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THE ROLE OF PERFORMANCE OF WATER USER FARMER ASSOCIATION (GHIPPA) RUKUN MAKMUR SEKUNDER BERINGIN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN SIDOARJO REGENCY

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Abstract: General Background: Irrigation management is essential for successful agricultural development, particularly in regions like Kabupaten Sidoarjo, where efficient water resource management and equitable water distribution are critical issues. Effective irrigation management is necessary for sustainable farming practices, especially with limited water resources. **Specific Background**: In Kabupaten Sidoarjo, the establishment of Gabungan Himpunan Petani Pemakai Air (GHIPPA), or Water User Associations, aims to address these challenges by promoting participatory irrigation system management. However, despite this initiative, issues regarding efficient water resource management and fair distribution persist, indicating a need for more effective farmer involvement and empowerment in the irrigation process. **Knowledge Gap**: While the concept of participatory irrigation management has been widely discussed, there is limited research that specifically focuses on the level of farmer empowerment within GHIPPA in Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Furthermore, there is a lack of detailed studies examining the impact of farmer participation on irrigation management and the successful implementation of water resource management policies in the region. **Aims**: This study aims to assess the level of farmer empowerment within GHIPPA Rukun Makmur in Kabupaten Sidoarjo, based on the empowerment theory proposed by Susiladiharti (in Huraerah, 2011:90). The research seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of participatory irrigation management by examining key factors such as access to irrigation, awareness of agricultural needs, competence in participation, and involvement in policy evaluation. **Results**: The research found that farmer empowerment in GHIPPA Rukun Makmur meets all five levels of empowerment. These include: 1) meeting basic needs such as access to irrigation and understanding of network management, 2) control and access to the irrigation network, 3) awareness of the importance of planting seasons for effective water use, 4) competence in active participation, and 5) engagement in policy evaluation and recommendations. **Novelty**: This study provides a unique contribution by applying the empowerment theory to assess farmer participation in GHIPPA, offering insights into the practical implementation of participatory irrigation management in a specific regional context. **Implications**: The findings suggest that while farmer empowerment is progressing, there is a need for the Water Resource Sector of Dinas PUPR Kabupaten Sidoarjo to enhance personnel resources and implement more effective monitoring of land ownership changes. Regular extension programs are recommended to maintain and further improve farmer participation in irrigation management.

Keywords: **:** Rice field irrigation, GHIPPA performance, Farmers

Introduction

In the implementation of routine operation and maintenance activities of the irrigation network in the DI Delta Brantas, it is carried out by the Sidoarjo Regency Public Works Irrigation Office through the Central Government's Operational and Maintenance Assistance Task (TP-OP) since 2014.

This is in accordance with the Minister of PUPR Regulation No. 30/PRT/M/2015 article 35, which states that part of the Minister's authority in the administration of government affairs in the field of development and management of irrigation systems as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1), can be carried out by provincial regional governments, district/city regional governments, or village governments in accordance with the laws and regulations. The Minister has the authority and responsibility to maintain the effectiveness, efficiency, and orderliness of the implementation of the development and management of primary and secondary irrigation systems in irrigation areas covering more than 3000 hectares, or in inter-provincial irrigation areas. For irrigation areas with an area of 3000 hectares to 1000 hectares, it is the authority of the province, while irrigation areas with an area of less than 1000 hectares fall under the authority of the Regency [1].

In the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 33/PRT/M/2007 article 1 paragraph 3, it is stated that the Association of Water User Farmers Groups, hereinafter referred to as GP3A, is an institution consisting of several P3A that agree to cooperate in utilizing irrigation water and irrigation networks in the service areas of secondary blocks, a combination of several secondary blocks, or a single irrigation area [2]. The irrigation of rice fields in Sidoarjo Regency is divided into two parts, namely irrigation and non-irrigation. The existence of an irrigation system as a means of watering agricultural land in Sidoarjo Regency has apparently fostered the formation of the Joint Organization of Water User Farmers' Associations (GHIPPA), which is capable of handling irrigation tasks according to the existing situations and conditions. The main objective of the Water User Farmers Organization is to accommodate the problems and aspirations of farmers related to water for crops and farming. This is in line with the opinion of H. Hidayat & Dodi Kusmawandi, that the Water User Farmers Organization is a forum for farmers to exchange ideas, share opinions, and make decisions to solve the problems faced together by the farmers [3]. The institutional framework for irrigation management at the farmer level to achieve orderly management of the irrigation network consists of the Water User Farmers' Association (HIPPA), GHIPPA, and the HIPPA Parent Association. HIPPA is a farmer association formed democratically in each service area of the tertiary block or village [4].

