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Training on Strengthening Social Networks and Collaboration Between Group Members to Improve the Welfare of Rice Farmers in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda District, South Konawe Regency

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ABSTRACT

The community service program in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda District, South Konawe Regency, is designed with a participatory approach and holistic experiential learning-based training methods. This training aims to strengthen the social network and collaboration of rice farmer groups through a series of activities such as directed group discussions, field practice simulations, and mentoring by cross-disciplinary experts. The training process begins with a needs assessment, then continues with the preparation of training modules and the implementation of skills through direct practice, followed by the stage of collective evaluation and reflection. The results of the activity showed a positive impact in the form of increased communication, trust, and cooperation between farmers. In addition to technical improvements such as irrigation efficiency and crop diversification, the training also succeeded in strengthening interpersonal capacities, such as shared decision-making and conflict management. The evaluation showed an increase in productivity, active participation of farmers, and the emergence of collective farming initiatives. Alternative strategic solutions such as regular communication forums, mentoring of superior farmers, and the integration of technology based on local wisdom also support the sustainability of program results. This service proves that contextual and collaborative approaches can encourage socio-economic transformation and strengthen village independence based on sustainable agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

The welfare of rice farmers is an important issue in rural development, especially in an agrarian country like Indonesia. Farmers often face challenges such as limited access to capital, technology, and markets, which hinder their productivity. The results of the research in Langkat Regency, as one of the largest rice barns in North Sumatra, have great potential to increase productivity through targeted agricultural technology training, involving SWOT strategies to overcome internal-external challenges and collaboration with BMKG in dealing with extreme weather (Nofitasari, 2024). This proves that needs-based interventions can drive better outcomes. From a sociological perspective, the improvement of

farmers' welfare is not only related to economic aspects, but also changes in social structures, such as the formation of farmer groups and cooperatives that strengthen collective solidarity. Studies show that married female immigrants in Daegu and Gyeongbuk form horizontal and transnational social networks through alternative media and digital communication, which strengthen collective solidarity and community values, as well as contribute to improved well-being through emotional and social support beyond the scope of state welfare policies (Im & Kim, 2018)

Social aspects have a very important role in strengthening the capacity of farmers to adapt to changes in the economic and climate environment. For example, research results indicate that around

80% of the world's population, especially vulnerable farmers, face the risk of crop failure due to climate change, so involvement in social networks is important to support climate-smart agriculture practices and adaptive food systems to maintain sustainable food security (Chapagai et al., 2023). From the perspective of functionalism theory, farmer groups can be understood as social institutions that function to support information sharing, cooperation, and solidarity between farmers. In addition, a participatory approach that involves farmers in decision-making is able to increase their sense of ownership of welfare improvement programs, resulting in more sustainable results. That farmers' participation in agricultural contracts has a diverse impact on sustainable farming practices, where farmers who tend to participate in contracts are less likely to implement environmentally friendly practices, so it is important to balance improving farmers' welfare with efforts to maintain environmental sustainability holistically and fairly (Dubbett et al., 2023)

Attention to social justice is also important in encouraging the welfare of rice farmers. Inequities in land distribution, market access, and subsidies are often barriers for smallholders to compete fairly. The perspective of conflict theory in sociology suggests that resource redistribution efforts, such as agrarian reform or direct subsidies, can reduce structural inequality that has been exacerbating poverty among farmers. That direct access to the market allows smallholders to increase their income by reducing their reliance on intermediaries, as shown in a study of bean marketing in Uganda, which highlights the importance of training, grouping, and understanding market needs in determining selling prices (Jjagwe et al., 2022). Therefore, the welfare of rice farmers can be achieved through the integration of comprehensive economic, social, and structural approaches.

Training on strengthening social networks and collaboration between group members plays an important role in improving the welfare of rice farmers. In the context of sociology, social networks include interpersonal relationships that support each other, both in economic, social, and cultural aspects. Putnam's social capital strengthens cooperation, where BUMDes Rejeki Barokah Sumbergondo Village, Batu City, utilizes social

capital according to Putnam's theory—including norms, social networks, and beliefs—to strengthen cooperation in community empowerment, creating positive social changes in the economic, environmental, and social fields (Alfiansyah, 2022). This kind of training provides a space for farmers to share experiences, build trust, and improve collective capabilities in addressing agrarian challenges, such as access to technology, capital, and markets. Social networks Farmer groups improve productivity, e.g., smallholder agency-based climate adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa, showing that farmer groups' social networks drive productivity through agroecological adaptation, livelihood diversification, and local wisdom-based climate resilience strategies for long-term sustainability (Quarshie et al., 2023).

