scale.

Table 2. Attributes of Science Assessment

P1	It's easy to be invited to meet if there is anything related to Hop Keujrun
P2	Able to resolve cases that occur in rice fields, both regional boundaries, water distribution, etc
P3	Building communication with farmers (Aneuk blang)
P4	Active in every deliberation/meeting both with the agricultural service, extension workers and farmers
P5	Leading every traditional ceremonial activity (Tron Ublang, Kanduri Ule Lhueng) in every planting season every year
P6	Supervise farmers to comply with applicable regulations
Q7	Become a mediator when there is a conflict between fellow farmers
Q8	Define and manage dues
Q9	facilitating farmers in carrying out traditional agricultural rituals
P10	Supervision of the implementation of customary blang
P11	Implementation of kanduri descending the rice fields (Bukak Tanoeh) every planting season
Q12	Implementation of Kanduri Irrigation (Ule Lhueng) every year
P13	Giving orders to sow to farmers
P14	Regulate the distribution of water in each rice field plot
P15	Coordinate the distribution of water between the regions of Keujrun Blang.

From the table above, the attributes that will be analyzed in the Kertesius diagram or IPA matrix, each attribute that is located in each Kertesian quadrant has an explanation that is in accordance with the analysis in each quadrant I, II, III, and IV (Irawati, 2020).
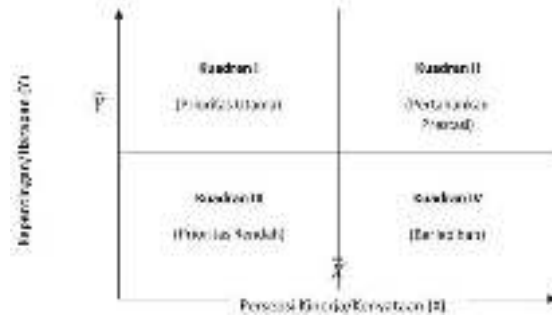
This diagram consists of four quadrants (Supranto, 2001):

1. Quadrant I (Top Priority)

This quadrant contains attributes/statements that are considered important by Hop keujrun but in reality these attributes/statements are not in accordance with the farmers' expectations. The performance level of these attributes/statements is lower than the level of farmers' expectations of these attributes/statements. The performance of the attributes/statements contained in this quadrant must be further improved in order to satisfy farmers

2. Quadrant II (Maintain Achievement)

These attributes/statements have a high level of expectation and performance. This shows that these attributes/statements are important and have high performance. And must be maintained for the next time because it is considered very important/expected and the results are very satisfying.

3. Quadrant III (Low Priority)

Attributes/statements contained in this quadrant are considered less important by Hop in the future and in fact their performance is not too special/mediocre. This means that the attributes/statements contained in this quadrant have a low level of importance/expectation and their performance is also considered to be unfavorable by farmers. Improvements to the attributes/statements included in this quadrant need to be reconsidered by looking at the attributes/statements that have an impact on the benefits felt by farmers, big or small and also to prevent these attributes/statements from shifting to quadrant I.

4. Quadrant IV (Excessive)

In this quadrant, these attributes/statements have a low level of expectation according to farmers but have good performance, so they are considered excessive by farmers. This shows that the attributes/statements that affect customer satisfaction are considered excessive in their implementation, this is because farmers consider them not too important/less expected of these attributes/statements, but the implementation is very well done.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
### 3.1. General Condition of Research Area

Manggeng District is one of the Districts in Southwest Aceh District which is located on the coast bordering the Indian Ocean in the south and Gayo lues Regency in the north with the natural boundaries of the Leuser mountains. While in the west it is bordered by Tangan Tangan District and in the east it is bordered by Lembah Sabil District.

Manggeng District is divided into three mukims including Mukim Ayah Gadeng, Blang Manggeng and Sejahtra, which are divided into 18 definitive villages. The total area of Manggeng District is 40.94 km (2.17%) of the total area of Southwest Aceh District. With a population of 15,331 people in Manggeng District in 2020, 7,838 males and 7,493 females.

Most of the population in Manggeng District work in agriculture and fisheries, trade and the private sector, while the rest work in government and the service sector.

