
I. Ketut Naya, Yetrie Ludang, Kusnida Indrajaya, Wahyu Edy Setiawan, Herianto, Soaloon Sinaga. Local empowerment approach in processing coconut shell waste in Sebamban Village, East Kotawaringin Regency. Acta Scientiae et Intellectus, 7(1); 2021, 23-31.

LOCAL EMPOWERMENT APPROACH IN PROCESSING COCONUT SHELL WASTE IN SEBAMBAN VILLAGE, EAST KOTAWARINGIN REGENCY

**I. Ketut Naya¹, Yetrie Ludang², Kusnida Indrajaya³,
Wahyu Edy Setiawan³, Herianto², Soaloon Sinaga⁴**

*¹Master of Education, Postgraduate Program,
Palangka Raya University, Palangka Raya;*

*²Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture,
Palangka Raya University, Palangka Raya;*

*³Nonformal Education Department, Faculty of Teaching and Education,
Palangka Raya University, Palangka Raya;*

*⁴Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture,
Palangka Raya University, Palangka Raya, **INDONESIA***

ABSTRACT

This paper is a preliminary research report on community empowerment in coconut shell waste management. As a potential empowerment, the research method used is qualitative, which can then be utilized, especially for workers in Sebamban Village, East Kotawaringin Regency. Through empowerment with a local approach, a potential job development in the handicraft sector is obtained. In the course of the development of handicrafts in the area, handicrafts can be understood from several points of view, namely based on the type of handicraft product, form, actor, and scale of production, and materials and working techniques of the handicraft product. The results of this study are expected to be of benefit to the implementation of skills training by the local manpower office and other training implementers. In addition, the results of this study are also expected to be of benefit to policy makers for the implementation of training and for related parties in an effort to achieve maximum training results.

Keywords: *empowerment, local approach, coconut shell waste, handicrafts*

INTRODUCTION

One of the efforts made by the East Kotawaringin regency government to overcome unemployment is through community empowerment with the hope that the community will be empowered and live in prosperity. Empowerment can be an effective instrument in an effort to distribute evenly distributed income to all communities so that it can spur the emergence of business actors who are more evenly distributed among the lower classes. Thus it can be expected that community empowerment can be relied on as an important instrument in overcoming poverty, unemployment, and improving the quality of life of the community (Mulyawan, 2016). The same thing was conveyed by Usman (Sumpeno et al, 2016: 221) that the goal of community empowerment is to enable and independent the community, especially from poverty and underdevelopment. Poverty can be seen from the inadequate fulfillment of basic needs indicators. These basic needs include food, clothing, shelter, health, education and transportation. Meanwhile, underdevelopment, for example low productivity, weak human resources, limited access to land even though dependence on the agricultural sector is still very strong, weakening traditional markets because they are used to supply the needs of international trade.

Non-formal education or education outside of school as its function is believed to empower the community through training that provides skills. In line with Kamil (2010: 151) states that training is a process of empowerment and learning, meaning that individuals (members of the community) must learn something material to improve their abilities, skills and behavior in work and daily life to support their economy.

Kotawaringin Timur has a coconut plantation area in 2019 of around 17,538.44 ha. This area produces a production of 5,242.42 tons of coconut with a productivity of 298.91 kg / ha. The largest coconut plantation area is in the Hanaut Island sub-district, namely 8545.74 ha, Teluk Sampit 5147.00 ha and Mentaya 2006.00 ha (BPS Kotawaringin Timur Regency, 2020). Sebampan Village is a very potential coconut producer and the abundant harvest is marketed in addition to meeting the needs of the regions of Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and even sent to Java. The large potential of coconut produced by this village is so that it is able to attract investors and establish a virgin coconut oil (VCO) factory there. With the operation of the VCO factory in this village, it will certainly add to the shell waste which was previously abundant as a result of copra efforts carried out by the local village community. An abundance of coconut shells is often a waste of less value because it is only used as charcoal. On the other hand, job seekers in the village have not been able to work or run an independent business because they do not have skills. Based on the background that has been described above, the author

feels the need to carry out preliminary research on the potential for community empowerment in coconut shell waste treatment in Sebamban Village, East Kotawaringin Regency.

METHODS

The research location is in the Sebamban village, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan. The location was chosen because this village is the place for training on coconut shell waste processing skills, which is a village where coconut is produced which is processed into copra and virgin coconut oil (VCO) so that it produces abundant coconut shell waste. Sebamban Village is located in the southern part of Sampit which is about 60 kilometers and can be reached by land transportation.

