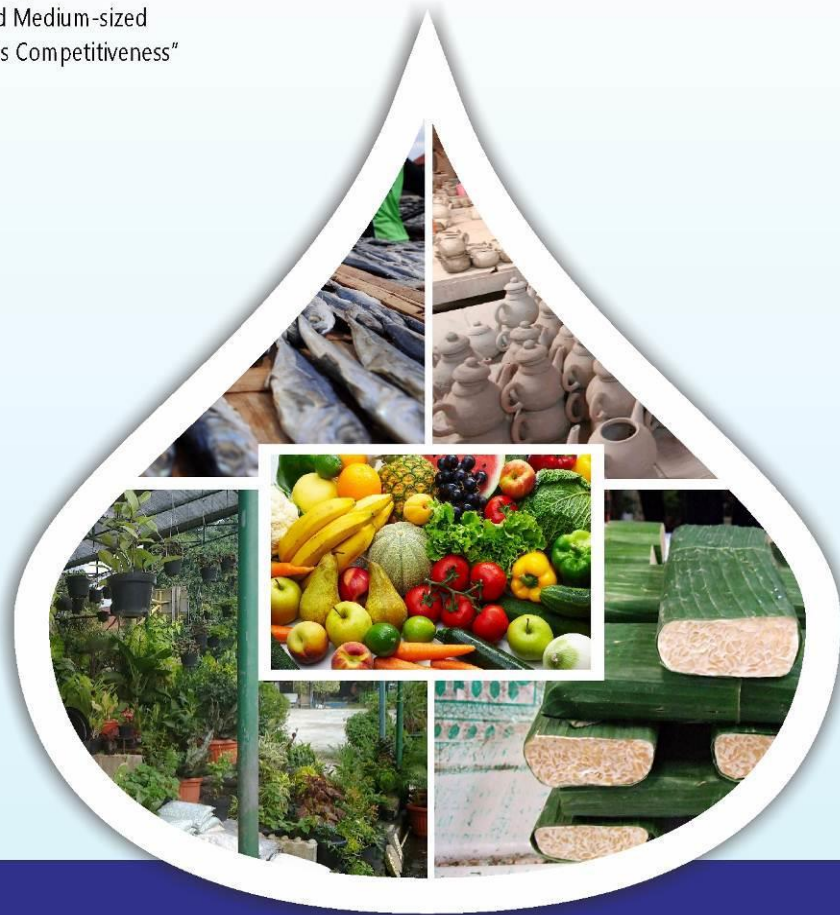




2016

"Small and Medium-sized
Enterprises Competitiveness"

ISBN 978-602-7577-70-1



PROCEEDING

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Agribusiness Development for Human Welfare



UMY

Universitas
Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta

Unggul  Islami

Trusmi, Jl. No. 142, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55584

Organized by:

Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

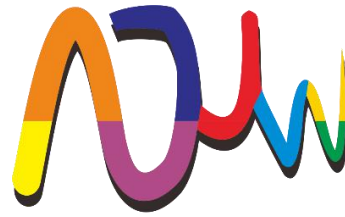
Supported by:



PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

AGRIBUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT FOR
HUMAN WELFARE

*“Small and Medium-sized
Enterprises Competitiveness”*



Agribusiness Development
for Human Welfare

ISBN 978-602-7577-70-1



EDITOR TEAM

Siti Yusi Rusimah
Achmad Fachruddin
Rohandi Aziz
Dara Rosalia

ADDRESS

Agribusiness Department
Agriculture Faculty
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta, 55183
Phone. 0274-387656 (ext. 201) Fax. 0274-387646
e-mail: adhw2016@umy.ac.id

EDITOR FOREWORD

The economic integrations by ASEAN certainly have given a major influence on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Beside economic integration in the form of free trade area (FTA) that has been going on since the early 2000s, economic integration in the form of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) has been ongoing since the beginning of 2016. Through this integration, SMEs have opportunity to expand access to markets, technology, and capital. But at the same time SMEs are required to improve their competitiveness in order to survive in the market.

In order to explore ideas, concept, and innovations related to the competitiveness of SMEs, International Conference on Agribusiness Development for Human Welfare (ADHW 2016) was held in Yogyakarta on May 14, 2016. The conference organized by Department of Agribusiness Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, in collaboration with Department of Agribusiness and Information System Universiti Putra Malaysia, Department of Agro-Industrial Technology Kasetsart University, Department of Agriculture Socio-Economics Universitas Gadjah Mada, Department of Agriculture Socio-Economics of Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesian Society of Agriculture Economics, Agribusiness Association of Indonesia. Hopefully proceedings of ADHW 2016 provide stimulus for increasing competitiveness of SMEs in ASEAN, especially in Indonesia.

Furthermore, we are grateful to Allah, the Sustainer of all word, who always makes it easy for our affairs. We would like to acknowledge with thanks to all the institution and individual who joined with resources and efforts in organizing the conference that resulted in the papers which are published in this proceeding. Special thanks to all authors and discussants who contributed with their intellectual capital and responded to our call papers. Thanks and acknowledgment are also due to all reviewers of the conference who helped in evaluating submitted papers; and to the members of the Organization Committee, who ensured smooth execution of the event.

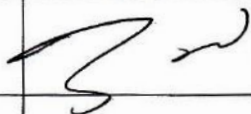
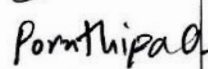

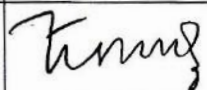
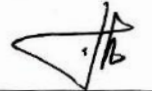
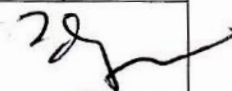
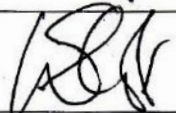
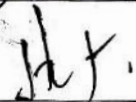
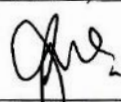

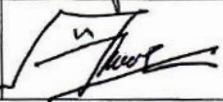
May 30, 2016

Editor

LIST OF REVIEWERS

1. Prof. Dr. Mad Nasir Shamsudin (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
2. Prof. Dr. Zaenal Abidin Mohamed (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
3. Dr. Ismail Abd. Latif (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
4. Dr. Juwaidah Sharifudin (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
5. Assist. Prof. Dr. Amin Mahir Abdullah (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
6. Assist. Prof. Dr. Nitty Hirawaty K. (Universiti Putra Malaysia)
7. Assist. Prof. Dr. Parthana Parthanadee (Kasetsart University)
8. Assist. Prof. Dr. Pornthipa Ongkunaruk (Kasetsart University)
9. Dr. Jumpol Vorasayan (Kasetsart University)
10. Prof. Dr. Ir. Masyhuri (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
11. Prof. Dr. Ir. Irham, M.Sc. (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
12. Dr. Jamhari, SP. MP. (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
13. Dr. Jangkung HM, SP.M.Ec. (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
14. Subejo, SP, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
15. Dr. Ir. Rini Dwiastuti, M.S. (Universitas Brawijaya)
16. Ir. Edi Dwi Cahyono, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Universitas Brawijaya)
17. Wisynu Ari Gutama, S.P., M.MA. (Universitas Brawijaya)
18. Hery Toiba, S.P., M.P., Ph.D. (Universitas Brawijaya)
19. Yuniar Khasanah, M.Sc. (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia)
20. Lusty Istiqamah, M.Biotech (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia)
21. Ir. M. Kismuntono (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia)
22. Dr. Ir. Sriyadi, MP. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
23. Dr. Ir. Widodo, MP. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
24. Dr. Ir. Indardi, M.Sc. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
25. Dr. Ir. Triwara BS, MP. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
26. Dr. Aris Slamet Widodo, SP. MSc. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)