3.2. Keujrun Blang Institutional Structure in Region IV

The institutional structure and division of the Keujrun Balang institutional work areas in Region IV can be seen below
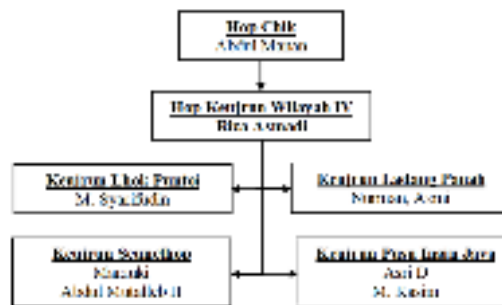
In the structure of the Keujun Balang Institution in Manggeng sub-district, Hop Chik has the highest position in this structure and the second position is Hop Keujrun who is the main character in implementing the rice planting season in Region IV.

3.3. The Role/Performance of the Keujrun Blang Hop in Region IV

Hop Keujrun in Region IV has tasks that greatly influence the success of each planting season, including the main tasks of Hop Keujrun as follows:

1. Blang (rice field) customary leadership at the Mukim level

As a traditional leader, the Hop Keujrun plays an active role Leading every traditional ceremonial activity (Tron Ublang) at each planting season every year, Supervising farmers to comply with applicable customary regulations, Acting as a mediator when there are conflicts among farmers, supervising farmers building and rehabilitating waterways, determine and regulate fees, organize members to be disciplined in collecting water channel maintenance fees, facilitate farmers in carrying out traditional agricultural rituals, supervise the implementation of Keujreun blang duties, supervise the implementation of adat blang.

2. traditional ritual activities

Traditional ritual activities are inseparable from the traditions and customs that have been cultivated in each region. The traditional activities that are the responsibility of Hop Keujrun include kanduri Bukak tanoh (down the fields) every planting season and the implementation of kanduri Ule Lhung (irrigation) every year

3. set a planting schedule

The keujrun hop is also tasked with providing information regarding the planting schedule in accordance with the agreement with the agriculture service, PPL, Keujrun Chik and Keujrun. Which later will equally be forwarded Providing information to sow the seeds according to the decision to sow to farmers

4. Regulate water distribution

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Irrigation is an irrigation system that is used to irrigate agricultural land, including paddy fields. In the Keujrun Hop irrigation system, the workload is in between. Regulate the distribution of water from the main dam to all irrigation sub-districts, Manage the distribution of water in each paddy field, Coordinate the distribution of water between Keujrun Blang areas.

5. Respondent Identity

The average farmer in this study had a land area of 1883 m/a with an average total production of 2854 kg/. Age of farmers in the study aged 30> years was 68%, 25-30 years 20% and ages 21-25 by 12% which were very young farmers. , civil servants 12%, TNI/Polri 6% and private employees 4%. The most recent education level of farmers is SMA as much as 56%, DIII/S1/S2 30% and SMP 7%. With farming experience <5 years 20%, 6-10 years 38%, 11-15 years 20% and >16 years 22%.
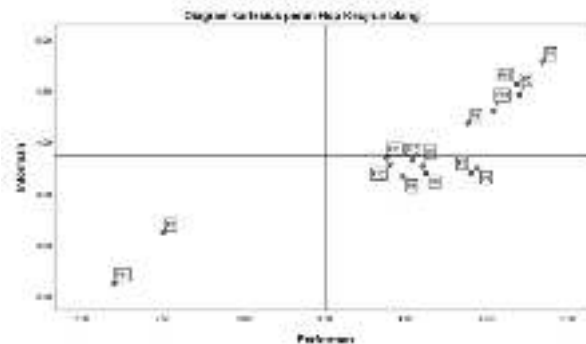
3.4. Service Quality Measurement

The value of service quality can be seen in table 4

Table 4. Value of service quality

No	Attribute	Infortance	performance
1	P1	3,787	4.47
2	P2	4,447	4.70
3	P3	3,702	4.40
4	P4	4,213	4.40
5	P5	3,681	3.98
6	P6	3,830	4.09
7	Q7	4,787	4.83
8	Q8	3,191	2.51
9	Q9	3,766	4.11
10	P10	3,851	4.02
11	P11	3,851	3.87
12	Q12	3,787	3.89
13	P13	4,319	4.53
14	P14	2,723	2.17
15	P15	4,574	4.66
	Total	58.51	60.64
	Average$\overline{X}$, $\overline{Y}$	3.90	4.04

The table above shows the average value of farmers' expectations of quality and service (importance) with service (performance). Whereas the P8 and P14 assessment attributes above show the gap given by the Keujrun Hop to rice farmers which is shown in P8 (Determine and regulate contributions) and P14 (Regulate the distribution of water in each paddy field) where the expected value (performance) is smaller than the service (importance).The cause of the gap toP8 (Determine and regulate fees) and P14 (Manage the distribution of water in each rice field) where this task is the main task of the keujrun blang who leads at the respective village level but also supervises the Keujrun Hop.