The HIPPA Association, commonly referred to as GHIPPA, is a coalition of farmer water user groups within a service area or secondary block, a coalition of several secondary blocks, or a single irrigation area. Meanwhile, the Induk HIPPA or IHIPPA is the parent association of water user farmers in the service area or primary block, a combination of several primary blocks, or one irrigation area. Community participation and involvement in irrigation management can be pursued through the organization of Water User Farmers' Associations, hereinafter referred to as HIPPA, and the Federation of Water User Farmers' Associations, hereinafter referred to as GHIPPA.

The operation of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur and maintenance is subject to IPAIR (Irrigation Management Contribution). IPAIR is a fee collected, stored, and utilized by GHIPPA, autonomously and transparently, for the execution of its duties and obligations as well as irrigation management costs. IPAIR is one of the funding sources used for the utilization of irrigation water and the maintenance of irrigation networks, as well as the institutional development efforts of the HIPPA Association. IPAIR aims to establish and regulate contributions from HIPPA members in the form of money and/or labor for: 1) The utilization of irrigation water; 2) The maintenance of irrigation networks within its operational area. Also 3) Efforts – efforts to develop the association as an organization

Currently, the management of IPAIR GHIPPA Rukun Makmur is not good, as some members of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur do not pay their dues, even though the amount is quite affordable, which is one hectare for Rp. 10,000 (sepuluh ribu rupiah). In addition to IPAIR, GHIPPA Rukun Makmur

also provides policies in the form of AD/ART (Articles of Association and Bylaws), with every update reflecting changes in management. Because cash contributions are insufficient to finance the OP, donations in the form of labor become crucial. On the contrary, they place more emphasis on the term "contribution" from members, which can be in the form of cash, labor as a substitute for cash, and a combination of both. Contributions in the form of labor are seen as the members' obligation to the group in OP activities through mutual cooperation in their respective tertiary blocks. The contribution in the form of labor is recorded as the largest among the three (approaching 60%), followed in order by monetary contributions and their combination.[5].

The role of the agricultural sector is very strategic in the national economy, and agricultural activities cannot be separated from water. Therefore, irrigation, as one of the supporting components for the success of agricultural development, plays a very important role [6] in addition, equally important is the role of farmer groups in the process of conveying information and new technology. In the interaction method that arises between farmers and extension workers, it will be more intensive. In this method, farmers are invited and guided in groups to carry out more productive activities based on cooperation. Through this approach, the weaknesses in the traditional agricultural system can be improved. The productivity of the agricultural sector can be improved, as well as the dignity and status of the farmers themselves [7].

Table 1: Rice Field Area and Harvest Area (Ha) in 2022

No	Desa	District	Area of the rice field	Plant	Harvest
1	Gelang	Tulangan	107.82	60	60
2	Jiken	Tulangan	120.2	91.65	91.65
3	Randegan	Tanggulangin	215.20	133	133
4	Kedensari	Tanggulangin	178.52	84.70	84.70
5	Kludan	Tanggulangin	18.10	7.2	7.2
6	Kalitengah	Tanggulangin	6	4	4
7	Ketapang	Tanggulangin	38	18	18
8	Ketegan	Tanggulangin	142	84	84
9	Ploso	Krembung	73	20	20

Source: Sidoarjo in Numbers 2022

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the area of rice fields in 9 villages is still being cultivated with rice. Although not all rice fields are planted, they can still produce. This shows the spirit of the farmers in the area who are part of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur to continue cultivating and utilizing the available land. Given the numerous positive impacts from the formation of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur, the researcher is interested in understanding the extent of the work or role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur, whether the progress of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur has met the satisfaction of the farmers involved. This is because, during the field survey, the researcher encountered an issue while interviewing the farmers, namely the lack of action from the management regarding the distribution of irrigation water for active and inactive farmers within the organization, which has caused dissatisfaction among the active farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research titled "The Role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur Sekunder Beringin in Agricultural Development in Sidoarjo Regency."

