

EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH MAKING SNACKS TO INCREASE FAMILY INCOME (STUDY ON THE MOTEKAR I SMALL FARMER GROUP (KPK) IN WATES, GODOG VILLAGE, KARANGPAWITAN DISTRICT, GARUT REGENCY)

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Abstract

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This study aims to find out how to empower women to increase family income through the Motekar I Small Farmers Group. Motekar I Small Farmers in empowering women to increase family income made the program an empowerment for the community. Efforts to increase community independence in fulfilling needs through groups and small entrepreneurs make a product. The theory used in this study is women's empowerment, family economy, social organizing, agricultural processing, creating an entrepreneur. This research method uses qualitative methods. This data collection technique was seen from observational studies, documentation and interviews. Data analysis techniques in the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results of research on women's empowerment to increase family income for members of the Motekar I KPK to develop their potential in accordance with the identification of community needs needs development so that they can progress, empowerment is the key to solving problems for families and women. Women's empowerment programs through making snacks are the motor or driving force in creating or increasing income, especially for women. The distribution of snacks which was held at the KPK Motekar I became an innovation for women and became a vehicle for creating an entrepreneur and an alternative to family problems.

Keywords: Women's Empowerment, Motekar I Small Farmer Group KPK, increasing income, making a product

1. INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment is a development process in which the community takes the initiative to initiate a process of social activity to improve their own situation and condition. Unequal development and people's livelihoods are generally in the agrarian sector, with agricultural systems that are still traditional and it is still difficult to accept new ideas and modern technologies that enter into obstacles in community empowerment.

Efforts that can be made to empower women more are by forming an association for women that is established in the community by carrying out various activities and training. The background for the formation of women's organizations is expected to help the realization of women who are independent and have abilities in various fields and are able to compete with men. Women's organizations are a forum that accommodates various inspirations and abilities of women who have the potential to be developed. In addition to individual skill training, the activities of this women's group were also developed with gender-aware training that equipped group members and their families about gender equality in society, especially within the family.

The processes and activities of women's empowerment carried out by women's groups more or less have significant implications for the pattern of women's relations in the family and society. The independence of women who are equipped with the perspective of gender equality carried out by

women's groups has gradually raised the position of women in the household. Women's groups are effective enough to become media for women's empowerment among traditional rural communities.

The Motekar I Small Farmers Group (KPK) in Wates Village, Godog Village, Karangpawitan District, Garut Regency is a farmer group that has been established since May 14, 2008 which has a high commitment to empowering its members. At the beginning of the establishment of the Motekar I Small Farmers Group there were 10 members, until now the members of the Motekar I KPK have remained stable with this number of members, where the members are women and 1 man. One of the main objectives of the establishment of the Motekar I Small Farmers Group is to empower women through programs within the group. Empowering women itself has the goal of developing all the potential that women have, this empowerment is carried out through activities that can improve the welfare of women, especially helping to improve the family economy.

The majority of women in Wates Village work as traders, farmers and do not work, where work cannot be obtained every day. They work if there is work during the agricultural season, such as planting season (thandur), duduh (weeding) and harvesting. Of the 464 heads of households in Wates Village, 40% of them are agricultural laborers and 35% of factory workers and even 15% are unemployed, (Monograph of Kampung Wates). Based on the facts on the ground, most of the agricultural land in the Garut area uses a rain-fed farming system and an irrigation water system, but water is not always available. When there is no work they just work at home doing their main duties as housewives. Women, both mothers and young women, are still preoccupied with household affairs, this causes women not to have time to empower themselves. In addition, the awareness to empower all potentials is still very low, this is caused by various factors, including the low education of women compared to men, the assumption that women are naturally below men so that all activities carried out by women run oriented to help with household chores and devote themselves to household and family work

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Empowerment

The word "empower" or "empowered" in the language dictionary is interpreted as "contributing time, energy, effort through activities related to legal protection", "giving someone or something the power or approval to do something", "providing someone with resources, authority and opportunities to do something" or "make something possible and feasible".

Etymologically, empowerment comes from the word "daya" which means strength or ability. Starting from this understanding, empowerment can be interpreted as a process of becoming empowered, or a process of obtaining power/strength/ability, and/or a process of giving power/strength or ability of those who have power to those who are less or less powerless, (Ambar Teguh, 2004: 77)

Women empowerment

Discussion of women's empowerment is the focus of discussion in this study. This is because the object of research is related to women's empowerment to improve the family economy in social institutions. According to Onny S. Pujono (1996: 9) explained that women's empowerment means giving strength and ability to the potential of women so that it can be actualized optimally. optimal in the process and places women as whole human beings.

