

The Influence of GWTK Program Toward Cocoa Farmer's Income in Namblong Districk Jayapura Papua

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Abstract: The objective of this research is to find out how far the implementation of local government's policy in Jayapura through Regent's instruction (1/2010) has been implemented. From that policy implementation, the finding of the research will be intended to: give input to Jayapura's government in agriculture sector especially, in a planting cocoa program known as GWTK (Gerakan Wajib Tanam Kakao/movements should be planting cocoa) and to observe the effect caused of this policy accurately. Inform the positive effect to the society. In fact government's policy about GWTK program can increase their income and motivate them to optimize the potential of soil resource there. The counseling should be held intensively to optimize the cultivation of cocoa as the effort to increase their knowledge and skill so that the number of production can be reached. Give some capital aid to the local cooperation where the cocoa farmer's product is sold to avoid the disadvantages which is caused by the middleman.

Key words: Policy, continously, information, optimal, knowledge, skill, production, Gerakan Wajib Tanam Kakao/GWTK (movements should be planting cocoa)

INTRODUCTION

The local government in Namblong, Jayapura Papua Indonesia has to identify their commodity potential and formulate their development program in every sector. However, this program seems to be more guided with giving priorities to the special and main commodities which has good prospect and high added value in the future. Besides, the height number of foreign exchange for the state and the increasing compete ability in global trade cause export oriented commodities need to be developed. Local government's role has turned from implementer as facilitator, accelerator and regulator of the development program that press them to push society's participation, increase private investment, also cultivate farmer and entrepreneur in agriculture sector. In the situation of economic crisis today, agriculture becomes more prominent. Through efforts and hard work, the food production will increase although in hard condition where the prices of production tools are higher and not easy to find. Even though the economic contraction today is 13.6%, the agriculture still growing until 0.26%. Cocoa is one of the most cultivated commodities in Papua since colonialism era. Now a days, cocoa has been developing almost in every land of Papua, included in transmigrate area, Yapsi district, Jayapura where every patriarch there has 1 ha area that divided into two. The first area is planted for cocoa while the second for rice, corn and crops planted, vegetables and other horticulture plants to fill

their daily needs. According to the introduction above, there are some problems will be answered in this research such as: How is society's response toward policy of GWTK program? How GWTK program will affect the cocoa farmer's income in Namblong district? This research is written to find out how far the implementation of local government's policy in Jayapura through Regent's instruction (1/2010) has been implemented. From that policy implementation, the result of the research will be intended to: give input to Jayapura's government in agriculture sector especially in a planting cocoa program known as GWTK (Gerakan Wajib Tanam Kakao) and to observe the effect caused of this policy accurately. Inform the positive effect of GWTK program based on Regent's instruction (1/2006) to the society. And also as the reference for the next researcher who want to conduct the similar topic. The objectives of this research are: to analyze society's perception toward GWTK policy in Namblong district, Jayapura and to observe the influence of GWTK program to their income.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data used in this research came from cocoa farmers in Namblong district, Jayapura. Kind of data: primary data is a data that directly came through an interview related to the research problems, consist of the questionnaire and factual condition about GWTK policy in Namblong district. Secondary data is a data came from

GWTK policy report, farming condition, farmers and reference books that are related with the research problems. The population in this research is the whole of cocoa farmers that live in Namblong district, Jayapura amount 642 KK. Sample, the sample in this research is the whole district and the researcher took 5 cocoa farmers from every district. Furthermore, sample was picked using purposive sampling to get the accurate finding. Measurement scale, very high (score = 5), high (score = 4) central (score = 3), low (score = 2) and very low (score = 1). Those are modified scale and likert scale, this scales lose the answer in central category (only if the answer is an odd number) because it will probably make response tendency to answer in central category (central tendency effect) (Draper *et al.*, 1966). Analytic method: multiple regression analysis. The data collected then proceeded with SPSS program Ver. 17.00 while the models that were used in the analyzing process are:

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research that concern to macro economy or horticultural oriented commodity (cocoa) are belongs to David and Stephen (1996), Marks *et al.* (1998) and Laudon and Laudon (2000). The finding of the research: agricultural business has a good prospect and should be developed by anyone who has wide farm with suitable agro climatology. While other macro economy research that talk about cocoa farmer's income are belongs to Central Bureau of Statistics, Further, the research that talks about both of those topics are belongs to Wahyudi. The finding of this research states that cocoa trade has succeeded to give foreign exchange in their countries. Their income stated in the value of money they get in a day is used to fulfill the farms which produce some products that are not used for their household's need but to selling.

According to Tumpal, there are four patterns planting cocoa such as: in square pattern, the shade trees have no space between two lines of cocoa trees. The whole areas are planted in space that set in the rule before. The shade trees planted right across diagonal center of four cocoa trees. In double fence pattern, some bans of cocoa trees are separated twice from the ruled space with some line of the next cocoa trees so it will give another space that can be used as foot pat to repair and maintenance. While, the triangle and square shade trees have the same pattern with the former trees. In overpopulation area, the amount of farmers that need farm are bigger than the farm itself, therefore the owner of the farm in that area has many rules than others who live in an area with wider farm (Mubyarto, 1995). Tumpal states that in farming analysis, the technical coefficient is needed to be determined and

those are: plant spacing, e.g., 3×3 m, the number of shade trees, e.g., 1200 trees/ha, the number of cocoa seeds, e.g., 1200 trees/ha, the living percentage of stem and cocoa seeds, e.g., 90%, the age of cocoa trees in the first reproduction, approximately in 4 years, stem planting of shade trees approximately in a year early before cocoa seeds are planted, the age of farming approximately stand for 20 years, the residual value and cocoa farming for example, cocoa can be picked twice in a month. Based on the respondent's answers, can be concluded that government's policy about GWTK program is useful in society, it is seen from their answer saying that they were agree. Many of them knew the differences that were caused by that policy. For the example, GWTK program enabled farmer to buy motorcycle, TV, hand phone from the income they got in selling cocoa. Besides, they also suggested doing an area expansion and farming cleansing. Undeniable, there are 10.42% of them who still said no, their cocoa has not harvest yet because the seeds aid and GWTK program was late, besides, another reason why they disagreed was caused by the unsatisfied of aid that was government offered.

The seeds and farming tools they offered were impermanence and too expensive, also the seed were not in a good quality as compared to their own seeds. Their seeds can grow faster and stronger in any climate. The connection between GWTK program to the farmer's income level is 0.336 or 33.6% (low correlation) but it is not significant since it have bigger t_{count} than t_{table} value ($t_{count} > t_{table}$). Those indicates that the government policy about GWTK program has an influence but not really significant since there was less intensive in managing the program and implementation in the location caused by some of influential people.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding on the previous chapter, the researcher can conclude that: society's perception from 45 respondent concern to local government policy about GWTK program consist of five categories such as: very agree (60%), agree (26.67%), less agree (6.67%), disagree (4.44%) and very disagree (2.22%). The connection between GWTK program to the farmer's income level is 0.336 or 33.6% (low correlation) but it is not significant since it have bigger t_{count} than t_{table} value ($t_{count} > t_{table}$).

SUGGESTIONS

From the conclusion above, the researcher suggests: the local government of Jayapura policy about GWTK program must be continued since it can increase the farmer's income and motivate them to optimize the potential of soil resource there. The counseling should be

held intensively to optimize the cultivation of cocoa as the effort to increase their knowledge and skill so that the number of production can be reached. Give some capital aid to the local cooperation where the cocoa farmer's product is sold to avoid the disadvantages which is caused by the middleman.

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