ATTENDED REVIEWER

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION	SIGNATURE
1	Prof. Dr. Zaenal Abidin Mohamed	UPM	
2	Assistant. Prof. Dr. Pornthipa Ongkunaruk	Kasetsart University	
3	Prof. Dr. Ir. Irham, M.Sc	UGM	
4	Dr. Jangkung HM, SP. M.Ec	UGM	
5	Dr. Ir. Lestari Rahayu Waluyati, MP	UGM	
6	Ir.Edy Dwi Cahyono, M.Sc., PhD	UNIBRAW	
7	Wisnyu Ari Gutama, S.P, M.MA	UNIBRAW	
8	Hery Toiba, S.P.,M.P.,Ph.D	UNIBRAW	
9	Yuniar Khasanah, M.Sc	LIPI	
10	Lusty Istiqamah, M.Biotech	LIPI	
11	Ir. M. Kismuntono	LIPI	

PREFACE

Assalaamualaikum, Warahmatullaahi., Wabarakaatuh.
Dear Honorable Governor of Yogyakarta Special Province
Dear respectable Prof. Dr. Zainal Abidin Mohamed
Dear respectable Asist. Prof. Pornthipa Ongkunaruk
Dear respectable Rector of UMY Prof. Dr. Bambang Cipto, MA.
Dear all invited Guests, Speakers, and Participants of International seminar of ADHW 2016.

Alhamdulillah, all praise be to the Almighty God, so that we can be gathering here today at Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta in order to attend the Conference on Agribusiness Development for Human Welfare (ADHW) 2016.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the committee, I would like to say welcome to this International Conference on ADHW 2016 and thank you for attending our invitation.

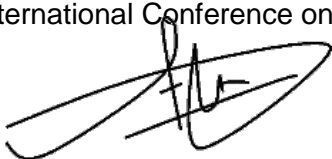
Especially, we are grateful to invited speakers, Prof. Zainal Abidin Mohamed and Asist. Prof. Pornthipa Ongkunaruk, for their willingness to share information and thoughts in this conference. As a bit report, that this conference has been attended by 85 speakers coming from five countries.

This conference entitled "Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Competitiveness". ASEAN Economic Community is the largest economic integration that is going to be implemented at the beginning of 2016 (December 31, 2015). Through this integration, SMEs will have opportunity to expand access to markets, technology, and capital. But at the same time SMEs are required to improve their competitiveness in order to survive in the market. We expect that this seminar is capable of producing thoughts building SMEs within ASEAN, especially Indonesia, to face the free trade.

This event can be done by support and efforts from all sides. Therefore, I would like to say thank you to all committee members having worked hard to conduct this event. We, as the organizer committee, do apologize when there is a shortage in conducting this event.

Wassalamualaikum, Warahmatullaahi., Wabarakaatuh.

Chairman
International Conference on ADHW 2016



Dr. Aris Slamet Widodo, SP., MSc.

WORDS OF WELCOME

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah, all praise be to Allah SWT, who has given us His blessings so that this International Seminar of Agribusiness Development for Human Welfare (ADHW) 2016 entitled "Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Competitiveness" can be conducted. This International Conference is held in cooperation among Agribusiness Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta with Putra University of Malaysia (UPM), Kasetsart University (KU), Association of Indonesian Agricultural Economy (PERHEPI), and Agribusiness Association of Indonesia (AAI), Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and Universitas Brawijaya (UB).

Countries of ASEAN members like Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand have more than 90% Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). In general, SMEs play important role in economic developments such as in terms of employment, added value, improve foreign exchange, and economic growth. For Indonesia, the role of SMEs is limited to employment and added value, while the foreign exchange from SMEs is still low. According to the General Director of SMEs of Industrial Ministry, in 2013 the total SMEs being able to pass through export market is just under 5 percent. For that required many breakthrough and innovation so that the role of SMEs becomes real economic development, especially in Indonesia, and generally in ASEAN countries.

On behalf of Agribusiness Department of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, we would like to express our gratitude Putra University of Malaysia (UPM), Kasetsart University (KU), Association of Indonesian Agricultural Economy (PERHEPI), Agribusiness Association of Indonesia (AAI), Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and Universitas Brawijaya (UB) for all supports, sponsors, and all committee members having worked so hard that this International Conference can be conducted.

Hopefully, these synergies coming from various parties can provide contribution for developing SMEs in Indonesia and other ASEAN countries as well.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Head of Agribusiness Department
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Ir. Eni Istiyanti, MP.



Gubernur

Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Sambutan
KONFERENSI INTERNASIONAL
“AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FOR HUMAN WELFARE”
Yogyakarta, 14 Mei 2016

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Salam sejahtera untuk kita semua.

Yang Saya hormati :

- Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta;
- Para Narasumber;
- Hadirin dan Para Peserta yang berbahagia,

Puji dan syukur marilah kita panjatkan kehadirat Allah SWT karena hanya atas limpahan rahmat serta karunia-Nya, kita dapat hadir pada kesempatan acara **Konferensi Internasional “Agribusiness Development For Human Welfare”** ini dalam keadaan sehat wal’afiat.

Pada kesempatan kali ini, secara ringkas Saya akan menyampaikan mengenai industri kecil menengah nasional yang menjadi tema pada pembukaan Seminar Internasional “Agribusiness Development For Human Welfare” ini.

Hadirin dan Saudara-saudara sekalian yang Saya hormati,

Berdasarkan data BPS, pertumbuhan industri pengolahan nonmigas pada tahun 2015 secara kumulatif sebesar 5,04%; lebih tinggi dari pertumbuhan ekonomi (PDB) pada periode yang sama sebesar 4,79%. Pada periode Januari-Desember 2015, nilai ekspor produk industri pengolahan nonmigas mencapai USD 106,63 Milyar, dan nilai impor mencapai USD 108,95 milyar, sehingga neraca perdagangan industri pengolahan nonmigas pada periode yang sama sebesar USD 2,32 milyar (neraca defisit).

