



Community Participation In Program For Increasing Community Economy Through The Management Of Cashew In Muna Regency

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ABSTRACT: This study aims at this to get a picture of the community towards entrepreneurship programs to increase community income through the management of cashew nuts in Muna Regency. Data retrieval is done by interview method. The analytical method used is describing each data and information obtained with the help of tables and images, as well as scoring data. The results showed the level of community participation in community development programs through the management of cashew nuts at the level of the ladder placation

KEYWORDS: Participation, Cashew Nuts, Placation

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cashew production in Muna Regency is relatively developing, although the area of the crop is shrinking. If you do not get attention and handling, it can cause Muna Regency to lose its ability as a cashew producer. The area of cashew plantations in Muna Regency in 2012 reached 32,027 hectares with a total production of 2,464.31 tons (BPS, 2014). For 2016 it became 24,962.17 hectares with a total production of 6,337.5. (BPS, 2017). Although the area of land is decreasing but production in the short term is still increasing, in the long term the land conversion and population development can threaten the production of cashew crops. The issue of cashew nuts is a challenge that must be solved.

Through government efforts in mentoring community economic development, cashew processing methods have developed. Various processed food products based on cashew nuts have been produced, thus enabling a rise in the level of community income. The development of community activities in processing cashew seeds into processed products due to government assistance programs in the form of community entrepreneurship training.

Some research results show that empowerment programs through entrepreneurship training show significant results on program success (Uphoff, 1986). According to Seongbae Lim (2002), Meredith, (2006), Sumarsono, (2010) and Saiman, (2009) entrepreneurship has a strong influence on business performance. Meanwhile, according to Shahbana (2005), Susantyo, (2007, Supadi (2008), Setyono, (2005), Arnstein (1969) states that the success rate of activities depends on community participation, in which this participation is a measure of program success. According to Aude-Annable (2010) Participation is important and becomes an icon of community development based on empowerment programs (Chompunth and Chomphan, 2012). Saenong (2011), Saenong and Ernawati (2012) stated that community development programs that promote community participation can produce sustainable responsibility.

The purpose of this study is to get an idea of how far the level of society in the entrepreneurship development program is to increase people's income through the management of cashew nuts.

II. LITERATURE STUDY

Participation theory developed introduces the concept of the ladder of participation and the characteristics of the community involved. Sherry Arnstein (1969) was the first to define a participation strategy based on the distribution of power between the community and government agencies. According to him, community participation is synonymous with community power (citizen participation is citizen power). Participation is how people can engage in social activities that allow them to get a share of the benefits of activities.

Arnstein distinguished community participation in eight steps, starting from the bottom of the stairs to the highest stairs. Community participation in the highest ladder means authority in the community. While community participation in the lowest ladder means that community participation is carried out merely as a process of manipulation or deception. Each level of the ladder in the ladder of participation is determined by how far the community can participate in the entire development process.

