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Training in Organic Catfish Processing

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Abstract:

The aims of this research are to describe [1] the effectiveness
of training in organic agripreneurship catfish processing to
the breeder. This study was conducted at Gowa regency
with the farmer all at once as a breeder of catfish and
training as subject as many as 25 people. Four steps
arrange the training method consists of Necessary
identification, panning of training models, implementation
and evaluation. Analysis of effectivity conducted by
Comparing the knowledge value and breeder skills before
and after training. Non-parametric statistics used as the
methodology by using a Wilcoxon test. The results of
training effectivity show that awareness and expertise of
the people are increased after the training. Also, Influence
analysis indicates that the training method had given a
significant influence toward the competence and
knowledge of the society.
Keywords: training, empowering, community

1.0   Introduction

In global food security, fisheries have been playing
important roles. Food fish provides world population with
an average on one fifth on total animal protein intake
(Youn et al. 2014). One of the favorite trade food in the
world is fish, about 50% coming from developing
countries. Wild and farmed fish are the sourced of trading
foods (Claret et al. 2014). Catfish is the one fishery
commodity that its development increased rapidly and

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highly prospective in supporting food security program. It species globally produced over 1 million tons per year. Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, China, and Laos are the major producer of catfish in the world and growing both for local consumption and export (Thong et al. 2016).

As one source of animal protein, organic catfish farming has been on the additional job of rural communities. Its cultivation is cheap and easy due to developed catfish can be maintained with limited land and watering. Organic catfish farming relies on microorganisms that serve to decompose the feces and ammonia which saved and kept in the pond to keep it healthy. Organic catfish farming is relatively short between 45 to 60 days and the yields of the harvest become a primary reason (Gross et al. 2000).

Utilization of natural catfish by the social community can be developed with an entrepreneurship program. Agripreneurship is a branch of the enterprise that its superior product is agricultural production. Four aspects of agripreneurship are innovation, manufacturing, financial and markets. The outcome that can be obtaine with agripreneuship is socio-economic benefits, income, and sustainability (Vyavahare & Bendal 2012; Tripathi & Agarwal n.d.; Ukpata & Onyeukwu 2014).

Kolokium Pendidikan Nusantara UTM-UNM 2018   132

By the concept of agripreneurship, the society that relies on the agriculture product can develop their financial capabilities. This empowerment requires an agricultural product innovation, support of markets network and government policy. Hence, it is necessary to measure community empowerment through training. Training is a learning process which is emphasized in practice rather than theory to improve the knowledge and specific skills. Moreover, achieving the desired objectives, the training designed according to the characteristics of group

targets. It considered into the five principles in the implementation of the training are: everyone is a learner, people learn from each other, learning enables change, learning is cont [2]inuous and learning in investment, not an expense (Goad 1997).

Training program refers to the adults learning model; then the learning motivation supported internally by the desired to increase the work satisfaction, self-esteem, and improved quality of life. Further, adult-leaning characteristics are the autonomy of adults is quite high, accumulated of experiences and knowledge, goal orientation, the relevant of orientation to the something relevant to their needs, as well as requiring attention and appreciation (Galusha 1998).

2.0   Research Method

This study was conducted on May-June 2016 in Gowa, south of Sulawesi. The training objects are 25 of organic catfish farmers. The research variables are knowledge and skills that tested by the pre-test and posttest method. Data analysis is used to non-parametric statistical techniques Wilcoxon test to see the differences of knowledge and expertise people before and after training.

Target training is a housewife in Gowa which aims to increase knowledge and skills in the processing of organic catfish. The processed product that introduced to the public is fish nuggets. It is one of the products prepared from finely ground fish meat and flavored with spices, printed and then smeared with egg and fried. These products can last up to a month with a storage temperature lower than 20 0 C. However, people's knowledge toward the various of processed catfish still small (Gross et al. 2000).