Collaboration between group members, which is strengthened through training, also has a significant impact on reducing economic and social inequality. The sociological perspective of functionalism, as put forward by Durkheim, emphasizes the importance of solidarity and social integration to achieve common goals. The importance of solidarity and social integration Durkheim, that the idea of consistency in nature and society is rooted in ancient philosophy, which developed into Durkheim's view that solidarity and social integration are the key to maintaining social order despite the diverse interests of individuals in the community (Pavlyshyn et al., 2019). In this case, the training is designed to build solidarity through clear division of tasks, conflict management, and strengthening effective communication. For example, a study that analyzed the role of farmer groups in the adoption of superior seed innovations in Waimital Village showed that farmer group collaboration needs to be improved, especially as a marketing agent for agricultural products to ensure the availability of seeds, production facilities, and sustainable market access (Damanik et al., 2023).

Effective collaboration creates efficiencies in resource management and increases farmers' incomes, ultimately improving their well-being. From the perspective of social conflict, this training also plays a role in addressing the structural dominance that often limits smallholder farmers' access to critical resources. Karl Marx's conflict theory explains that social and economic inequality

can be reduced through collective organizing and advocacy. Karl Marx's conflict theory, although Nigeria is known as an oil and gas producer, the farmer-herder conflict triggered by the struggle for land resources, in accordance with Karl Marx's conflict theory, emphasizes the importance of utilizing information technology to reduce conflict and increase food security (Akinrinde et al., 2021). Social network strengthening training allows farmers to expand access to external resources, such as government assistance and non-governmental organizations. A study on the role of CSR in social empowerment of the Kampung Salak Farmer Women Group (FWG) to improve social networks through strategies for expanding planting land, processing agricultural products, developing marketing networks, partnerships, and implementing innovations to support the independence and welfare of the community (Suryana et al., 2022). This shows that training not only increases the group's internal capacity but also expands external networks that are beneficial for the sustainability of rice farmers' welfare.

Training to strengthen social networks and collaboration between group members plays a crucial role in improving the welfare of rice farmers. A strong social network allows farmers to share knowledge, technology, and experience so that they can increase agricultural productivity. The concepts developed in this study integrate advanced digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and blockchain, to improve agricultural productivity, sustainability, and competitiveness through the efficient management of agricultural data (Gebresenbet et al., 2023). From a sociological perspective, social network theory explains that the success of an individual or group depends largely on the relationships they have in society. By building better connections between members of farmer groups, they can support each other to address challenges such as crop price volatility and access to capital.

This training is also important to encourage more effective cooperation within farmer groups. Solid collaboration can increase a sense of solidarity and reduce internal conflicts that are often obstacles to group success. Collaboration and solidarity reduce internal conflicts, as ethnicity is the identity of cultural groups shaped by the complex interaction between ethnic, cultural, and

historical elements, which influences solidarity and collaboration to reduce internal conflict and social injustice in Pakistan (Sheikh & Gillani, 2023). From a sociological perspective, Émile Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity is relevant to understanding the importance of division of labor and cooperation in modern peasant groups. Solidarity built through training can create synergy in achieving common goals, such as increasing production output and distribution efficiency. Develops the concept of a community built from multiple layers, connects it to Emile Durkheim's organic solidarity, and suggests approaches to understanding social challenges as well as societal change through a variety of theoretical perspectives and empirical data (Tjora & Scambler, 2020). Furthermore, this training not only has an impact on the economic aspect, but also on the social welfare of farmers. With a strong social network, rice farmers can get emotional and social support that strengthens their resilience in the face of challenges. Including psychologists and experts from other fields, researching the relationship between life satisfaction, personality delusions, and the importance of harmonious social relationships to achieve optimal life satisfaction in society (Kosianova & Nazaruk, 2022). A structural-functional sociological perspective highlights how social networks function as an integration mechanism that maintains social stability in rural communities. In other words, this training not only contributes to economic well-being but also supports the creation of social cohesion that is essential for the sustainable development of village communities.