Usaha pemerintah untuk memperkecil defisit di atas, salah satunya dengan cara memberdayakan Industri Kecil dan Menengah (IKM) yang merupakan bagian penting dalam perkembangan industri nasional. Sampai saat ini, Industri Kecil dan Menengah

telah berkontribusi sebesar 34,82% terhadap pertumbuhan industri pengolahan nonmigas secara keseluruhan.

Angka ini dapat tercapai karena dukungan lebih kurang 3,6 juta unit usaha, yang merupakan 90 persen dari total unit usaha insutri nasional. Jumlah unit usaha tersebut telah mampu menyerap tenaga kerja sebesar 8,7 juta orang, yang tentunya berdampak pada meningkatnya ekonomi nasional serta mengurangi kemiskinan.

Industri Kecil dan Menengah (IKM) memiliki peran yang strategis dalam perekonomian nasional. Hal ini sejalan dengan Visi Pemerintah dalam Rencana Pembangunan Nasional Jangka Menengah (RPJMN) 2015-2019 yaitu *“Terwujudnya Indonesia yang berdaulat, mandiri, dan berkepribadian berlandaskan gotong royong”*.

Untuk lebih meningkatkan peran tersebut, Penumbuhan dan Pengembangan Industri Kecil dan Menengah diarahkan untuk memiliki tujuan jangka menengah guna mewujudkan industri kecil dan industri menengah yang berdaya saing, berperan signifikan dalam penguatan struktur industri nasional, pengentasan kemiskinan dan perluasan kesempatan kerja, serta menghasilkan barang dan/atau jasa Industri untuk keperluan ekspor.

Hadirin dan Saudara-saudara sekalian,

Awal tahun ini, kita telah memasuki era Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA). Dengan demikian, perekonomian nasional akan langsung bersaing dengan para pelaku pasar di kawasan ASEAN. Produk dan jasa termasuk investasi negara-negara anggota telas bebas memasuki pasar di kawasan ASEAN.

Dalam rangka menghadapi hal tersebut, Pemerintah mengambil langkah-langkah strategis berupa peningkatan daya saing industri dan mendorong investasi di sektor industri; di mana peningkatan daya saing industri itu sendiri dilakukan melalui penguatan struktur industri dengan melengkapi struktur industri yang masih kosong serta menyiapkan strategi ofensif dan defensif dalam akses pasar.

Pemerintah telah melakukan Penguatan Sektor IKM dengan strategi ofensif dan defensifnya melalui beberapa program pelaksanaan, diantaranya antara lain: Penumbuhan Wirausaha Baru; Pengembangan IKM melalui Pengembangan Produk IKM serta Peningkatan Kemampuan Sentra dan UPT; Pemberian Bantuan Mesin dan Peralatan Produksi; Perluasan Akses Pasar melalui Promosi dan Pameran; Fasilitasi Pendaftaran Hak Kekayaan Intelektual; Fasilitasi Sertifikasi Mutu Produk dan Kemasan; serta Fasilitasi Pembiayaan melalui Skema Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR).

Saya berharap agar berbagai program-program pemerintah tersebut dapat didukung secara sinergis oleh seluruh komponen masyarakat. Untuk itu, Saya berpesan kepada Saudara-saudara sekalian agar semua program pemerintah dalam bidang

Industri, khususnya dalam program pemberdayaan Industri Kecil dan Menengah, didukung dengan sepenuh hati, agar dapat lebih bermanfaat bagi masyarakat dalam rangka pengembangan industri kecil menengah.

Hadirin dan Saudara-saudara sekalian yang Saya hormati,

Demikian beberapa hal yang dapat Saya sampaikan. Akhirnya dengan memohon ridho Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, seraya mengucap "*Bismilahirrahmanirrahim*", **Konferensi Internasional "Agribusiness Development For Human Welfare"** dengan ini secara resmi Saya nyatakan dibuka. Semoga Allah SWT memberikan petunjuk, bimbingan, perlindungan dan kemudahan dalam setiap langkah dan upaya kita. Amien.

Sekian dan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 14 Mei 2016
GUBERNUR
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA



HAMENGKU BUWONO X

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITOR FOREWORD	i
LIST OF REVIEWERS	ii
PREFACE	iv
WORDS OF WELCOME	v
WELCOME FROM GOVERNOR OF YOGYAKARTA	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
RICE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN INDONESIA: AN ANALYSIS ON BUDGET ALLOCATION AND THE ACHIEVEMENT	1
<i>Sri Nuryanti</i>	
MODELING OF COOPERATION TO IMPROVE RURAL ECONOMIC IN LANGKAT... ..	8
<i>Muhammad Buchari Sibuea</i>	
GRANARY GROUP PERFORMANCE IMPACT TO THE PRICE AND FOOD SELF- SUFFICIENCY ON THE FARM HOUSEHOLDS	20
<i>Sri Mardiyati, Jamhari, Jangkung Handoyo Mulyo Dwidjono Hadi Darwanto</i>	
ANALYSIS OF AGRIBUSINESS SYSTEM AND COMPETITIVENESS OF GROUPER FISH IN INDONESIA.....	28
<i>Grace Maharani Putri, Venty F. Nurunisa</i>	
ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVENESS ASEAN RICE TRADE IN THE ERA OF ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY.....	36
<i>Mohammad Natsir, Sri Mardiyati</i>	
PARTICIPATORY EXTENSION AND FARMERS ATTITUDE CHANGE (CASE PASSION FRUIT FARMERS IN THE VILLAGE BATU BELERANG SINJAI DISTRICT)	42
<i>Muh. Arifin Fattah and Amruddin</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPOWERMENT OF FARMER GROUP ASSOCIATION (GAPOKTAN) AND MANGO FARM INCOME	47
<i>Achmad Faqih, Nurul Atikah Fauzi Siti Aisyah</i>	
EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING MODEL ON CRAFTSMEN CALLIGRAPHY GOAT LEATHER IN AN ATTEMPT TO STRENGTHEN THE COMPETITIVENESS IN SUKOHARJO, INDONESIA	57
<i>Shanti Emawati, Endang Siti Rahayu, Sutrisno Hadi Purnomo, Ayu Intan Sari</i>	
EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVENESS OF WOMEN FARMERS GROUP "MELATI" IN SENDANGSARI VILLAGE, PENGASIH DISTRICT, KULON PROGO REGENCY	62
<i>Siti Hamidah, Indah Widowati</i>	
INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE AND ITS EFFECT TO PERFORMANCE OF WATER USAGE ASSOCIATION IN IRRIGATION WATER MANAGERMENTS	68
<i>Mohammad Rondhi, Yasuhiro Mori, Takumi Kondo</i>	
FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY EMPOWERMENT EFFECTIVENESS IN BANGUNTAPAN SUB-DISTRICT, BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION	76
<i>Sapto Husodo, Amie Sulastiyah, Galuh H.E. Akoso</i>	
URBAN DWELLER PERCEPTION TOWARDS URBAN AGRICULTURE.....	85
<i>Ida Naziera Ngahdiman, Rika Terano, Zainal Abidin Mohamed</i>	