Family Economy

Study of the Family. The study of the family in this study is more limited to the nuclear family. The nuclear family consists of husband/father, wife/mother, and unmarried children. It is commonly said that the nuclear family is the smallest social unit in society. This is because besides the nuclear family there are also other social life units, for example, the extended family (extended family), community (community) and others (Soekanto, 2004: 22)

Income



Family Income. According to T. Gilarso (2002: 63) " Family income is remuneration for work or services or rewards obtained because of donations made in production activities". Kindly concretely family income comes from:

- 1) the business itself: for example trading, farming, opening a business as an entrepreneur,
- 2) work for someone else: for example as a civil servant or employee,
- 3) the results of the election: for example land that is leased and others. Income can be in the form of money or goods, for example in the form of compensation in the form of rice, housing facilities and others. In general, human income consists of nominal income in the form of money and real income in the form of goods .

If income is emphasized in terms of household income, then income is the sum total of formal, informal and subsystem income. Formal income is all income in the form of money or goods received usually as remuneration. Informal income in the form of income earned through additional work outside of the main job. "Meanwhile, subsystem income is income derived from the production sector which is valued in money and occurs when production and consumption are in one hand or a small community" (Nugraheny Mustika, 2009: 15).

Small Farmers Group

Women's Organization

According to Kochler in Arni Muhammad's book (2005: 23) organization is a structured relationship system that coordinates the efforts of a group of people to achieve certain goals. Another opinion regarding the organization put forward by Wright, said that: "Organization is a form of open system of activities coordinated by two or more people to achieve a common goal".

3. METHODS

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. As for what is meant by qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivations and actions, holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context. and by utilizing various natural methods (Lexy Moleong, 2005: 6)

The subjects in this research were parties related to the Motekar I Small Farmers Group, both management and group members as well as Field Extension Officers (PPL) and involved community leaders in the local hamlet. The determination of research subjects was carried out using a *purposive method* where researchers tend to choose sources of information that are considered knowledgeable and trustworthy as sources of information that understand and know the problem in depth (Sutopo, 1998: 21).

Research on Empowering Women to Increase Family Income through the Motekar I Small Farmer Group, is located in Wates Village, Godog Village, Karangpawitan District, Garut Regency, West Java where there is a women's organization called the Motekar I Small Farmer Group (KPK) .

Research on Empowering Women to Increase Family Income Through the Motekar I Small Farmer Group in Wates Village, Godog Village, Karangpawitan District, Garut Regency, West Java Province, was carried out from December 2019 to January 2020.

Data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviews, and documentation (S. Nasution, 2003: 26). The data collection method is an important part of descriptive research. To obtain the expected data in this study, data can be obtained from various sources, namely group managers, group members and agricultural extension officers from Garut Regency. In this case the author seeks to obtain data related to women's empowerment to increase family income through the Motekar I Small Farmers Group, to collect data so that it becomes rich in important information, techniques are used. Data collection in this study are as follows:

1. Direct Observation (Observation)
2. Interview/Interview
3. Documentation

The research instrument is a tool for collecting data in research (Maleong, 2009: 168). In qualitative research research alone or with the help of others is the main data collection. This is done if you use tools that don't use humans and prepare them in advance, it is impossible to make adjustments to realities that can be related to respondents or other objects and only humans are able to understand the relationships that exist in the field (Moleong: 2009).

Data analysis is an ongoing process that requires constant reflection on the data, asking analytical questions, and writing brief notes throughout the research (Creswell, 2010, 274). Qualitative data analysis according to Bodgan and Biklen, 1982 in the book Moleong, (2009: 248) is an effort made by working with data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is important. learned, and decide what to tell others. Data collection is an attempt to obtain valid and reliable data on research problems. Data collection is done through interviews, observation, and documentation.

Validity proves that what the researcher observes is in accordance with what actually exists in the world of reality, and whether the explanation given about the world is in accordance with what actually exists or occurs (S. Nasution, 2003: 105). The concept of validity states that the generalizability of an invention can be applied and applied to all contexts and the same population on the basis of the findings obtained in a representative sample of the population. In this study the data validation used was data triangulation, namely researchers using different data sources to collect the same data.

Research or research is a systematic, directed and purposeful scientific activity. The procedures or steps taken in this study, in general, were carried out through several stages referring to the opinion of Moleong (2007: 126) explaining that "The stages of qualitative research present 3 stages, namely the pre-field stage, the field work stage, and the data analysis stage".

In this research stage it was carried out at the Motekar I KPK (Small Farmers Group), the Motekar I KPK (Small Farmers Group) is located on Jl. Ahmad Yani Timur Wates Village RT02 RW01 Godog Village, Karangpawitan District, Garut Regency.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of KPK Motekar I

Empowerment of women is an effort to enable women to gain access to and control over resources, economically, politically, socially, culturally, so that women can self-regulate and increase their self-confidence to be able to play a role and participate actively in solving problems, so as to be able to build capabilities and self-concept. (Budhy Novian, 2010)

There are many things that can be done in an effort to empower women, one of which is through the formation of women's organizations that aim to develop and enhance all the potential they have so that they can be optimally actualized in the process and place women as whole human beings. So the Motekar I KPK (Small Farmers Group) as a women's organization has the goal of empowering its members to be independent and more prosperous.