Cialam Jaya Village is one of the villages that has the largest rice field land in the Konda district, South Konawe district. Rice producer and productivity and vegetable supplier for the Kendari City area in Southeast Sulawesi. There are ten farmer groups, namely: farmer groups Sidodadi, Karya Harapan, Mekar Sari, Sinar Harapan, Sinar Pajar, Suka Maju, Sinar Sari, Tani Makmur, Setia Karya, Binangki. The number of members of the farmer group is between 25 and 30 farmers, of the total number of farmers is 303 people, with a rice field area of 224 hectares. The existence of ten farmer groups is an important asset in agricultural management. However, to maximize the welfare of farmers, training on strengthening social networks

and collaboration between group members is needed. This training can strengthen the relationship between farmers in sharing knowledge, technology, and market access, thereby increasing productivity and efficiency. With better collaboration support, group members can jointly overcome challenges such as high production costs, price fluctuations, or lack of access to supporting facilities. In addition, strengthening social networks opens up opportunities for partnerships with external parties, such as the government or the private sector, to support marketing and the provision of production facilities. Thus, this training not only encourages internal cooperation but also increases the competitiveness of farmers in regional markets, which ultimately impacts the overall improvement of welfare.

METHODS

To answer the above problem formulation, the training method is designed holistically with a participatory approach involving all members of the rice field farmer group in Cialam Jaya Village. This training aims to strengthen social networks, increase collaboration, and optimize farmers' skills in utilizing agricultural resources efficiently. The methods used include experiential learning, focus group discussion, and simulation of hands-on practice in the field. The first stage is needs assessment, where members of farmer groups, together with facilitators, identify the main challenges faced, such as lack of communication between members, lack of collaboration, or suboptimal resource management. Based on the results of this identification, the training module was prepared to include materials such as strategies to strengthen social networks, collaboration techniques based on family values, and resource efficiency practices. The training process was conducted in several intensive sessions, starting with theory sessions, followed by local case studies to deepen participants' understanding.

The second stage was the implementation of skills through hands-on practice. In these sessions, farmers are grouped into small teams to practice strategies they have learned, such as how to build partnerships between members or manage land together to achieve higher productivity. This simulation approach helps participants apply theory in a real context so that the impact is more

sustainable. During this practice, intensive mentoring is provided by experts from various disciplines, such as agronomy, rural economics, and sociology. The last stage is evaluation and reflection. In this stage, participants and facilitators evaluate the effectiveness of the training through indicators such as increased agricultural production, farmers' incomes, or sustainability of collaboration. In addition, participants are encouraged to share experiences and lessons learned during the training to build collective awareness. This method of reflection strengthens the motivation of farmer group members to continue to develop their skills independently in the future. With the implementation of this comprehensive training method, it is hoped that strengthening social networks and collaboration can be realized, thereby supporting the creation of better farmers' welfare and the sustainability of agricultural businesses in Cialam Jaya Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Conditions of Location

Cialam Jaya Village is located in Konda District, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The village has an area of about 19.35 km², most of which is in the lowlands. The geographical coordinates of this village are 4°7' 14.34" S and 122°30' 37.01" E. Cialam Jaya Village has significant economic potential, especially in the freshwater aquaculture fisheries sector. The development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is also the main focus, with the existence of local culinary business groups that are members of the Joint Business Group (JBG). Upaya peningkatan efektivitas usaha desa dilakukan melalui sosialisasi pemasaran digital dan e-commerce. In the field of education, there is Barokah Early Childhood Education, which has a private status and provides early childhood education services in Cialam Jaya Village. In addition, this village is also active in village financial management through the implementation of the Village Information System (VIS) application, which aims to increase transparency and accountability in village data management. (Ministry of Education and Culture Reference Data, Journal of Kendari University). Cialam Jaya Village offers interesting tourism potential, such as California Cialam Agrotourism which is located not

far from the center of Kendari City. In addition, there is also the Taman Sawah Bath and the Tirta Buana Swimming Pool, which are recreational destinations for local residents and tourists. (SultraNews, Facebook). Community participation in the village development planning process is very active. This is reflected in the involvement of residents in various development activities, including counseling on the use of yard land to increase the availability of family food independently. (Siber Publisher, Journal FIB UHO). With abundant natural resource potential, adequate infrastructure support, and active community participation, Cialam Jaya Village has bright prospects to develop as an independent and competitive village in the future.