EFFECTIVENESS OF WELFARE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ON QUALITY OF LIFE TO RURAL POOR COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA.....	93
<i>Mohd Nizam Abdul Aziz, Fazlin Ali, Zainal Abidin Mohamed and Hanina Halimatusaadiyah Hamsan</i>	
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS WITH PINEAPPLE FARMER'S KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND PRACTICES IN MALAYSIA.	106
<i>Melissa Alina Yusoff, Norsida Man, Nollila Mohd Naw, Khadijat Jaji</i>	
MARKET STRUCTURE AND ANALYSIS OF SEA FISH MARKETING AT DISTRICT OF JEMBER.....	112
<i>Syamsul Hadi, Edy Sutiarto, dan Henik Prayuginingsih</i>	
MARKET STRUCTURE, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY OF THE RUBBER RAW MATERIALS MARKETING IN MUSI RAWAS DISTRICT	121
<i>May Shiska Puspitasari</i>	
ANALYSIS OF BEEF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AT AGRIBUSINESS BASED SLAUGHTERHOUSE IN UPTD OF ANIMAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE OF PALU	129
<i>Muh Zulfadhli Prasetyo, Yulianti Kalaba, Lien Damayanti, dan Erny</i>	
ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF MARKETING MIX AGAINST PURCHASE DECISION OF GROWING UP MILK ON THREE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS IN MALANG	139
<i>Sunardi, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim, Anas Tain</i>	
TRANSACTION COST ANALYSIS ON CARDAMOM MARKETING IN PADASARI VILLAGE, CIMALAKA DISTRICT, SUMEDANG REGENCY	152
<i>Ermalinda Zebua, Juarini, and Nanik Dara Senjawati</i>	
RICE SEEDS MARKET STRUCTURE IN EAST JAVA	161
<i>Rini Dwiastuti, Riyanti Isaskar, Nur Baladina, Tri Wahyu Nugroho</i>	
NUTMEG'S (<i>MYRISTICA FRAGGAN HAITT</i>) ANALYZE MARKETING MARGIN AND EFFICIENCY OF TANJUNG SANI VILLAGE TANJUNG RAYA SUBDISTRICT AGAM DISTRICT	177
<i>Devi Analia, Faidil Tanjung, Syofyan Fairuzi dan Ramita Sari Pimura</i>	
THE EFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY CHAIN EMPING MELINJO IN BANTUL REGENCY YOGYAKARTA	183
<i>Eni Istiyanti, Diah Rina Kamardiani</i>	
VALUE CHAIN OF PINEAPPLE IN MALAYSIA.....	191
<i>Norsida Man, Nollila Mohd Naw, Khadijat Jaji, Melissa Alina Yusoff</i>	
DYNAMIC SYSTEM OF INDONESIAN HALAL MEAT INDUSTRY: SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE	206
<i>Akhmad Mahbubi, Pita Merdeka</i>	
ANALYSIS OF THE PROFITABILITY OF DAIRY FARMERS BASED ON THE SCALE OF LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP IN DISTRICT SEMARANG	216
<i>Mukson, S.I.Santoso, H.I.Nisa, H. Setiyawan and M. Handayani</i>	
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF LEADING COMMODITY THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED ENTERPRISE IN INDONESIA-MALAYSIA BORDER AREA.....	223
<i>Jangkung Handoyo Mulyo, Irham, Hani Perwitasari, Fatkhiyah Rohmah</i>	
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SOYBEAN SAUCE PRODUCTION IN CAP BAWANG SOY SAUCE COMPANY AT NGAWI REGENCY	230
<i>Feti Munika Sakti, Mohamad Harisudin, Raden Rara Aulia Qonita</i>	
FOREIGN LABOR RECRUITMENT IN OIL PALM PLANTATION IN MALAYSIA	241
<i>Marlia Musa, Amin Mahir Abdullah, Mohd Mansor Ismail</i>	

MICRO ENTREPRENEURS' INTENTION TO BECOME MEMBER OF MICROCREDIT SCHEME WITH EDUCATIONAL TRAINING AND MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAM.....	250
<i>Rika Terano, Zainalabidin Mohamed and Fatin Najiha Mohd Tammili</i>	
FARMING INCOME ANALISYS OF DRY LAND IN THE GUNUNGKIDUL DISTRICT	257
<i>Aris Slamet Widodo, Retno Wulandari</i>	
ANALISYS OF FACTOR THAT INFLUENCE THE DEMAND FOR ORGANIC VEGETABLES IN MEDAN	264
<i>Sasmita Siregar, Hadriman Khair, Yudha Andriansyah Putra</i>	
RICE CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN THE MUSI RAWAS DISTRICT	272
<i>Zaini Amin</i>	
ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS AGAINST LOCAL AND IMPORT FRUITS IN MEDAN.....	280
<i>Hadriman Khair</i>	
CONSUMERS'INTENTION TO PURCHASE GENETICALLY- MODIFIED SOYBEAN PRODUCTS IN MALAYSIA.....	288
<i>Welson Chin Vui Son, Kelly Wong Kai Seng, and Juwaidah Sharifuddin</i>	
CONSUMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS ORGANIC VEGETABLES AT SUPER INDO SULTAN AGUNG YOGYAKARTA.....	299
<i>Nisa Murty Andari, Widodo, Sriyadi</i>	
STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC OF FOREST FRINGES COMMUNITY THROUGH MODEL FOR ENHANCING LOCAL CATTLE COMPETITIVENESS	306
<i>Teguh Hari Santosa, Toni Herlambang, Nurul Qomariah, dan Oktarina</i>	
FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION AND BENEFIT ON THE PLANTING SYSTEM OF JAJAR LEGOWO AND TEGEL IN THE DISTRICT MUSI RAWAS	317
<i>Nila Suryati</i>	
PLANTING DISTANCE AND DOSE OF ORGANIC MANURE ON THE SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND YIELD OF LOWLAND RICE	324
<i>Abdul Azis and Damasus Riyanto</i>	
TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION OF HIGH QUALITY GREENBEANS SEED BY FARMERS' HOUSEHOLD IN CENTRAL JAVA.....	334
<i>Wiludjeng Roessali, Wahyu Dyah Prastiwi, Tutik Dalmiyatun</i>	
PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF IRRIGATION LOWLAND ORGANIC PADDY FARMING SYSTEM AT BAROKAH FARMER'S GROUP IN SEMARANG REGION.	340
<i>Titik Ekowati, Edy Prasetyo, and Bambang Trisetoyo Eddy</i>	
THE FARMER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY OF SHALLOT CULTIVATION IN BALI	346
<i>Nyoman Ngurah Arya, I Ketut Mahaputra, Suharyanto, Jemmy Rinaldi</i>	
THE ANALYSIS OF A VERTICALLY INTEGRATED ORGANIC RICE COMPANY: A CASE STUDY IN THAILAND	354
<i>Yaniga Prasertwattanakul and Pornthipa Ongkunaruk</i>	
EFFECTIVENESS AND GROUP COMMUNICATION NETWORK.....	361
<i>Indardi</i>	
THE INSTITUTIONAL ROLE IN DISSEMINATING SITE-SPECIFIC AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION IN ACEH	368
<i>Abdul Azis, Basri AB and Sugeng Widodo</i>	