The eight stairs are explained as follows: (a) Manipulation. This participation level is the lowest where the community is named as a member in various advisory bodies; (b) Therapy. Under the guise of involving the community in planning, the designers treat community members like the healing process of patients in therapy. Although the community is involved in many activities, in reality these activities are more to change the mindset of the people concerned than to get input from them; (c) Information. Providing information to the public about their rights, responsibilities and choices can be a very important first step in the implementation of community participation. Even so, the emphasis is often more on giving one-way information from the holders of power to the community. Without the possibility to provide feedback / strength for negotiations from the community. In those situations, especially information provided at the end of planning, the community has little opportunity to influence the plan; (d) Consultation. Inviting public opinion, after providing information to them, can be an important step towards the full participation of the community. However, this method of success is low and there is no guarantee that people's care and ideas will be considered. The method that is often used is a survey of the community's way of thinking, meeting the community environment and hearing with the community; (e) Placation. At this level the community begins to have some influence even though some things are still determined by those who have power. In its implementation some members of the community were considered able to be included as members in the development groups of community groups whose members were representatives of various government agencies. Even though proposals from the community were taken into account, the voices of the people were often not heard because their position was relatively low or they were too small compared to members of government agencies; (f) Partnership. At this level, the mutual agreement of powers in various matters between the community and the holders of power. In this case mutually agreed to share responsibility in planning, controlling decisions, formulating policies and solving various problems faced; (g) Delegated power. At this level the community is given the authority to give decisions on certain plans or programs. To solve the differences that arise, the owner of power must bargain with the community and cannot provide pressures from above; (h) Citizen control. At this level the community has the power to regulate programs or institutions related to their interests. They have the authority and can negotiate with outside parties who want to make changes. In this case the joint venture of citizens can directly relate to sources of funds for assistance or loans and, and without going through third parties.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The study was carried out in Muna District in 2018. Purposive sampling was carried out as many as 40 respondents who had participated in entrepreneurship training in the management of cashew nuts. The purposive sampling method allows it to be carried out because the characteristics of the respondent's characteristics tend to be homogeneous, so that anyone who is chosen to be a respondent will produce relatively the same data. The research data analysis technique was carried out in three stages;

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a step to separate important and unimportant things from the data collected. Data reduction methods include; summarizing data, coding, tracing themes, and creating clusters

2. Presentation of data

Penyajian data adalah kegiatan ketika sekumpulan informasi disusun, sehingga memberi kemungkinan akan adanya penarikan kesimpulan dan pengambilan tindakan. Penyajian data dilakukan dengan membuat perencanaan dalam bentuk grafik gambar skema serta tabel dimaksudkan agar lebih mempermudah bagi peneliti untuk dapat melihat gambaran secara keseluruhan atau bagian bagian tertentu dari data penelitian.

3. Withdrawal of Conclusions / Verification

Data reduction is a step to separate important and unimportant things from the data collected. Data reduction methods include; summarizing data, coding, tracing themes, and creating clusters

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Profile of Muna Regency

Muna Regency is a district under the administration of Southeast Sulawesi Province. The capital of Muna Regency is Raha which is the center of Muna Regency government. Muna Regency has been divided into 33 sub-districts consisting of 205 villages and 31 sub-districts. Muna Regency is one of the districts in Southeast Sulawesi Province which is located on the northern part of Muna Island and part of northern Buton Island, as well as several small islands in the vicinity. In the north, Muna Regency is adjacent to the Spelman Strait,

bordering the Tiworo Strait in the west, bordering North Buton Regency in the east, and Muna Regency in the south directly adjacent to Buton Regency.

Based on the results of the 2016 population census, as many as 215 442 inhabitants of Muna Regency consisted of 103 596 male and soul residents of 111 846 female residents. The population growth of Muna Regency over the past ten years from 2010 to 2016 averaged 1.51 percent per year.

In general, land use in Muna Regency consists of paddy fields and dry land. The area of paddy fields is 3,624 hectares or 1.22 percent of the total land use in Muna Regency. In 2010, the widest use of dry land was plantation land which amounted to 66,611 hectares or 22.47 percent, then dry land which was temporarily not cultivated covered 52,040 hectares or 17.56 percent, state forest 41,014 hectares or 13.84 percent, tegal / gardens 40,095 hectares or 13.53 percent, while other land uses are still relatively small.

Plantation crops in Muna include coconut, coffee, kapok, pepper, cloves, cashew, candlenut, cocoa, tamarind, palm, nutmeg and vanilla. One of the plants that is the mainstay of the population of Muna Regency is cashew.

4.2. Characteristics of respondents

Muna Regency is one of the biggest production centers for cashew nut plants in the Province of Sulawesi Tenggara. Cashew plantations owned by the community are almost entirely owned by rural communities. Every household has cashew plants sometimes only have one or two trees, but sometimes people have large amounts of cashew plants.