Cialam Jaya Village is one of the potential villages in Konda District, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. With an area of 19.35 km² dominated by lowlands, this village has a very prominent agricultural sector, especially as a rice producer and vegetable supplier for the Kendari City area. There are ten active farmer groups, with a total of 303 farmers managing 224 hectares of rice fields (chairman of Gapoktan Cialam Jaya village, 2025). The existence of this farmer group is an important force in agricultural management, but collaboration between members still needs to be strengthened. Social network training is urgently needed to increase knowledge exchange and market access. This step is believed to be able to encourage increased productivity and work efficiency of farmers while expanding partnership opportunities with external parties to support the sustainable development of the agricultural sector.

Implementation of Service Activities

The implementation of community service activities in Cialam Jaya Village showed positive results in strengthening social networks and increasing collaboration between members of rice farmers' groups. Participatory-based training encourages active involvement of farmers in the learning process, which is reflected in enthusiasm in group discussions, simulations of cooperation, and field practice. The results of the needs assessment show that communication and trust are the main challenges, so the training module is focused on strengthening these aspects. The application of the experiential learning method helps participants understand the importance of synergy in managing

farming businesses. Initial evaluations show increased interaction between members, sharing of agricultural information, and collaborative initiatives in collective land management. In addition, community leaders and farmer group leaders play an active role in encouraging the spirit of togetherness in facing agricultural challenges in a sustainable manner.

During the training, the combination of technical and interpersonal skills development is able to create an inclusive and productive learning environment. Farmers began to implement water-saving irrigation techniques, crop diversification, and the use of organic fertilizers, which had an impact on improving resource efficiency. On the other hand, improving negotiation skills and collective decision-making strengthens the governance of farmer groups. The collective reflection conducted at the end of the training resulted in a collective awareness of the importance of sustainability and cooperation in improving well-being. Assistance from experts is also considered effective in bridging the gap between theory and practice. Preliminary results showed an increase in crop yields and member participation in group activities, indicating that the training has provided a solid foundation for strengthening farmer organizations and improving farmer socio-economy in a sustainable manner.

1. Lecture on the Importance of Strengthening Social Networks and Collaboration

The implementation of community service activities in Cialam Jaya Village began with educational and participatory lectures. The lectures were delivered by speakers from various scientific disciplines such as agronomy, rural sociology, and agricultural economics. The lecture material included the importance of social networks in increasing agricultural productivity, collaborative strategies for farm management, and the efficient and sustainable use of agricultural technology. Participants consisted of members of rice farmers' groups, farmer group leaders, and local community leaders.

In this lecture session, emphasis was placed on the collective awareness of the importance of cooperation between farmers and how strengthening organizational capacity can support mutual welfare. The lecture also discussed various actual challenges faced by farmers, such as limited access to

technology, suboptimal land management, and weak organizational structure of farmer groups, by providing practical solutions that can be applied in the local context.

2. Dialogue to Build Trust Between Members of Farmer Groups

After the lecture session, the activity continued with an interactive dialogue involving participants in a directed group discussion to delve deeper into the experiences, hopes, and challenges they experienced in farming and organizational activities. These dialogues are designed to build trust between group members and create a conducive space to share ideas and formulate solutions together. Through this approach, participants can learn from each other and find the values of collaboration, openness, and mutual support in facing the obstacles of production and group management.

Facilitators guide discussions using participatory techniques to actively engage all participants, including women farmers and other vulnerable groups. The results of the dialogue were used as a basis for designing relevant and contextual training materials, ensuring that the training provided truly answered the real needs of the farming community in Cialam Jaya Village. This approach also strengthens local leadership in managing group dynamics.

3. Training on Social Network Strengthening and Collaboration Between Group Members

The training stage is at the core of the implementation of this service activity, with methods that emphasize hands-on practice, experiential learning, and intensive mentoring. The training was divided into several sessions that included improving technical skills such as the use of organic fertilizers, crop diversification, irrigation efficiency, and the introduction of modern agricultural technologies. Other sessions focused on strengthening social-organizational aspects such as trust-building strategies, conflict resolution, collective decision-making, and long-term farming planning.

Participants were divided into small groups to practice collaboration in shared land management, problem-solving simulations, and reflective discussions to evaluate their progress. This training is facilitated by experts and supported by local community leaders to create sustainability. At the

end of the training, a participatory evaluation was carried out using indicators such as increasing crop yields, the effectiveness of cooperation, and strengthening the structure of farmer groups, to ensure that the impact of activities was really felt by the community.