INCREASE RICE PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH MODELS OF CROPPING SYSTEMS AND THE USE OF HYBRID VARIETIES	379
<i>Suharno, Rika Nalinda</i>	
THE FARMER'S PERCEPTION TO THE USING OF TECHNOLOGY AFTER PADDY'S HARVEST IN SOUTH SULAWESI	386
<i>Irmayani, Hariyono, Nur Rahmah Safarina Hamzah</i>	
VALUATION IRRIGATION OF RICE FARMING AT UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM AREAS IN SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA	392
<i>Habibullah, Triyono, Aris Slamet Widodo</i>	
RICE FARMER'S PERCEPTION AND ITS EFFECT TOWARD INTENTION TO ADOPT ORGANIC FARMING	399
<i>Ashari, Juwaidah Sharifuddin, Zainal Abidin Mohammed, Rika Terano</i>	
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ATTITUDES OF VEGETABLE FARMERS TOWARD THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA.....	411
<i>Nor Haslina Nor Rizan, Amin Mahir Abdullah, Norsida Man, and Nolila Mohd Nawi</i>	

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPOWERMENT OF FARMER GROUP ASSOCIATION (GAPOKTAN) AND MANGO FARM INCOME

Achmad Faqih^{1*}, Nurul Atikah Fauzi¹, Siti Aisyah¹

¹Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Swadaya Gunung Jati Cirebon- Indonesia

Jln. Pemuda 32, Cirebon, West Java- Indonesia

*Corresponding author: afaqih39@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The study aims to investigate (1) the relationship between the economic capability of mango farmer group association (gapoktan) and gedong gincu mango farm income, (2) the relationship between the ability to access welfare of farmer group association and gedong gincu mango farm income and (3) the relationship between cultural and political ability of farmer group association and gedong gincu mango farm income. The method used in this research is quantitative with a descriptive survey technique to the members of Sami Mulya farmer group association who participated in the empowerment activity. The primary data collection was conducted through interviews with respondents using list of questions while the secondary data were obtained from government agencies that have relationship with this research. To find out the relationship of the economic ability, the ability to access welfare benefits and cultural and political ability with gedong gincu farm income, the study used Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test and t-test. The results showed that: (1) There is a real connection between the economic capability of gedong gincu mango farm income, as indicated by the value of $r_s = 0.852$, (2) there is a real relationship between the ability to access welfare benefits and gedong gincu mango farm income which is indicated by the value of $r_s = 0.634$ and (3) there is a real connection between cultural and political capabilities and gedong gincu mango farm income as indicated by the value of $r_s = 0.746$.

Keywords: Empowerment, farmer group association and farm income

INTRODUCTION

Development is essentially aimed to always keep improving the quality of life for human being both individual and groups. According to Slamet Margono (2001), the creation of national development goals should be supported by the mental and intellectual readiness of all members of society to actively participate in various areas of national development. The quality participation of public includes among others agricultural extension activities through empowerment.

Empowerment is an effort to improve the dignity of society which in the present conditions has not been able to escape from the trap of poverty and underdevelopment (Sumardjo, 1999).

Thus, the empowerment is an attempt to build a power or potential, to encourage, motivate and raise awareness of the potential of farmers and seeks to develop it, so that people or farmers become empowered, free from dependence, poverty and underdevelopment (Kartasasmita, 1996).

The success of community empowerment can be seen from the improved economy that comprises the economic ability, the ability to access welfare benefits, and cultural and political ability (Suharto, 2004). These three aspects are linked to the four dimensions of power: power within, power to, power over, and power with.

Improved agricultural productivity can actually be achieved by improving the quantity and the quality of land, capital

and labor through repairing farming environment and promoting the invention or the application of new technologies or improving the skill levels of farmers. Nicholson (1991) stated that the effects of technological advances in the production process (1) will affect the use of inputs proportionally, (2) will lead to more productive use of capital and (3) will bring about more productive use of labor. These three types of technological effect to the use of inputs will shift the production function, which in turn will also affect the rate of input use (input demand) as well as the level of farmers' benefits.

The improvement of horticultural commodities as a source of new growth and at the same time as an alternative source of the community's economy in the agricultural sector gets continuous attention from various parties. One of the growing horticultural commodities cultivated by farmers in Cirebon Regency is mango. Mango commodity development in some areas of Cirebon regency has been carried out either individually or in groups has a tight relationship with the development program of local's superior commodities through an agribusiness system.

However, there are some problems experienced by members of farmer group in Sedong, a large area where mango commodities are cultivated that include the low farmers' economic capability, low access to welfare benefits and weak cultural and political ability. In addition, the problem also occurred to the farmer group association (gapoktan). Gapoktan's problems include the fact that farmers are reluctant to write revenue administration in every production, its difficulty to access capital and the low price of mango farm products.

METHOD

The research was conducted in gapoktan of Sami Mulya in Sedong District, Cirebon Regency. The research was conducted in September-December 2015 and the study design used in this research is quantitative method with descriptive survey as the research

technique. Quantitative research is one type of researches that has some characteristics: systematic, planned, structured and clear from the beginning until the research design step. This study can be categorized as quantitative as the research data are in the form of figures and the researcher used statistical analysis (Sugiyono, 2002).

The type of data collected in this study is primary and secondary data. The primary data i.e. basic main data obtained from direct interviews with farmer respondents, prepared questionnaires distributed to respondents and observation while secondary data as the supporting data were accessed from literature study and from various government and non-government agencies and institutions that contain socioeconomic and agriculture situation and other important factual information. Population of the study is the members of gapoktan of Sami Mulya in Sedong District, Cirebon Regency that constitute 80 people who participated in empowerment activity. The research took census as sampling method, meaning that all gapoktan members that involved in the gedong gincu farm empowerment program were taken as the sample (Suharsimi Arikunto 2006).

