Understanding the concept of community empowerment in Argorejo Village Sedayu Bantul Regency Indonesia

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Abstract. This study aims to describes the meaning of community empowerment concept of mushroom farmers. The study was conducted in Lestari Makmur farmer group using a qualitative paradigm approach, with qualitative descriptive method. The information is obtained through in-depth interviews using a question guide. Eight informants, the leader and members of the farmer group involved in the cultivation of the mushroom were interviewed. The finding showed that there was a diversity in understanding the meaning of the concept of community empowerment among the mushroom farmers. Farmers understand community empowerment concept with their own perceptions. The group leader tends to interpret community empowerment comprehensively (Comprehensive Meaning), and group members interpret the concept of community empowerment in a more diverse manner (Comprehensive Meaning, Partial Meaning, and Empty Meaning). Community empowerment through mushroom cultivation while providing solutions to deal with global climate change through the business of agriculture using microclimate. It is suggested to conduct socialization about the concept of community empowerment by competent parties (especially the government) when starting the activities of community empowerment in a farmer group.

1. Introduction
Development paradigm during recent autonomy era use community empowerment concept as the basis, including developing agricultural sector through involving farmer groups, which emphasizes community participation. Scholars of contemporary society say that communities empower themselves when people share common goals and act together for social change [1]. Community empowerment requires the important of the role of each individual and the role of empowerment institutions. Empowerment is the result of interpersonal (mutual empowerment) and collective social action (social empowerment) [2]. Community empowerment effectively describes a participatory approach to local decision making. The development activities are very intense, causing the development organizers to pay little attention to things that they consider small and less important. The activities referred to are primarily at the beginning of the implementation of community empowerment activities. Agricultural development activities are not initiated from socialization activities to equate perceptions of the substance or nature of the concept of community empowerment.

Agriculture development is a process aimed to increasing agricultural production, at once increasing the income and productivity of each farmers, but it is hampered by the prevailing global climate change. The magnitude of the impact of climate change on agriculture is very dependent on the level and rate of climate change. Therefore, there are many ways to deal with climate change. Microclimate is one of the first step to realize agriculture development. Microclimate includes controlling temperature,
humidity, light intensity, wind and moisture content of the media. Micro climate control was created as one of the solutions to plant cultivation techniques that had been dependent on the macro climate. This technique can be done on mushroom cultivation.

Mushroom cultivation, its growth environment (humidity, temperature) are fully regulated in kumbung (microclimate). Mushroom does not need direct sunlight for growth. Plant cultivation, all of which are managed with a microclimate is one way to deal with uncertain macro climate change. This research is intended to study the empowerment of farmer groups in mushroom cultivation.

Improving community welfare through efforts to increase income is one of the development goals. One way to spur development is to develop human resources or known as known as community empowerment. Community empowerment refers to activities that are intentionally carried out to facilitate the community in planning, deciding and managing their resources, so that they are able and are economically, ecologically and socially sustainable in a sustainable manner [3].

The concept of community empowerment as an approach to development in Indonesia has not been widely understood by farmers. Farmers have different perceptions about the term community empowerment. While, a true understanding of the concept of empowerment will be an important foundation for the farming community in developing their business. It also shows that there is no common goal between citizens and countries. The important thing that becomes the question is, what is the description of the peasant community to understand the concept of empowerment in farming activities in a farmer group. Related to these problems, this study aims to describe the understanding of farmers in interpreting the concept of community empowerment in the cultivation of mushroom in the Lestari Makmur farmer group in Argorejo Village, Sedayu, Bantul.

2. Method
The study used a qualitative paradigm approach, with qualitative descriptive method. The information about the meaning of farmers in understanding the concept of community empowerment was obtained through in-depth interviews, with the help of a question guide. The informants interviewed were the leader and members of the farmer group totaling 8 people who were really involved in the cultivation of the mushroom.

The use of qualitative descriptive starts from a variety of data collected from research, then moves towards the formation of conclusions or certain general characteristics [4]. This strategy resolves as Figure 1.