Conceptual and Practical Training

1. Social and Collaborative Network

Strengthening Approach

The training approach for strengthening collaborative social networks in rice field farmer groups in Cialam Jaya Village is conceptually designed to integrate aspects of interpersonal communication, local value-based collaboration, and the use of agricultural technology. The training begins with a participatory assessment to identify social and technical challenges faced by farmer groups, such as a lack of trust and low cooperative capabilities. Based on these results, the training was organized into modules that included effective communication techniques, conflict management, and trust building between members. In addition, the training emphasizes an experiential learning approach by engaging participants in simulated group work and real-life case discussions from their farm lives.

With the active involvement of stakeholders such as extension workers, community leaders, and agronomists, the training was not only informative but also transformational. The goal is to form a robust social network that supports collective decision-making processes and sustainable collaboration between farmers.

2. Training on Social Network Strengthening and Collaboration Between Group Members

Practically, the training is carried out in several stages that combine theory and hands-on practice. After an introduction session on the concept of collaboration and open communication, participants were divided into small groups to simulate shared land management, practice water-saving irrigation strategies, and use organic fertilizers. This stage is designed to foster a sense of collective responsibility, strengthen a sense of ownership of the results of cooperation, and improve the efficiency of resource utilization. Mentoring is provided by multidisciplinary facilitators who provide direct feedback on participants' social and technical interactions.

In the final stage, joint reflection was carried out to evaluate capacity building, cooperation effectiveness, and changes in communication patterns. Indicators of the success of the training include increased active participation in group discussions, the formation of a more systematic cooperation structure, and the existence of a collaborative-based follow-up action plan. This training is expected to be the foundation for the development of resilient, adaptive, and socio-economic sustainability-oriented farmer groups.

Discussion and Alternative Problem Solving

The main problem faced by the rice farmers group in Cialam Jaya Village is the weak social network and collaboration between group members. This results in low efficiency in resource management, a lack of exchange of information on best agricultural practices, and a limited ability to cope with production challenges collectively. Weak communication, lack of mutual trust, and low openness are the main obstacles in building synergy between farmers. The training designed in this program is a strategic response to the need to strengthen social cohesion and increase the technical capacity of farmers. This program includes strengthening interpersonal skills (communication, conflict management, teamwork) as well as improving technical competencies (use of agricultural technology, resource management, diversification of farming). The involvement of stakeholders such as agricultural extension workers, community leaders, and farmer group leaders is an important element in creating an inclusive and sustainable support ecosystem. The training methods used, such as experiential learning, focus group discussions, and practice simulations, provide space for farmers to learn actively, internalize the value of collaboration, and apply new skills in a real-world context. Evaluation through indicators such as increased crop yields, changes in cooperative behavior, and strengthening the structure of farmer organizations shows that this training is not only educational but also transformational.

Alternative Troubleshooting. Based on the analysis of the problems and the strategies that have been implemented, here are some alternative solutions that can be considered to strengthen the efforts that have been made: Establishment of a Regular Communication Forum between members.

Establish a permanent communication forum, both face-to-face and online (through WhatsApp groups or other digital platforms), to encourage information exchange, discussion of common problems, and coordination of group activities on a regular basis. Superior Farmer Mentoring Program. Appoint farmers who have demonstrated success in collaborative practices and the use of technology as mentors to other farmers. This mentoring system can accelerate knowledge transfer and strengthen informal social networks. Integration of Training with Joint Business Activities. Develop joint business activities, such as farmer cooperatives or agricultural product processing units, which are managed collectively. This activity can be a real forum for the application of collaborative values and strengthen positive dependency between group members. Increasing the Role of Group Leaders and Community Leaders. Conduct special training for group leaders and community leaders to enable them to facilitate social change at the community level, including in collective decision-making and conflict management among members. Utilization of Digital Technology for Agricultural Support. Develop a simple application-based information system that can assist farmers in accessing weather information, market prices, modern farming techniques, and planting plans. The platform can also serve as a medium for interaction between members quickly and efficiently. Cultural and Social-Emotional Approach. Insert an approach based on local wisdom and cultural values in training, such as the spirit of mutual cooperation and deliberation, to strengthen public acceptance of the program carried out. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation. Develop a participatory and sustainable monitoring and evaluation system to measure the effectiveness of the program and make strategic adjustments based on the dynamics of farmer groups. The application of this integrated approach and alternative solution, strengthening social networks between members of farmer groups in Cialam Jaya Village, will not only encourage increased productivity but also create a strong foundation for the sustainability of agricultural businesses and farmers' welfare in the long term.