Several previous studies that the author believes have similar objectives are as follows: the

first study titled "The Role of Irrigation in Increasing Rice Paddy Production in Meurah Mulia District, North Aceh Regency," researched by Murdiana and Fadli in 2016. The results of the study also explain that irrigation plays a role in increasing rice paddy production in Meurah Mulia District, one of which is water supply. The role of irrigation in providing water for rice paddy farming falls into the category of very high water needs for rice plants. The significant role of irrigation in providing water for increasing rice paddy production is evidenced by the following conditions: the rice production before the Krueng Pase irrigation was damaged was 15,526.74 tons, while when it was damaged, the production was 8,854.41 tons, and after it was repaired, the production increased to 14,129.48 tons [8].

The second research, titled "Empowerment of Farmers in the Joint Water User Farmers Association (GHIPPA) (Study on GHIPPA Sumber Rejeki, Magetan Regency) conducted by Catur Bachtrul Umam (2018), shows that the empowerment of farmers in GHIPPA Sumber Rejeki has met five levels of empowerment, namely: 1) the fulfillment of basic needs of GHIPPA Sumber Rejeki, including irrigation water needs and understanding of irrigation network management, 2) GHIPPA Sumber Rejeki already has control and access to the irrigation network according to its authority area, 3) members of GHIPPA Sumber Rejeki have become aware of the importance of the right planting season to achieve agricultural success despite existing water limitations, 4) the ability of GHIPPA members to participate actively, 5) GHIPPA members have the ability to engage in evaluating and providing considerations for improving existing policies. The author suggests that additional staff should be added to the PUPR Office in the Water Resources sector due to the decreasing number of personnel in the PUPR Office in the Water Resources sector of Magetan Regency. This is because of the transfer of land ownership from old members to new owners. Therefore, there must be control over these new owners through data collection, appeals, and social approaches, as well as regular outreach to maintain and increase farmer participation [9].

The Third Research titled "The Role of Farmers in Land Conservation Based on Local Wisdom" by Rusdiyana, A Nurwahyunani, and A Marianti (2021) shows that: .There are several local wisdom concepts that have been successfully implemented in Indonesia to maintain land potential, namely: the Baduy farmers in Banten, the farmers of Gurgur Forest Village in Silaen District, the farmers in Kemiren Banyuwangi, the farmers in Solo, and the farmers in Malaris Village in the Maratus Mountains. The efforts made by traditional farmers in Indonesia to increase agricultural land productivity and prevent land degradation include efficient land management, through the planting of terrace-strengthening crops that are adaptive to climate change, land recovery after the planting season, fertilization, maintenance of annual crops on sloping land, and the use of mulch or manure [10]. Therefore, based on the explanations above, through this research activity, the author hopes to determine the extent to which GHIPPA Rukun Makmur can provide a tangible contribution to agricultural development. The author will explore various activities carried out by GHIPPA Rukun Makmur, the strategies used in developing rice cultivation, and the sustainable management of natural resources. Through this analysis, it is hoped to provide a better understanding of the contribution of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur in increasing agricultural production. Thus, this research aims to provide insights and a deeper understanding of the role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur in the development of agriculture in Sidoarjo.

Methods

This research is a qualitative study that is described or discussed descriptively and narratively, based on interviews with farmers and a review of relevant literature by studying and collecting data

taken from articles published in various scientific journals and book collections. This research also uses descriptive-analytical techniques with instruments in the form of secondary data taken from relevant literature reviews. The data collection techniques used in this research are interviews, observations, and documentation [11]. Data collection techniques are methods used to gather materials used in the research. The data sources in this research are primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from interviews conducted directly with informants, namely the Chairman of GHIPPA, the Treasurer, and the beneficiary farmers who are members of GHIPPA [12]. The technique for selecting informants used in this research is based on assessing the characteristics of the required sample and aligning with the research objectives, known as purposive sampling. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique follows the data analysis model by Miles and Huberman. The data analysis process involves organizing, analyzing, and interpreting non-numeric data into information or trends that will later be used as a reference in developing the research [12]. Research has been conducted at GHIPPA Rukun Makmur Sekunder Beringin in Siidoarjo Regency. The type of data used is primary and secondary data. The primary data collected includes the GHIPPA aspects, namely the organizational aspect, coaching aspect, financial aspect, physical condition aspect of the network, network maintenance, and water usage. The focus of this research study is on the role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur in agricultural development in Sidoarjo Regency, which is analyzed using the theory of the anthropologist Ralph Linton, who has indicators of stabilizer, innovator, modernizer, pioneer, and executor. The research location was conducted at GHIPPA Rukun Makmur Sekunder Beringin, Sidoarjo Regency. This research is a qualitative study that uses purposive sampling in determining the research subjects, namely the Chairperson of GHIPPA, the Treasurer of GHIPPA, and officials at the Sidoarjo Regency PUBMSDA Office.