To find out the relationship between independent variables: economic capability (X1), the ability to access welfare benefits (X2) and cultural and political ability (X3) and dependent variable, Gedong Gincu mango farm income (Y), the study used Spearman rank coefficient correlation (rs) with the formula stated by Suharsimi Arikunto (2006):

$$rs = 1 - \frac{6 \sum di^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Information :

rs: correlation coefficient

di: rank difference

n: sample size

Based on the results of observations, if the study found twin or paired data, the statistical tests used is as follows:

$$rs = \frac{\sum X^2 + \sum Y^2 - \sum di^2}{2\sqrt{(\sum X^2)(\sum Y^2)}}$$

Where :

$$\sum X^2 = \frac{N^3 - N}{12} - \sum T_x, \sum T_x = \frac{t^3 - t}{12}$$

$$\sum Y^2 = \frac{N^3 - N}{12} - \sum T_y, \sum T_y = \frac{t^3 - t}{12}$$

Information :

N : Number of samples

t : twin rank

T_x : Number of twin rank x

T_y : Number of twin rank y

To find out the level of relationship among variables at Spearman Rank correlation, the study used interpretation guidelines as stated by Sugiyono (2002) through classifying levels of interpretation as described in Table 1.

Table 1. Closeness of relationship among variables

No.	r value	Category
1.	0.000 – 0.199	very low correlation
2.	0.200 – 0.399	low correlation
3.	0.400 – 0.599	Moderate correlation
4.	0.600 – 0.799	strong correlation
5.	0.800 – 1.000	very strong correlation

Source: Sugiyono (2002)

- t Test

The real level of variable correlation of the economic ability, the ability to access welfare benefits and cultural and political ability (X) with gedong gincu mango farm income (Y) (rs value) was conducted through t-test with some steps stated by Suharsimi Arikunto (2006).

$$t_{hitung} = rs \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-(rs)^2}}$$

T_{hitung} = t_{count}

Information:

t : Distribution

rs : correlation coefficient

n : sample size

Based on the calculation and compared with the value of 95% confidence level and degree of freedom (db = n - 2), it can be concluded that:

H₀ : Rejected, H₁ accepted, if t_{count} > t_{a/2(n-2)}, meaning there is no real relationship between economic capability, the ability to access welfare benefits, and cultural and political ability of farmers and gedong gincu mango farm income.

H₁: Rejected, H₁ accepted, if t_{count} ≤ t_{a/2(n-2)}, meaning there is real relationship between economic capability, the ability to access welfare benefits, and cultural and political ability of farmers and gedong gincu mango farm income.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

(1) Analysis of Gedong Gincu Mango Farm Income

Farm Costs of Gedong Gincu Mango

The production costs of gedong gincu farm in Sedong District are divided into two types of costs: fixed and variable cost. Fixed cost is expenses whose value does not depend on the production size. In other words, if production changes the cost will always remain. The fixed costs in gedong gincu farm is made up of the equipment cost and the fixed interest (See Table 2).

Table 2 shows that the farm costs of gedong gincu mango for year 1-10 with a total area of 25 ha is IDR 7,825,140,904 or equivalent to IDR 313,005,636 per hectare, which is composed of variable costs IDR 6,893,482,950 or equivalent with IDR 275 739 318 per hectare, fixed cost IDR 93,250,000 or equivalent to IDR 3.73 million per hectare and the interest IDR 838,407,954 or equivalent to IDR 33,536,318 per hectare. A farmer who cultivates gedong gincu mango through intensive farming can reduce gedong gincu mango farm costs (Supriatna, 2005).

Table 2. Average cost of gedong gincu mango farm (Year 1-10).

No.	Farm Cost	Land area (25 ha)	Per hectare
1.	Variable costs		
a.	Bamboo poles (IDR)	392,200	15,688
b.	Seeds (IDR)	117,660,000	4,706,400
c.	Pupuk		
-	Pupuk Organik (IDR)	2,893,915,000	115,756,600
-	NPK (IDR)	334,906,000	13,396,240
-	ZPT (IDR)	435,699,000	17,427,960
d.	Pesticide		
-	Insecticide (IDR)	532,605,750	21,304,230
-	Fungicide (IDR)	843,135,000	33,725,400
e.	Labor	1,735,170,000	69,406,800
	Total Variable Cost (1) (IDR)	6,893,482,950	275,739,318
2.	Fixed cost		
a.	Land lease (IDR)	37,500,000	1,500,000
b.	Tool preparation (IDR)	30,750,000	1,230,000
c.	Taxes (IDR)	25,000,000	1,000,000
	Total fixed costs (2) (IDR)	93,250,000	3,730,000
	Total farm costs (IDR) (1 + 2)	6,986,732,950	279,469,318
	Capital interest 12%/year (IDR)	838,407,954	33,536,318
	Total (IDR)	7,825,140,904	313,005,636

Source: Primary data analysis (2015)

Farm Income of Gedong Gincu Mango

Gedong gincu mango farm income received by farmers is derived from the production of mango after multiplied by

the price. For more details, the average farm income of gedong gincu mango during the production process (10 years) can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Average income of gedong gincu mango farm (year 1-10).

No.	Harvest Period	Production (kg)		Revenue (IDR)	
		Production (25 ha)	Production (per ha)	Revenue (25 ha)	Revenue (Per ha)
1.	Harvest 1	74,833 kg	2,993 kg	IDR 561,249,000	IDR 22,449,960
2.	Harvest 2	159,548 kg	6,382 kg	IDR 1,276,387,200	IDR 51,055,488
3.	Harvest 3	324,742 kg	12,990 kg	IDR 2,922,674.400	IDR 116,906,976
4.	Harvest 4	550,649 kg	22,026 kg	IDR 5,231,163.600	IDR 209,246,544
5.	Harvest 5	714,431 kg	28,577 kg	IDR 8,501,533.400	IDR 340,061,336
6.	Harvest 6	1,200,132 kg	48,005 kg	IDR 13,801,518,000	IDR 552,060,720
	Total	3,024,335 kg	120,173 kg	IDR 32,294,525,600	IDR1,291,781,024
	Average	504,056 kg	20,029 kg	IDR 5,382,420,933	IDR 215,296,837

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2015)