It is a qualitative research, the validation of researchers as an instrument includes validation of understanding qualitative research methods, mastery of insight into the field under study, readiness of researchers to enter research objects, both academically and logistically. Those who do the validation are the researchers themselves, through self-evaluation of how far the qualitative methods of mastery of theory and insight into the field under study, as well as readiness and provision to enter the field (Hardani et al, 2020: 116). The same thing was conveyed by Roco (2010: 77) in qualitative methods, researchers themselves are data collection tools and cannot be represented or delegated. That means that the researcher is directly involved with the participants or participants. Researchers collect their own data directly. Their selection is based on credibility as well as the wealth of information they have.

According to Lofland and Lofland in Moleong (2016: 157) the main data source in qualitative research is words, and the rest of the actions are additional data such as documents and others. Thus, the data sources in this study were the words and actions of managers and participants in the coconut shell craft skills training carried out by the Manpower and Transmigration Office of East Kotawaringin Regency and completed with documents in the training such as activity reports or other archives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Empowerment

According to Adams (2003: 8) Empowerment may be defined as: the means by which individuals, groups and / or communities become able to take control of their circumstances and achieve their own goals, being able to work towards helping themselves and others to maximise the quality of their lives.

Empowerment can be defined as: the way in which individuals, groups and / or communities become able to control their circumstances and achieve their own goals, thereby being able to work to help themselves and others to maximize their quality of life.

Meanwhile Hopson and scally in Hogan (2000: 12) define self empowerment as a process by which one increasingly takes greater charge of oneself and one's life. Defining self-empowerment as a process in which a person increasingly takes over himself and his life.

Empowerment basically gives strength to parties who are less or powerless (powerless) so that they can have the strength that becomes the basic capital for self-development. The empowerment referred to is not only directed at individuals, but also collectively (Hikmat in Andreas and Savitri, 2016: 25).

Furthermore, community empowerment can be defined as a social action in which residents of a community organize themselves in making plans and collective action, to solve social problems or meet social needs according to their abilities and resources (Gunawan, in Hamid, 2018: 10)

According to Chambers in Hamid (2018: 10) Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that summarizes social values. This concept reflects a new paradigm of development, namely people centered, participatory, empowering and sustainable.

In essence, community empowerment is not only aimed at individuals, but also in groups, as part of the actualization of human existence (Ludang, 2020; Minarni et al., 2020; Murhaini & Ludang, 2020). For this reason, humans / society can be used as a normative benchmark, which places the concept of community empowerment as part of an effort to build the existence of society personally, family, and even the nation as an actualization of fair and civilized humanity (Hamid, 2018: 11).

Training

According to Cartwright (2003: 7) Training is very specific and is concerned with the mastering of a particular task or set of tasks. The effectiveness of training is measured by examining what a person could do before the training and what they can do after it. The difference may be in being actually able to perform a new task or an improvement in the manner of carrying out an old task. Training is very specific and relates to the mastery of a particular task or series of tasks. Training effectiveness is measured by examining what a person can do before training and what can be done afterwards. The difference may actually be to perform a new task or an improvement in how an old task is performed.

The word training according to Poerwadarminta in Nadeak (2019: 17) comes from the word "train" plus the beginning with pe, and the ending which means it is

usual, the situation is usually obtained by someone after going through the learning process or being taught. Exercise means learning to get used to or acquire certain skills. Coaches are people who provide exercise.

Meanwhile, Robinson in Marzuki (2012: 174) states that training is teaching or giving experience to someone to develop behavior (knowledge, skills, attitudes) in order to achieve something desired.

Meanwhile, Kamil (2010: 10) states the following definition of training:

1. Training is a deliberate or planned process, not an accidental or spontaneous activity. Training is a process consisting of a series of systematic and planned activities aimed at a goal.

2. Training is a part of education that concerns the learning process carried out outside the school system, requires a relatively short time and puts more emphasis on practice.

3. Training is held both in relation to the needs of the world of work and in the wider community.

From the above opinion, it can be concluded that training is a planned activity to teach certain attitudes and skills with a general goal of emphasizing increasing the ability to do specific jobs.

Skills

Big Indonesian Dictionary of skills comes from the word skilled which means being competent in completing tasks; capable and nimble, which means the ability to complete tasks (Poerwadarminta, 2008). Skills are a person's ability to change something to be more valuable and meaningful. Using skills can be with thought, reason and creativity. If those skills are honed, it is possible to produce something profitable. Each expert has his or her own views on the definition of skills.