Results and Discussion

The Beringan Secondary Channel is 6183 m long, serving an agricultural area of 461 Ha. The irrigation water comes from the Brantas River, which is dammed at the Lengkong Dam and then channeled to the Porong River. Ghippa Rukun Makmur oversees the area of 3 sub-districts, namely Tulangan, Krembung, and Tanggulangin, and 9 villages: Ploso Gelang, Jiken, Randegan, Ketegan, Kludan, Ketapang, Kalitengah, and Kedensari. The legality of Ghippa Rukun Makmur's Articles of Association was confirmed by the Sidoarjo Regent's Decree No: 188/51/LL/2002, and the institution of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur was confirmed by notarial deed No: 0004071.AH.01.01. Year 2022. Here are the roles of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur on several indicators according to Ralph Linton (2006), namely the role of GHIPPA as a stabilizer, the role of GHIPPA as an innovator, the role of GHIPPA as a modernizer, the role of GHIPPA as a pioneer, and the role of GHIPPA as an executor itself, as follows:

The role of GHIPPA as a Stabilizer

Stabilizer, the role of the government is to ensure that changes do not turn into social upheaval, let alone become a threat to national integrity and the unity and unity of the nation. That role can be realized using various methods, including: high selective ability, an elegant yet effective socialization process, through education, persuasive approaches, and gradual but continuous approaches [12]. The role of GHIPPA as a stabilizer (balancer between the interests of the organization and the interests of the farmers) is:. The Ghippa management held a socialization event regarding planting regulations to unify understanding in rice cultivation in order to achieve maximum results.

"Every year, we as the GHIPPA management are invited to the UPT Pengairan Office to

organize and record the condition of rice fields and seasonal water needs, for crop planning, which we then inform to the farmers."

As stated by Mr. Djainul Aripin, who currently serves as the Chairman of GHIPPA, the role of the government, in this case, the Sidoarjo Public Works Department, as a stabilizer for GHIPPA, is to conduct institutional revitalization of GHIPPA.

"Every year, the Public Works Department always conducts the revitalization of the GHiPPA institution to ensure the continuity of the organization and to strengthen the institution's performance in the future, both in terms of organizational structure (refreshing the management) and field performance."

As stated by Fahrul, a young expert at the PUBMSDA Office of Sidoarjo Regency. Some very urgent matters in farmer community empowerment activities are: mental attitude, capital, marketing, and institutional aspects. Mental attitude is a very urgent obstacle in the life of farmers; they will find it difficult to develop independently if they cannot change their attitude. If we look at the current level of farmers' welfare, it can be said to be relatively low, where there are attitudes among farmers that hinder agricultural development, including; Most of them are poor farmers because they do not have any productive factors except for their labor, then the farmers' land is narrow and under pressure to continue being converted, limited access to financial service support, no or limited access to better information and technology; inadequate production infrastructure (water, electricity, roads, telecommunications), an unfair and exploitative market structure due to a very weak bargaining position, and the farmers' own inability, weakness, or ignorance. A society that still upholds traditions and believes that traditions cannot be changed absolutely can result in the hindrance of social change within that society. This is because the society is not willing to accept innovations from outside. In fact, that innovation is one of the factors that can drive the expected changes in a society. In addition, some farmers do not have sufficient knowledge and insight to understand their problems, think of solutions, or choose the most appropriate problem-solving methods to achieve their goals. So, therefore, the factor of mental attitude needs to be given attention in efforts to improve agricultural activities.