Evaluation of Activities

The evaluation of service activities carried out in Cialam Jaya Village focused on measuring the effectiveness of training in strengthening social

networks between members of rice farmer groups, increasing collaboration, and optimizing sustainable management of agricultural resources. This evaluation is carried out systematically through three main stages, namely: process evaluation, result evaluation, and impact evaluation.

1. Process Evaluation

The evaluation of the process aims to assess the extent to which the implementation of service activities has gone according to plan. In this case, the aspects assessed include: Participant engagement: The participation rate of farmers in each training session is very high, with an average attendance of above 85%. This shows the interest and commitment of farmers to the training materials. Quality of facilitation: Facilitators from various scientific backgrounds (agronomy, rural economics, and sociology) successfully delivered the material communicatively and contextually, so that it was easy for participants to understand. Implementation of training methods: Experiential learning methods, focus group discussions, and practice simulations have proven effective in encouraging active participation of participants and creating an inclusive and collaborative learning atmosphere. Suitability of the training module: The training materials have been prepared based on the results of the assessment of farmers' needs, so that the substance presented is relevant to the challenges they face in the field.

2. Evaluation of Results

The evaluation of the results is focused on achieving the short-term goals of the training activities, namely improving the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the participants. Some of the indicators of successful results that have been achieved include: Improved technical skills: Participants demonstrated increased understanding in the use of modern agricultural technology, water management, and farming diversification. Strengthening of interpersonal capacity: There is an increase in the ability of communication, negotiation, and collective decision-making between members of farmer groups. Changes in social interaction patterns: After training, there is an increase in interaction and discussion between group members, including the formation of small working groups for joint projects. Strengthening farmer group organizations: Some farmer groups are starting to implement simple strategic planning

and increase transparency in the management of group funds.

3. Impact Evaluation

The impact evaluation looks at broader and sustainable changes to farmers' welfare and farm management. The indicators used include: Agricultural productivity: There are early indications of increased crop yields, especially in groups that have started to implement water-efficient irrigation systems and the use of organic fertilizers. Farmer income: Some farmers are starting to get additional results from the crop diversification learned during the training. Sustainability of collaboration: Farmer groups demonstrate a commitment to continuing the collaborative practices that have been developed, including regular meetings and knowledge-sharing activities. Group independence: Some groups have begun to develop collective farming plans as a follow-up to strengthen the group's sustainability.

This service activity is considered successful in achieving its main goal, which is to strengthen the social network between members of the rice farmer group in Cialam Jaya Village. Through participatory and contextual training methods, there has been a significant increase in the technical and interpersonal capacity of farmers. The success of this program can be seen from the active involvement of participants, changes in collaborative behavior, and the initial impact on farmers' productivity and welfare. In the future, follow-up evaluations need to be conducted to monitor the sustainability of training results and provide further support to encourage the transformation of farmer groups that are more independent and adaptive to modern agricultural challenges.

CONCLUSIONS

Community service activities carried out in Cialam Jaya Village, Konda District, South Konawe Regency, succeeded in having a significant positive impact on strengthening social networks and collaboration between members of rice farmer groups. Through a participatory approach and experiential learning methods, this activity was able to answer the main challenges faced by farmer groups, namely weak communication, low trust, and limited cooperation between farmers. The implementation of training, which includes

technical and interpersonal aspects, makes a real contribution to increasing the capacity of farmers in managing agricultural resources more efficiently and sustainably. Farmers not only gain new skills such as water-saving irrigation techniques, the use of organic fertilizers, and crop diversification, but also experience improvements in communication skills, collective decision-making, and conflict management.

Evaluation of activities shows that this program has succeeded in increasing active participation of farmers, strengthening the organizational structure of farmer groups, and creating more synergistic group dynamics. The initial impact of this activity can also be seen in increasing agricultural productivity and the emergence of collective farming initiatives that show the direction towards group independence. Alternative solutions offered, such as the establishment of regular communication forums, mentoring programs for superior farmers, and the integration of digital technology and approaches based on local wisdom, are strategic steps to strengthen the sustainability of service results. This activity provides a strong foundation for socio-economic transformation at the village level through strengthening social cohesion, productive collaboration, and increasing the institutional capacity of farmer groups. This service activity proves that a structured, contextual, and active community involvement approach is able to encourage transformative changes in the village agricultural sector, as well as strengthen the position of Cialam Jaya Village as an independent and competitive village.

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