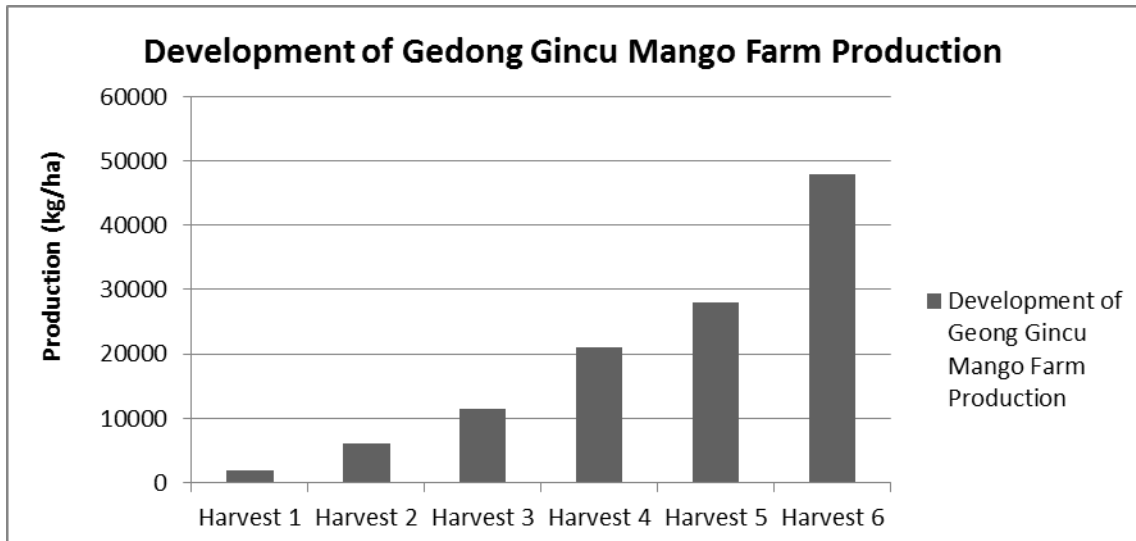


Figure 1. Development of Gedong Gincu Mango Production

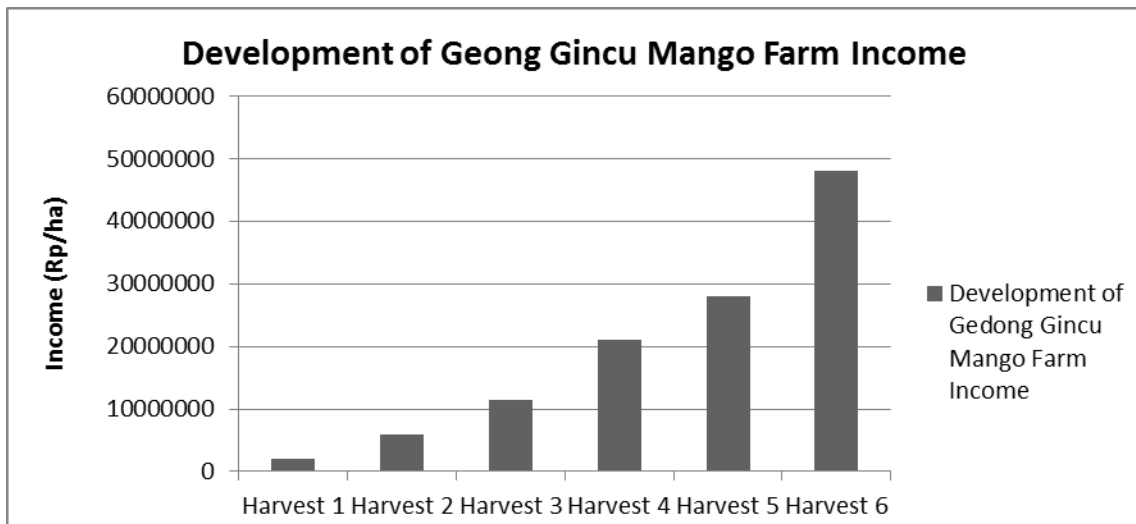


Figure 2. Development of Gedong Gincu Mango Farm income

Table 4 shows that the production of gedong gincu mango during the production process (10 years) within an area of 25 ha obtained an average production of 504,056 kg, equivalent to 20,029 kg per hectare, with an income value of IDR 5,382,420,933 or equivalent to IDR 215,296,837 per hectare.

Farm Income of Gedong Gincu Mango

Farm income of gedong gincu is the average income of gedong gincu mango farmers calculated from the production revenue of Gedong Gincu mango after deducted with the farm costs incurred during the production process (10 years). More detailed information of gedong gincu mango farm income can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Farm analysis of gedong gincu mango (Year 1-10).

No.	Information	Land area (25 ha)	Per ha
1.	Farm income (IDR)	32,294,525,600	1,291,781,024
2.	Farm costs (IDR)	7,825,140,904	313,005,636
3.	Farm income (IDR)	24,469,384,696	978,775,388
4.	Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C)	4.13	4.13

Source: Primary data analysis (2015)

Table 4 shows that gedong gincu mango farm income during the production process (10 years) with 25 ha land area is IDR 24,469,384,696 or equivalent to IDR 978,775,388 per hectare, with revenue cost ratio (R/C) is 4.13. It means that spending gedong gincu mango farm cost by IDR 1.00, the farmer will obtain farm income by IDR 4.13.

small, being theft, pests and diseases and others. Based on estimated cash flow for 30 years, the study obtained information that the new mango crop can be harvested at the age of 5 years. Meanwhile, if the capital comes from the bank credit with discount rate of 18% per year, the Net Present Value (NPV) is IDR 69,846,503 (Table 5).

Table 5. Analysis of Net Present Value (NPV) Gedong Gincu Mango farm income (For every hectare).

Description	Circumstance
Begining of harvest	5 years
Net Present Value (NPV) discount rate (18 %)	69,846,503

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2015)

Production forecast of gedong gincu mango was performed to the economic life of the mango plant 30-35 years at a medium level of productivity. The reason is to take into account the risk factor due to the fact that there are mangoes which can not be marketed due to decay, too

(2) Relationship between Empowerment of Farmer Group Association with Gedong Gincu Mango Farm Income

Based on the calculation of Spearman rank correlation coefficient, it shows that there is a real relationship between gapoktan empowerment (economic capability, the ability to access welfare benefits and cultural and political ability) with gedong gincu mango farm income. More detailed relationship between gapoktan empowerment with gedong gincu mango farm income can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Relationship between gapoktan empowerment and gedong gincu mango farm income

Variable X	Variable Y	Rs	t _{count}	t _{0.05}	Category rs
Economic capability	Gedong gincu mango farm income	0.852	14.375	1.991	Very strong
Ability to Access Welfare Benefits	Gedong gincu mango farm income	0.634	7.241	1.991	Strong
Cultural and Political capability	Gedong gincu mango farm income	0.746	9.887	1.991	Strong

Source: primary data analysis (2015)

Table 6 shows that there is a real relationship of gapoktan empowerment (economic ability, the ability to access welfare benefits and cultural and political capabilities) with gedong gincu mango farm income.

The economic capability and gedong gincu mango farm income

There is a real relationship between the economic capability and gedong gincu mango farm income, with a value of rs = 0.852. Such a coefficient value can be categorized as very strong. This means that the relationship between the

economic capability of farmers and gedong gincu mango farm income amounted to 0.852. The significance test obtained t_{count} 14.375 greater than $t_{0.05}$ 1.991 at 5% significance level, meaning that there is a real correlation between farmers' economic capability and gedong gincu mango farm income.