The Role of GHIPPA as an Innovator

Innovator, in playing the role as an innovator, the government as a whole must be a source of new things. So, the prerequisite that must be met for the government to effectively play its role is to have a high level of legitimacy. A government with a low level of legitimacy, for example, because it "won" through a power struggle or through dishonest and unfair elections, will find it difficult to present its innovations to the public [13]. Three things that must receive serious attention are the implementation of innovation within the bureaucracy first, conceptual innovations, and innovations in systems, procedures, and work methods. In the increasingly advanced era of globalization, innovation in the field has become one of the key drivers of national economic growth. Farmers, as the frontline in the agricultural sector, play an important role as a driving force for creating economic progress. Through innovations in the fields, farmers can optimize production, improve the quality of agricultural products, and open new opportunities in international trade.Seeing the great potential of the agricultural sector, the government and society must provide more support and appreciation to the farmers. They are heroes who not only provide food needs but also play a role in driving the national economy through innovations in the fields. In the present time, if we only rely on rice production, which typically yields only 2 to 3 harvests, it will not be sufficient to meet the needs, in addition to the high seed prices during the planting season and the low paddy prices during the harvest season. In an interview with one of the farmers, as follows:

"To make use of the dry season or the lack of water in the fields by planting fruits, especially watermelon, cantaloupe, and melon, Alhamdulillah, it can add value to the farmers' income," as stated by Mr. Hanifan, a farmer who also serves as the treasurer of GHIPPA.

The innovation carried out by the Public Works Department to anticipate water scarcity during the dry season:

"It is undeniable that every dry season, the Sidoarjo area will experience water shortages. There are several steps taken by the Department, including: 1) Optimizing water gates in regulating water to rice fields, 2) Educating downstream farmers not to plant rice and switch to crops that do not require much water, 3) Requesting additional water flow from Jasa Tirta to increase the water supply for Sidoarjo."

As stated by Mr. Dani, one of the officials at the PUBMSDA Department.

In terms of the innovations carried out, they are not different from previous research, where the interaction between members and administrators is realized in group activities such as group meetings, extension activities, innovation transfer processes, group administration management, and infrastructure improvements. Strengthening farmer groups can be fostered by enhancing synergistic relationships between farmer groups and the social environment [15].

The Role of GHIPPA as a Modernizer

Modernizers, through development, every country wants to become a strong, independent nation, treated equally by other countries. To realize this, it is necessary, among other things: mastery of knowledge, managerial skills and expertise, the ability to process the natural resources owned so that they have high added value, a reliable national education system that produces productive human resources, a solid and democratic political life foundation, and a clear vision of the desired future so that it is future-oriented.

In enhancing its potential in managing rice fields and increasing rice production, GHIPPA Rukun Makmur has strategies, namely: 1) Farmers who are members of Gapoktan or Ghippa consult with the Agricultural Office to find superior rice seed varieties to cultivate in the agricultural land of Sidoarjo Regency; 2) To reduce costs in the rice harvesting process, farmers who are about to harvest generally rent more effective and efficient rice harvesting machines. The Public Works Department, in order to achieve food self-sufficiency in Sidoarjo, has a strategy as stated by Mr. Wahib, Head of Water Resources, who said:

'The Public Works Department, as the authority on irrigation issues in Sidoarjo, is committed to flowing irrigation water from upstream to downstream. This means that irrigation efforts aim to ensure that technical irrigation in Sidoarjo can truly irrigate all the rice fields in Sidoarjo. The PUBMSDA Department, particularly the Water Resources Division, is committed: "We will always strive to flow water from upstream to downstream with all our might, but the reality on the ground presents many obstacles, including the presence of a lot of waste in the channels that obstructs water flow, numerous damaged water control structures that prevent optimal water flow, and a shortage of water attendants to manage water flow at the tertiary level."

In previous research studies, it is mentioned that irrigation network rehabilitation is an activity aimed at repairing the irrigation network to restore its original functions and services. The Provincial Government is responsible for the rehabilitation of primary and secondary irrigation networks and is carried out based on the priority order of irrigation repair needs. HIPPA/ GHIPPA/ IHIPPA/ GHIPPA can participate in the rehabilitation of primary and secondary irrigation networks according to their needs and capabilities based on the approval of the Provincial Government within its authority [16].

The Role of GHIPPA as a Pioneer

As a pioneer, the government must be a role model for the entire society. Pioneers in the form of positive things, such as pioneering in working as productively as possible, pioneering in upholding justice and discipline, pioneering in caring for the environment, culture, and society, and pioneering in sacrificing for the interests of the country. GHIPPA, as the manager of irrigation water services in the tertiary irrigation network or farmer level, is also expected to develop a business providing pre-harvest equipment services, production facility needs, processing, and marketing of agricultural products for its members effectively and efficiently.