According to Hornby et al (1987: 805) Skill is ability to do something expertly and well. Skills are the ability to do something expertly and well.

Meanwhile, according to Novosadova et al. (56) skill means having the knowledge and experience needed to perform a specific task or job - someone who has learned what to do (possesses the knowledge) and how to do it (can transfer the knowledge into real practice), which also means that someone else can observe the skill in action. Skills means having the knowledge and experience necessary to perform a particular task or job - someone who has learned what to do (has knowledge) and how to do it (can transfer knowledge into real practice), which also means that other people can observe skills in action.

Waste treatment

According to the Ministry of Education and Culture's Big Indonesian Dictionary Online, processing comes from the word processing which becomes a

verb to process means cooking (doing, working on) something (goods and so on) so that it becomes different or becomes more perfect. Waste is the remainder of the production process or material which has no value or value for ordinary or primary purposes in manufacturing or use. So it can be concluded that waste processing is the act of making the remaining materials of the production process or materials that have no value or less value become more valuable. The success of this method can reduce carbon emissions (Ludang & Jaya, 2007).

The implementation of waste management can refer to 3 environmental issues, namely reducing, reusing, and recycling. Recycle is an activity to recycle waste or objects that are no longer used into objects that can be reused and have economic value (Prihandayani, 2016: 52).

Coconut shell

The coconut shell is part of the coconut fruit which is hard to protect the pulp and which is covered by thick coir. This is in line with Taryati (2010: 712) which states that coconut shell is the hardest part of the coconut fruit.

According to the Ministry of Education and Culture's Big Indonesian Dictionary Online, a shell is a hard fruit skin (such as coconut skin and so on). Meanwhile, coconut is a palm plant with a tall trunk, its fruit is covered with coir and a hard shell, inside there is meat containing coconut milk and water, which is a multipurpose plant.

Hermita (2019) some of the characteristics possessed by coconut shells / shells are as follows:

a. Be tough. Coconut shells have tough properties because they have fiber in their structure. This results in the coconut shell being cut manually or using tools such as cutting machines.

b. Uneven thickness of coconut shells. Coconut shells have an uneven thickness so that in the formation process, you must have expertise and accuracy because it greatly affects the resulting shape.

c. Coconut shells have a distinctive motif. Coconut shells have a distinctive motif that is formed from the fiber vein line. This distinctive motif can provide its own aesthetic value.

d. Strong Coconut shell has good strength and does not break easily when dropped.

e. Water resistant Coconut shells are water resistant because they have very tight pores. So that the coconut shells can hold water.

Craft

Crafts are items that are produced through hand skills such as mats, plaits, and so on (Kemendikbud's Big Indonesian Dictionary Online).

Narjoko et al (2015: 8) state that crafts are part of applied art which is a meeting point between art and design that comes from traditional heritage or contemporary ideas, the results of which can be in the form of works of art, functional products, decorative and decorative objects, and can be grouped based on the material and exploration of the technical tools used, as well as the thematic products. In the course of the development of handicrafts in Indonesia, handicrafts can be understood from several points of view, namely based on: the type of handicraft product, form, actor, and scale of production, and materials and working techniques of the handicraft product.

Whereas based on the UNESCO / ITC International Symposium ,Craft and the International Market Trade and Custom Codification in Manila in 1997, handicraft is an industry that produces products, either entirely by hand or using ordinary equipment, mechanical equipment may also be used as long as the contribution of the craftsmen remain more substantial in the final product component (Sudarman and Wibowo, 2008: 98).

CONCLUSION

The abundant availability of coconut shells encourages the manpower and transmigration offices to carry out training in coconut shell crafts to help job seekers acquire skills so they can live independently. The types of skills that are trained can be in tissue holder, pen holder, wall decoration. By recycling creatively, coconut shell waste can be processed into various crafts.

REFERENCES

- 1) Adams, R. 2003. *Social Work and Empowerment*. Cetakan ke 3. Palgrave Macmillan. New York.
- 2) Andreas dan E. Savitri. 2016. *Peranan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir dan Modal Sosial Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Di Kabupaten Meranti Dan Rokan Hilir*. Cetakan ke 1. Pekanbaru.
- 3) BPS Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur. 2020. *Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur dalam Angka 2020*.
- 4) Cartwright, R. 2003. *Implementing a Training and Development Strategy*. Cetakan ke 1. Capstone Publishing Limited. Oxford United Kingdom.
- 5) Hamid, H. 2018. *Manajemen Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Cetakan ke 1. De La Macca. Makassar.