The next step is to see the attributes that have the most influence on farmer satisfaction with the Hop Keujrun Blang service which will be used as evaluation material, it is necessary to do an analysis using the IPA matrix which will describe it in full. The data matrix presented is in the form of a Cartesian diagram which is also often referred to as the IPA matrix. In the IPA matrix diagram there are 4 quadrants including quadrant 1 which describes the top priorities, quadrant II which describes maintaining achievement, quadrant III which describes low priority, quadrant IV which describes excessive. Mapping the data into a Cartesian diagram requires the average value of each attribute on the average value of the perception/performance of the Hop Keujrun Blang role (X) and the average value of Farmers' expectations (Y).

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The results of the IPA analysis show:

1. **Quadrant I**

Quadrant I shows the attributes that are considered very important by farmers but the fact that the performance of Hop Keujrun has shown good performance. That is, the statements from P1-P15 were all carried out well by Hop Keujrun in the sense that the level of farmer interest in the performance of Hop Keujrun could be said to be very satisfying.

2. **Quadrant II**

Quadrant II is a successful attribute (maintain achievement), where the attributes included in this quadrant have high expectations with high perceptions. Attributes that fall into quadrant II include P2 (able to resolve cases that occur in rice fields, both regional boundaries, water distribution, etc.), P4 (active in every deliberation/meeting with the agriculture service, extension workers and farmers), P7 (being a mediates when there is conflict among farmers), P13 (Gives orders to sow to farmers) and P15 (Coordinates the distribution of water between regions of Keujrun Blang). So it can be concluded that the attributes in quadrant II have been successfully implemented and have been considered very satisfying for farmers,

3. **Quadrant III**

In this quadrant III (low priority) which explains the influence of several factors that are less important and satisfying for farmers on their interests and expectations which in practice are mediocre. The attributes contained in quadrant III are P8 (Determine and regulate contributions), and P14 (Organize the distribution of water in each rice field). From the catesius diagram, it explains which of each attribute is included in quadrant III, which indirectly explains the services provided by Hop Keujrun blang in the low category with what is expected by farmers, so Hop Keujrun must improve service to these attributes.

4. **Quadrant IV**

quadrant IV (excessive) where the role played by Hop Keujrun is less important but excessive for farmers. Attributes in quadrant IV consist of P1 (Easy to be invited to meet if there is something related to Hop Keujrun), P3 (Building communication with Aneuk blang farmers), P5 (Leading every Tron Ublang traditional ceremony, Kanduri Ule Lhueng in every season planting every year), P6 (Supervising farmers to comply with applicable regulations), P9 (Facilitating farmers in carrying out traditional agricultural rituals), P10 (Supervision of the implementation of customary blang), P11 (Implementation of kanduri down the Bukak Tanoeh rice fields every planting season), and P12 (Ule Lhueng Irrigation kanduri implementation every year

Based on the results of the IPA matrix analysis, the attributes of the Hop Keujrun Blang role evaluation can be said to be satisfactory because it can be seen in quadrant I where not a single attribute is included in quadrant I which if the lower or fewer service attributes are included in quadrant I. With so there will be more and more attributes of the role of Hop Keujrun with satisfying perceptions from farmers in Manggeng sub-district, especially in the area of agricultural land in Region IV

4. CONCLUSIONS

There isthe gap between farmers' expectations (importance) is high while the service quality (performance) provided by Hop Keujrun to rice farmers is low. shown at P8 (Determine and regulate contributions) and P14 (Regulate the distribution of water in each paddy field) where the expected value (performance) is less than reality (importance) where the service is the main performance or task of keujrun blang while the performance of Hop Keujrun at P8 and P14 is only a supervisor. Based on the results of the IPA Cartesian diagram, the attributes of the role of Hop Keujrun blang in Region IV have been said to be satisfactory because there is nothing that needs to be improved which is shown in Quadrant I.

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International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Research, and Technology (IJSET)
E-ISSN: XXXX-XXXX | WWW.IJSET.ORG

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