3.0   Result and Discussion

The most of the subject in this research are a woman with the last education is senior high school. The range of age of the participants are between 25-50 years and dominated by

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40-50 years. Participants should have a similar social and economic characteristics as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Characteristics of subjects training

Characteristics of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Gender	
Women (65%)	76
Male - Male (35%)	24
Last education	
Secondary school	64
University	26

Kolokium Pendidikan Nusantara UTM-UNM 2018   133

Age	
25-30 years	8
30-40 years	24
40-50 years	68

Training model that built in community empowerment activities for utilization of organic catfish based on the phases introduced by Mankin shows in Figure 1;

Figure 1: Steps of development training

The first step is to identify the necessary of community that produces a description which knowledge and skills needed in the processing of organic catfish. The people's desire to develop knowledge and expertise are also very high, even the number of applicants exceeds the capacity of trainers and a study room. The second step is the preparation of a training model which formulate the learning objectives, a participatory approach, supporting systems such as media training, time, and evaluation instruments. The third step is training implementation during the first meetings to discuss the quality of organic catfish, processing, quality of the nugget and packaging system. At the second meeting, the practice of making fish nuggets begins with the supply of material.

The materials are organic catfish, tapioca, flour, cornstarch, flour, and salt. The fourth stage is to evaluate the learning outcomes consist of knowledge test and participant skills evaluation. The training [4] effectiveness is measured based on the data of knowledge and expertise of people before and after training. Overview of the results of non-parametric statistical tests for learning variables is presented in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2: Public awareness of the use of organic catfish before and after training

	N	Mean	Std. deviation	Minimum	Maximum
KnowPre	25	65.71	7.57	50.00	82.14
KnowPost	25	88.57	8.56	67.86	100.00

Kolokium Pendidikan Nusantara UTM-UNM 2018   134

Table 2 shows that the value of the training given is between 50.00 to 82.14. Having given the knowledge training values increase by the range 67.86 to 100.00. The average value also increased from 65.71 to 88.57. Standard deviation or diversity of knowledge societies are relatively the same before and after training. Table 3 shows that the well-training results of the participants and they were showed an increase of knowledge.

KnowPost - KnowPre

Table 3: Increasing the knowledge society

	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Neg. Ranks	0 a	, 00	, 00
Pos. Ranks	25 b	13.00	325.00
ties	0 c		
Total	25		

-

4.379 b

   Asymp. Sig.(2-tailed)   , 000

Analysis results with the Wilcoxon test n = 25, 5% error level 5% indicates the value of Asymp. Sig. 0,000 (Asymp. Sig. D "0.05). Z count value at the Wilcoxon test 4,378 an absolute value and comparing with Z table = 1.64, so the Z count is greater than Z tables. The result shows that the training undertook significant effect in improving the knowledge of trainees.

Results of non-parametric statistical tests for community skills by training approach as following in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4: Skills community about organic catfish utilization before and after training

	N	Mean	Std. dev	Minimum	Maximum
SkillPre	25	37.6156	2.72230	32.69	44.23
SkillPost	25	81.4632	2.71358	76.92	86.54

SkillPost- SkillPre

Table 5: Increased knowledge of society

	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
negative Ranks	0 a	, 00	, 00
positive Ranks	25 b	13.00	325.00
Ties	0 c		
Total	25		

Z   -4376

Asymp.Sig. (2- tailed)

.000

Table 4 shows that skills before the training about 32.69 to 44.23. Having given training this value increases with a range of 76.92 to 85.54. The average value also increased from 37.61 to 81.46. The standard deviation of knowledge societies is relatively same before and after training. Table 5 shows well-results toward the improvement of company skills that proved with all subjects showed an increase in skills training.

Kolokium Pendidikan Nusantara UTM-UNM 2018   135

Development of knowledge supported by training support system that designed previously. Support system includes the training room that is laid out according to the needs of adults. Similarly with training media and practice support tools. Wilcoxon test analysis by comparing knowledge of trainees through pretest and posttest showed significantly enhance knowledge and skills of the participants.

The research proves that the model of participatory has increased knowledge and expertise in the processing of organic catfish. The model is consistent with Wannasai & Shrestha (2007) said that the training could improve human capabilities. Knowledge about technologies will increase the farmer skill and practice in land well-management.

Furthermore, awareness of the community in the development of processed fish products also hoped will increase the economic capacity of farmers. Catfish prepared product development aimed at utilizing the large fish. Also, it also seeks to anticipate market saturation.

4.0   Conclusion

The result of training effectivity test demonstrates that there is an increased of knowledge and skills of the community after the training. Influence analysis also shows

the influence of significant training toward enhancement of
knowledge and expertise of the communities.