Economic capability is the ability of a person who wants to have equal economic opportunities and equal rights to the existing resources in households and communities. The desire to have equal economic opportunities means that he/she wants to have the same income in his/her life like the others. Through improving the ability to improve him/herself and his/her economy and his/her desire to have equal rights to the resources available in the household and the community shows that everyone wants to have equal rights in his/her life. This idea emerges because equalities among people have to always be upheld to avoid social jealousy that can trigger problems in the future (Suharto, 2004).

Community empowerment is centered on the economy because its main goal is to make the society independent in terms of economy. To see how far the community empowerment have been successful, there is a need of monitoring and establishing measurable and comparable target. The way to measure the target can be seen among others from the Gini index, the number of people living below the poverty line, the number of poor villages, the role of small industries, farmer exchange value or *Nilai Tukar Petani* (NTP), the minimum wage and so on (Mokhtar, 2001).

Capacity to access welfare benefits and gedong gincu mango farm income

There is a real relationship between the ability to access welfare benefits and gedong gincu mango farm income, with value of $r_s = 0.634$ and categorized as strong category. This means that the relationship between the ability to access the welfare benefits of farmers and gedong gincu mango farm income amounted to 0.634. From the results of significance tests the study obtained t_{count}

7.241 greater than $t_{0.05}$ 1.991 at 5% significance level. It means that there is a real relationship between the farmers' ability to access the welfare benefits and gedong Gincu mango farm income.

The ability to access welfare benefits is the capacity a person or group has in their life to have happiness and equal desire that bring about capacity to make future decisions for themselves and others. The desire to have an equal welfare comes from the believe in their ability to create a better life and to realize their rights and responsibilities in social life. Furthermore, the desire to make decisions about themselves and others means that a person's decision is actually the result of a thought process in the form of selection of one among several alternatives that can be used to solve problems encountered in their live in order to have happiness and a similar desire to make decisions for themselves and others (Sumodiningrat. 1992).

Cultural and political capacities and gedong gincu mango farm income

There is a real connection between cultural and political capabilities with gedong gincu mango farm income, with a value of $r_s = 0.746$ and the coefficient values includes strong category. This means that the relationship between the ability to access the welfare benefits of farmers and gedong gincu mango farm income amounted to 0.746, and significance test results obtained t_{count} 9.887 greater than $t_{0.05}$ 1.991 at 5% significance level. It means that there is a real relationship between the cultural and political ability of farmers and gedong gincu mango farm income.

Cultural and political ability is the ability of a person or group to improve their welfare by showing their ability, attitudes, beliefs values and skills that apply to all surrounding communities. Cultural and political ability also revolves around specialized trends and patterns contained in certain parts such as the desire to face gender subordination, cultural traditions, legal discrimination and political exclusion. Political exclusion is defined as an assessment on perceived

ability of individuals lower than others and women are considered to be responsible and have a role in domestic affairs while men have the role in public affairs or production. The ability in terms of culture and politics also talks about the desire to be involved in the cultural legal and political processes, i.e the ability of every individual or group be equal in their cultural, law and political live realized through for example extensive vertical social movements aimed at giving an opportunity for someone to develop on the basis of his/her abilities. Someone might make identification with other people who have a higher status. Identification is a behavior that brings about the fact that a person feels him/herself has equal position with other people or groups considered higher with the hope that he/she will be treated equally (Suharto, 2004).

Empowerment does not only involve strengthening individual members of society but also their institutions. Instilling values of modern culture such as hard working, thrift, transparency and accountability is a fundamental part of this empowerment. Renewal of social institutions and its integration into development activities with the involvement of society in it, increased popular participation in the decision-making process concerning themselves and their societies are among empowerment processes. Therefore, community development is very closely related to stabilization, familiarization and practice of democracy (Friedman, 1992).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that, first, there is a real relationship between the economic capability of gedong gincu mango farm income as indicated by the value of $rs = 0.852$. It means that the indicator of the economic capability (the desire to have equal economic opportunities and the desire to have equal rights to the resources available in the household and community) indicates very strong connection with gedong gincu mango farm income.

Second, there is a real relationship between the ability to access welfare benefits with gedong gincu mango farm income as indicated by the value of $rs = 0.634$. It means that the indicator of the ability to access welfare benefits (the desire to have similar prosperity and the desire to make decisions about themselves and others) shows strong connection with gedong gincu mango farm incomes.

Third, there is a real relationship between cultural and political capabilities with gedong gincu mango farm income as indicated by the value of $rs = 0.746$. It means that the indicators of cultural and political ability (desire to confront gender subordination including cultural traditions, legal discrimination, political exclusion, and desire to involve in the cultural, legal and political processes) showed a significant relationship with gedong gincu mango farm income.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, S. 2006. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Friedman. 1992. *Pembangunan Untuk Rakyat dan Pemerataan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Cidesindo.
- Kartasasmita. 1996. *Ekonomi Rakyat Memadukan Pertumbuhan dan Pemerataan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Margono, S. 2001. *Metode Penelitian Social*. Surakarta: UNS Press.
- Mokhtar. 2001. *Panduan Program Inpres Desa Tertinggal*. Jakarta: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional.
- Nicholson. 1991. *Teori Ekonomi Mikro: Prinsip Dasar dan Pengembangannya*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sugiyono. 2002. *Statistik Untuk Penelitian*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suharto. 2004. *Pembangunan Kebijakan Sosial dan Pekerjaan Sosial*.

-
- Bandung: Lembaga Studi
Pembangunan-STKSPress.
- Sumardjo. 1999. *Transformasi Model
Penyuluhan Pertanian Menuju
Pengembangan Kemandirian
Petani*. Bogor: Penerbit IPB Press.
- Sumodiningrat. 1992. *Pembangunan
Daerah dan Pemberdayaan*
- Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Bina Rena
Pariwara.
- Supriatna. 2005. *Kinerja dan Prospek
Pemasaran Mangga*. Diakses 19
Nopember 2015 dalam
<http://ejournal.unud.ac.id>

DISCUSSION FROM PARALLEL SESSION

PAPER TITLE	The Relationship Between Empowerment of Farmer Group Association (Gapoktan) and Mango Farm Income
AUTHOR	Achmad Faqih, Nurul Atikah Fauzi, Siti Aisyah
DISCUSSION	
QUESTION	- No Question
ANSWER	-
SUGGESTION	- What do you mean by: 1. Economic capability 2. Ability to acces welfare benefit 3. Cultural and political capability And how to measure vaw able 1,2 and 3



Agribusiness Development
for Human Welfare

2016

“Small and Medium-sized
Enterprises Competitiveness”



SECRETARIAT OFFICE

F3 Ground Floor, Agribusiness Department,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Jalan Lingkar Selatan Tamantirto,
Bantul. D.I.Yogyakarta 55183
Phone +62274 387656 (Ext 201)
Fax +62274 387646

ISBN 978-602-7577-70-1



9 786027 577701