Responden yang dimaksud dalam penelitian ini adalah orang yang sengaja dipilih karena dianggap dapat mengetahui program pemberdayaan masyarakat pertanian dan mampu memberi gambaran pelaksanaannya. Karakteristik responden penelitian berkaitan dengan jenis kelamin, status perkawinan umur tingkat pendidikan serta pekerjaan

a. Sex

The sex of the respondent in question was both male and female who had been involved in entrepreneurial activities related to the management of cashew nuts. Based on the sex of the respondents, the highest number was 57.5 percent of men and 42.5 percent of women. Women's participation participates in cashew management activities indicating the extent of women's responsibility in advancing business activities. In addition, the results of the study illustrate that women also have responsibilities in family household life

b. Marital Status

When viewed from the marital status, respondents indicated that generally those who had married far more reached 92.5 percent following entrepreneurial activities compared to those who had not married who reached 7.5 percent. The small participation of unmarried respondents in cashew nut processing activities because they are more interested in the urban business sector

c. Age of Research Respondents

Age is the age of the respondent calculated at the time the research is being carried out. The results of the research show that the age of respondents is still very productive in the range of 20 years to 40 years which reaches 47.5 percent of the average age between 40 years to 60 years reaches 37.5 percent. As long as 60 years, reaching 10 percent of the senag which is below 20 years is only around 5 percent

d. Level of education

Education is an important factor that influences the work productivity of a farmer, usually the level of education and productivity are very influential. In accordance with the results of the study, many research respondents only had junior high school and senior high school education reaching 67.5 percent, and those with primary school education reached 32.5 percent. In this cashew management activity, no sarja educated. Almost no processor found in rural cashew nuts is a scholar, except those who open cashew nut management businesses in the city we find some people are scholars

4.3. Community Participation in Cashew

The level of community participation in programs to increase community income in entrepreneurship training in the management of cashew nuts, is very dependent on the role and initiative of local government. The intended government initiatives are activities that are realized in the form of assistance in management activities, assistance assistance and also other technical assistance provided to the community in the form of entrepreneurship training. Community participation in program activities is referred to as community participation in income generation programs through entrepreneurship training in the management of cashew nuts. This program is expected to be one solution to increase the income of the general public who rely on cashew herbs as a source of community income.

In its implementation, the government has explained in detail so that the community gets enough information during assistance. Various community responses that surfaced at the time of the interview regarding the government's efforts to help increase people's income. The interview results are simplified in the following table;

Table 1. Community Responses to the Entrepreneurship Program

No	Form of Response	n=40	%
1	The Community Trusts the District Government of Muna to Help Increase Community Income.	31	77,5
2	Entrepreneurship Training Can Inspire Cashew Managing Community.	32	80,0
3	The community hopes a lot for the business skills that have been given.	34	85,0
4	The community wants to get business links and other guidance that can improve the cashew management business	35	87,5
5	The community can identify its environmental problems for the community to solve itself	20	50,0
6	Program activities have resulted in a shared understanding that the government can help make improvements by involving the community	36	90,0

Primary data source, 2018

A summary of interviews with beneficiary respondents of the cashew training program shown in table 5 illustrates that the government plays a major role in the development of community businesses. The efforts that have been made by the government have increased public trust, which allows the production of innovative community products in the cashew management business.

4.4. Analysis of the Level of Community Participation

Community participation in entrepreneurship training in the management of cashew nuts can be evaluated. Participation evaluation is intended to get an idea of how far the level of participation achieved by the community. The level of community participation in an activity is very important because it becomes a benchmark for the success of the program. The higher the level of participation achieved by the community, the more successful the program will be (Arnstein, 1969).

In this entrepreneurship training explained that if there is an increase in business capital, it will be able to increase the income earned. Community income is becoming increasingly high, so that it is specific to poverty alleviation in society. This indicates that the better the entrepreneurship owned by the cashew business actor, the greater the level of community welfare and the greater the number of poverty reduction. The results of research conducted by Muthalib (2014) on entrepreneurship stated that entrepreneurship has a significant effect on the performance of micro businesses, so that it can be said that this indicates that the better the entrepreneurship owned by business actors, the better their business performance.