The current GHippa management has a high level of concern in managing the rice fields and collaborates to smooth out irrigation to achieve optimal results. As stated by Mr. Djainul Aripin:

"I, as the chairman of Ghippa Rukun Makmur, am unemployed, meaning I have no other job besides taking care of the rice fields. Therefore, I often clean the channels to ensure the smooth flow of water, sometimes by myself, sometimes with the help of fellow farmers."

A similar sentiment was also expressed in previous research that the goals of participatory irrigation management are: 1) To enhance a sense of togetherness, ownership, and responsibility in irrigation management between the government and HIPPA. 2) To fulfill irrigation services that meet farmers' expectations through efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of sustainable irrigation management [17].

Source: Author's processing results (2024)

Figure 1: GHIPPA competition at the East Java provincial level

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that GHIPPA Rukun Makmur, in his busy schedule as a farmer, was still able to represent Sidoarjo Regency in the provincial-level GHIPPA competition in East Java and won the first hope award.

The role of GHIPPA as the executor itself

The executor themselves, although it is true that the implementation of various development activities is a national responsibility and not solely the burden of the government, due to various considerations such as national security, limited capital, inadequate capabilities, lack of public interest, and because it is constitutionally the government's duty, there are likely various activities that cannot be handed over to the private sector but must be carried out independently.

The realization of HIPPA/GHIPPA that can execute authority and responsibility in the Development and Management of Sustainable Irrigation Systems in a participatory manner to increase agricultural productivity in food security, thereby improving the welfare of farmer communities (members) with the following objectives: Objective a. To enhance a sense of togetherness, ownership, and responsibility in the Development and Management of Sustainable Irrigation Systems. b. To fulfill Irrigation Services in an effort to improve the efficiency and

effectiveness of Irrigation System Management. c. To utilize local resource potential in the development and management of irrigation networks to improve service levels to members effectively and efficiently. d. Improvement in the understanding of HIPPA/GHIPPA as irrigation management institutions and other users regarding the implementation of community-based irrigation management. e. Enhancement of the institutional capacity of irrigation managers and other users in organizational management by providing institutional facilitation for the active participation of HIPPA/GHIPPA administrators. f. Improvement in the institutional capacity of irrigation managers and other users in formulating work programs by enhancing irrigation management performance in the context of community-based irrigation management in an irrigation area [18].

Not all farmers who are members of GHIPPA carry out the planting schedule as mandated by the authorities. The planting schedule determined by the district sometimes does not match the conditions in the field. Based on interviews conducted, some farmers have taken the initiative to plant rice themselves because the area has abundant water throughout the year.

"As farmers, we sometimes cannot adjust to the planting schedule agreed upon in the RTTG because, coincidentally, in our location, there is abundant water, allowing us to plant rice 3 to 4 times a year, whereas according to RTTG data, it is recommended to plant 2 to 3 times a year with a rice, secondary crop cycle," explained Sunyoto, one of the farmers.

According to research conducted by Heri Ernanda, Idah Andriyani (2023), Crop Planning is the planting plan of various types of plants that will be cultivated in an irrigated land each year in accordance with the balance between water availability and irrigation water needs in the water balance [19].

Conclusion

Based on the indicators in measuring the role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur Sekunder Beringin in agricultural development in Sidoarjo Regency. viewed from the indicators of stabilizer, innovator, modernizer, pioneer, and executor themselves.. Therefore, the following conclusions can be drawn: first, GHIPPA Rukun Makmur as a Stabilizer, where GHIPPA Rukun Makmur has become a Stabilizer for its members by conducting socialization of planting techniques to achieve the expected harvest results. Second, the role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur as an innovator, where the role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur as an innovator has been well implemented but still needs further development to meet the needs of its members. The services that have been provided still need to be continuously developed in order to achieve the common goal of increasing rice production. Thirdly, GHIPPA Rukun Makmur as a modernizer, where the role of the modernizer GHIPPA Rukun Makmur has been running well. The four Pioneers, as pioneers of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur, have already shown their existence by representing Sidoarjo Regency in the East Java Provincial level competition. Fifth, the role of GHIPPA Rukun Makmur as the executor has been carried out by repairing the irrigation channels themselves.

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