- 6) Hardani, N.H., Auliya, H. Andriani, R.A. Fardani, J. Ustiawaty, E.F. Utami, D.J. Sukmana dan R.R. Istiqomah. 2020. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif. Cetakan ke 1. Pustaka Ilmu, Yogyakarta.
- 7) Hermita, R. 2019. Memanfaatkan Limbah Batok Kelapa Menjadi Berbagai Macam Bentuk Kerajinan. Jurnal Proporsi, Vol, 4 No. 2:93-104.
- 8) Hogan, C. 2000. Facilitating empowerment. Cetakan ke 1. Kogan page limited. London UK.
- 9) Hornby, A.S., A.P. Cowie dan A.C. Gimson. 1987. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Cetakan ke 25. hazell watson viney limited. Aylesbury.
- 10) Kamil, H.M. 2010. Model Pendidikan dan Pelatihan (Konsep dan Aplikasi). Cetakan ke 1. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- 11) Kamil, H.M. 2010. Model Pendidikan dan Pelatihan (Konsep dan Aplikasi). Cetakan ke 1. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- 12) Ludang, Y. 2010. A brief review on the role of community to lessen the rate of global warming. Middle East Journal of Scientific Research, 6(1): 69-75.
- 13) Ludang, Y., Jaya, HP. 2007. Biomass and carbon content in tropical forest of Central Kalimantan. Journal of Applied Sciences in Environmental Sanitation, 2(1): 7-12.
- 14) Marzuki, H.M.S. 2012. Pendidikan Nonformal Dimensi Dalam Keaksaraan Fungsional Pelatihan, dan Andragogi. Cetakan ke 2. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.
- 15) Minarni, T., Ludang, Y., Erlina, Y. 2020. Persuasive and Educative Communication for the Prevention of Forest and Land Fires in Central Kalimantan. International Journal of Management, 11(6): 191-202.
- 16) Moleong, L.J. 2016. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Cetakan ke 35. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.
- 17) Mulyawan, R. 2016. Masyarakat, Wilayah, dan Pembangunan. Cetakan ke 1. Unpad Press.
- 18) Murhaini, S. & Ludang, Y. 2020. Sociological Aspects of Transferred Land to Settlements in Indonesia. International Journal of Management, 11(3): 247-255.
- 19) Nadeak, B. 2019. Buku Materi Pembelajaran Manajemen Pelatihan dan Pengembangan. Cetakan ke 1. UKI Press. Jakarta.
- 20) Narjoko, D.A., T. Anas, dan H. AswicaHyono. 2015. Ekonomi kreatif: Rencana pengembangan kerajinan nasional 2015-2019. Cetakan ke 1. Penerbit PT. Republik Solusi. Jakarta.
- 21) Novosadova, M., G. Selen, A. Piskunowicz, S. H. N. Mousa, S. Suoheimo, T. Radinja, T. Schrey, A. Strycharz, B. Vanpeperstraete, J. Hoffmann, M.

- Sarli, Z. Lavchyan, B. Arnold, L. Chisholm, M. Nomikou, B.M.C. António, M.V. Hebel, A.J. Dodin, A. Patecka, dan P. Reuter. *The Impact of Nonformal Education On Young People and Society*. AEGEE -Europe. Brussels Belgium.
- 22) Prihandayani, A. 2016. Pelatihan Keterampilan Membuat Aksesoris Rambut (Headpiece) dari Limbah Sisik Ikan bagi PKK Kutisari Indah Barat Surabaya. *e-Journal UNESA*. Volume 05 Nomer 03 hal 51-58.
- 23) Raco, J.R. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Jenis, Karakteristik, dan Keunggulannya*. Cetakan ke 1. Grasindo. Jakarta.
- 24) Sudarman, D., dan H.B. Wibowo. 2008. *Rencana Pengembangan 14 Subsektor Industri Kreatif 2009-2015*. Departemen Perdagangan RI. Jakarta.
- 25) Sumpeno, W., A. Setiabudhi, W. Kessa, N. Kholis, Murtodo, I.A. Zainuri, M. Sodik, Muflikhun, B. Kurniawan, Sutardjo, Kurniawan, Nurudin, Dwindi, dan D.W. Hadiwijono. 2016. *Modul Pelatihan Pratugas Tenaga Ahli Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Cetakan ke 1. Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia. Jakarta.
- 26) Taryati. 2010. *Industri Kreatif Limbah Tempurung Kelapa*. Jantra. Vol 5. ISSN 1907-9605. 712.