To get the community participation ladder can be done by using the involvement indicators, Kali, (2011), Andryani, et.all (2009), Herman, (2011), and Suciati (2006); Indicators used to measure community participation; (a) The community does not provide activities; (b) Providing input but for the benefit of the government; (c) Provide input for common interests; (d) Provide input by way of two-way dialogue with the government; (e) Provide input and suggestions to be considered; (f) Provide input and achieve common interests with the government; (g) Provide input and have the authority to make dominant decisions; (h) Provide input and have the power to plan, implement and supervise the plan.

Responden yang tinyai dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 40 orang, hasilnya yang disederhanakan dalam suatu tabel 6 sebagai berikut

Table 2. Community participation in the management of cashew nuts

No	Variable	Scoring scale	n	%	Weight	n x Weight
1	Community entrepreneurship	Full Power	5	12,5	8	40
		Have the authority to decide	3	7,5	7	21
		Achieved similar interests	6	15	6	36
		Proposed attention	6	15	5	30
		Two-way dialogue	8	20	4	32
		Program for mutual benefit	5	12,5	3	15
		Program for the benefit of the owner of the activity	7	17,5	2	14
		There are no suggestions	-		1	-
	Total		40			188

Processed data, 2018

The order of ratings as in table 7, is based on 8 steps of the level of community participation from Arnstein. The minimum assessment obtained is 1, the maximum assessment obtained is 8. If the sample size is 40 then the minimum assessment for the level of community participation is 40 and the maximum assessment is 320. The interval is $(320 - 40) : 8 = 35$, the total assessment obtained is 188, meaning the level of community participation in the initiative includes the Placation category.

Table 3. Scale of Participation Assessment

Participation Ladder	Scoring scale
Citizen Control	285-320
Delegated Power	250-285
Partnership	215-250
Placation	180-215
Consultation	145-180
Informing	110-145
Therapy	75-110
Manipulation	40-75

At the level of placation At this level the community starts to have some influence even though some things are still determined by those who have power. The community is considered capable of developing entrepreneurship, and is motivated in developing activities but the voice of the community is often not heard because of its relatively low position from government agencies. Placation represents the government still using symbolic action in achieving a goal.

When described in the steps Arnstein's participation appears as shown in Figure 1 below;

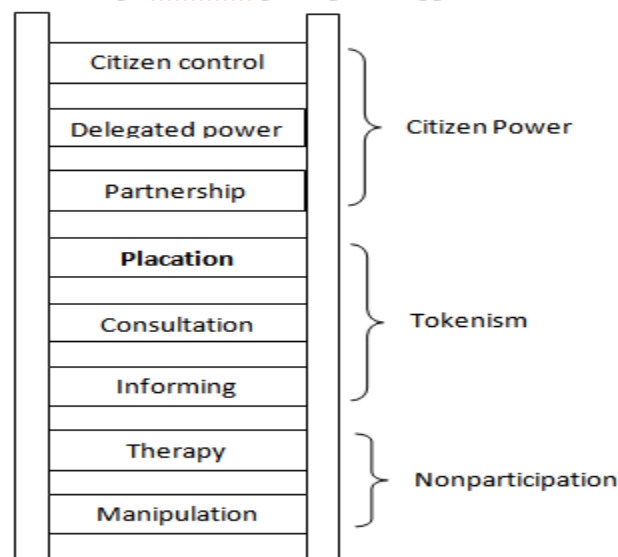


Figure 1. Participation in the placation level, 2018

V. CONCLUSION

The level of participation of community participation in the community economic improvement program through the management of cashew nuts in Muna District has reached the Placation stage, meaning that the community has been able to develop its business activities even without full guidance from the government.

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