3. Results and discussion
Research findings reveal that there is a diversity in interpreting the concept of community empowerment. It was found that there were 3 categories of interpretations of farmers about community empowerment, namely comprehensive meaning, partial meaning and empty meaning. Each individual farmer has diverse thoughts and perceptions in describing the meaning of community empowerment. Community empowerment is central to community development and yet making its concept operational in a programme context remind elusive [5]. Description of meaning and category of meaning of community empowerment research findings are presented in table 1.
| No | Informant | Community Empowerment Definition Description | Category |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Sumar     | • Human resource development to increase people welfare  
• Creating opportunities, more exciting business, knowing more new innovations  
• The importance of partnership  
• Improvements are comprehensive for all agricultural activities (increased production, marketing networks, including middlemen and traders etc.)  
• All individuals involved in all parts of the work must have the ability (have the power) so that all profits | Comprehensive Meaning |
| 2. | Suwito    | • Empowerment is to make the community able to work  
• Being able to work means being rewarded and able to meet daily needs  
• Empowerment is for the community, especially those who do not have a permanent job or have not worked | Partial Meaning |
| 3. | Muji      | • Change people from not knowing into knowledgeable  
• By knowing better, the community and especially farmers can follow the recommendations so that they make better products and be more empowered  
• With knowledge of mushroom cultivation, farmers are able to produce it and get benefits / income. | Partial Meaning |
| 4. | Bandi     | • The informant cannot provide any information regarding his understanding of the concept of community empowerment  
• The informants stated that they did not know about community empowerment  
• The informant does not care about the meaning of community empowerment, what he does is farming with confidence by practicing what he knows | Empty Meaning |
| 5. | Marto     | • The informant cannot provide any information regarding his understanding of the concept of community empowerment  
• Various questions were asked, the answers were always: did not know, did not understand, just work | Empty Meaning |
| 6. | Diyono    | • Community empowerment makes the community work to earn income for the family  
• Community empowerment is for a better life so that people are not so poor and can have equal wealth to the community  
• Community empowerment activities are to improve the lives of farmers and their children  
• Community empowerment is implemented in various activities in an effort to make a living by working in agriculture in groups through farmer groups  
• Farmer groups are medium to work together, to have synergy, and provide mutual benefits and convenience in achieving mutual prosperity  
• Farmers are free and can do anything to make decisions they consider appropriate for the progress of their farming  
• There is an awareness that only the real person is most responsible for the progress of his farming efforts | Comprehensive Meaning |
| 7. | Jefri     | • Informants cannot provide any information regarding their understanding of the concept of community empowerment  
• Various questions were asked, the respondent said he did not know. He didn't understand all questions, the most important is to work | Empty Meaning |
The first informant (Sumar) and the sixth (Diyono) were categorized as having a comprehensive meaning in understanding the concept of community empowerment. Sumar interpreted empowerment by emphasizing the importance of role of human resources farmers to be creative, involved in various farming activities, involving competent parties, and the importance of partnering. The involvement of group members in making decisions in various activities is the main thing in community empowerment activities. This is what is meant by placing farmers as the subject of development. This is in accordance with research on the empowerment of women based on creative economy through training in making door mats from fabric waste, one of the findings being that citizens learn to be involved in program planning, implementation, and evaluation [6]. Sumar argues, traders are also important to be empowered to function properly. An empowered trader means he has a better ability to market agricultural products. The hope is to provide the right margin for the benefit of traders and farmers. The partnership can guarantee market certainty, the right price, and can give benefits to all parties. Partnerships with traders have two expected roles, namely guaranteeing products can be sold, and farmers get a favorable price.

Sumar as a farmer figure has positioned himself as a party that has a role in empowering the surrounding farmers, especially the farmers who are members. This position is felt by Sumar as a social responsibility in an effort to provide freedom for the poor from poverty handling and shackles [7]. The sixth informant, Diyono, describes the concept of community empowerment as an awareness that determines the progress of his business. The accuracy in decision making in the effort as a very important thing for its progress. Business in groups is an important medium as a place to learn together, work together, and make it easy to achieve common goals.

Suwito, Muji and Mujio understand the concept of community empowerment with partial meaning. The partial meaning of the concept of community empowerment, some describe it as an effort to get a job, that means the farmer has a job and gets rewards. Some describe it as an effort to increase knowledge, and some also describe community empowerment not merely as a basic need for the community, but rather an effort to find alternatives for technical and economic growth, which is able to produce better and profitable products [3].

Bandi, Marto and Jefri understand the concept of community empowerment in the category of empty meaning cannot think of the concept of real community empowerment. For them it is more important to work and get income for their needs. Farmers who fall into the category of empty meaning do not understand the meaning or concept of community empowerment. This is because farmers cannot distinguish between community empowerment, strengthening communities and community development [8].

Community empowerment was done on a Lestari Makmur mushroom farmer’s in Argorejo Village, Bantul Regency. Empowerment is intended to help farmers deal with weather changes that often occur. Some steps that can be taken to deal with climate change are through the use of low-emission varieties, the use of ZA fertilizer as N fertilizer, the application of technology without tillage. As for one way that can be done to deal with climate change in mushroom cultivation is through micro-climate agriculture. This technique uses building as a place for cultivation. In this way, macro climate change can be overcome by controlling temperature, humidity, water content, light intensity and wind in the room [9].

| Mujio  | Partial Meaning |
|--------|-----------------|
| **Community empowerment is achieved if the peasant community can become more advanced** |
| **If agricultural development thinks about farmers in their efforts to produce good profitable products, then empower people to think further (with good and profitable production) so that the life of farmers is more advanced and empowered** |
| **The goal is the same, the ultimate goal of agricultural development and community empowerment is economic improvement** |
4. Conclusion

Community empowerment is interpreted by mushroom farmers in various ways; comprehensive meaning, partial and empty meaning. Each farmer described community empowerment in accordance with their respective perceptions. It is important to equate perceptions about the substance of community empowerment as an approach to development in the current era of regional autonomy. This can be done at the beginning of the socialization activities before the development activities using the community empowerment approach. This provides a great opportunity to achieve development goals in accordance with the concept of community empowerment. Community empowerment through mushroom cultivation while providing solutions to deal with global climate change through the business of agriculture using microclimate. Mushroom cultivation is done by using a "kumbung" house. Through this technique farmers are taught to grow crops by controlling the conditions in the "kumbung" home, so that the temperature, light and humidity are in accordance with the requirements for growing mushrooms. Through full microclimate control, fungus can grow optimally, so as to provide maximum mushroom production.

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