The Motekar I Small Farmers Group (KPK) has activities in the agricultural sector that grow based on familiarity, harmony, and common interests in utilizing agricultural resources to work together to increase farming productivity and the welfare of its members.

KPK Motekar I profile

Based on the data obtained by researchers in interviews, observations, and documentation, related data were obtained regarding the institution of the KPK Motekar I, as follows:

institution name	: KPK (Small Farmers Group) Motekar I
Institution Address	: Wates Village, Godog Village RT 02, RW 01, Karangpawitan District, Garut Regency
Year of Founding	: May 14, 2008

Smallholder groups are able to empower women by focusing on ensuring that smallholder groups are managed and run by their members. The Motekar I KPK (Small Farmers Group) which has activities in the agricultural sector that grows based on familiarity, harmony, and common interests in



utilizing agricultural resources to work together to increase farming productivity and the welfare of its members. Smallholder Groups have efforts to empower their members, this is proven by the existence of programs that are beneficial to group members. One of the empowerment programs within the Motekar I Small Farmer Group is training in processing agricultural products. The program involves group members, so that they can add insight and skills to members so that they can help improve welfare and improve the family economy. Smallholder groups implement the results of the training into production activities. This activity is the processing of agricultural products into various kinds of processed snacks that have higher economic value.

This activity is also one of the forms of gender equality efforts pursued by the Motekar I Small Farmers Group. This activity can develop the participation of women farmers to earn their own income so as to increase family income. In addition, it can make women independent so that the wife's dependence on men which is quite high can be reduced.

The results achieved from the Women's Empowerment Program to Increase Family Income

According to Ambar Teguh (2010: 80) the goal to be achieved in empowerment is to form individuals and communities to become independent. This is in line with the aim of the women's empowerment program at KPK Motekar I, namely to create women who are independent and not dependent on their husbands, so that they can open jobs and help improve the family economy.

The empowerment program that was implemented by KPK Motekar I has been applied in a production activity carried out in groups or by members who stand alone to build a business processing agricultural products into processed snacks. So that by holding this empowerment program it can create women who are independent, can open jobs. Members of the Motekar I KPK group who previously worked as farm laborers and housewives can now switch professions to become business actors, in the *home industry sector*. They are more empowered with the skills they have and have their own income so they are not always dependent on their husbands and can help improve the economy in their family.

The results of the training that was carried out at the KPK Motekar I can be seen through the production activities in the group, the results are as follows:

- 1 Cassava chips
- 2 system
- 3 Cumin
- 4 Cotton Car Crackers

Table 1. of Income Increase for KPK Notekar Members I

No	Name	The main job	Original Income Per Day	Additional Income Per Day
1.	AH	Housewife	-	100,000
2.	YT	Farm workers	30,000	40.00-70.000
3.	SP	Farm workers	30,000	50,000
4.	Y Y	Housewife	-	40,000
5.	IP	Private sector employee	50,000	70,000
6.	DH	Farm workers	30,000	35,000 -40,000
7.	EU	Farm workers	30,000	35,000-50,000
8.	OAK	Housewife	-	35,000-40,000
9.	DA	Housewife	-	35,000- 50,000
10.	IH	Farm workers	30,000	35,000-40,000

Based on the table above, it proves that there is an increase in income from those who originally worked as farm laborers and housewives. With the activities at the Motekar I KPK, their income can increase.

5. CONCLUSION

Implementation of the women's empowerment program at KPK Motekar I includes several stages, namely, the planning, implementation and evaluation stages. (a) The planning stage begins with several processes including identifying needs, setting goals, setting targets for the women's empowerment program, determining technical sources, determining women's empowerment materials, procuring facilities and infrastructure and planning evaluation. (b) Implementation of the women's empowerment program: the program provided to empower women in the KPK Motekar I group is training in processing agricultural products so that they have a higher selling value, so that agricultural products are not only sold in raw or unprocessed form. The training is through apprenticeships to other places and knowledge transfer from both the chairman, members and administrators who have attended training which will be taught back to group members. In addition to training in processing agricultural products, empowerment is also provided through providing motivation and insight into entrepreneurship. (c) The evaluation stage is carried out to find out the achievement of a program, and find out how far the program can be accepted by the training participants. Post program or training, namely program recipients can apply it into a processing production activity which continues to receive assistance from both administrators and PPL (Field Extension Officers)

The results achieved from the women's empowerment program to improve the family economy, the results achieved after the women's empowerment program at KPK Motekar I included several aspects, namely, knowledge and economic aspects. In terms of knowledge, the beneficiaries of the empowerment program currently have the skills to process agricultural products into various preparations and gain insight in the field of entrepreneurship which is the capital to open their own businesses. Benefits in the economic aspect are marked by increased income for beneficiaries of the empowerment program who have participated in the business activities of processing agricultural products carried out in the KPK Motekar I group and group members who have opened their own businesses so that they can open jobs and increase family income.

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