

Management Of Dusung Negeri Waai District Of Salahutu, Central Maluku District

Realdi Rupilu¹,Junianita. F Sopamena ², Raihana Kaplale ³

^{1,,2,3} Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Pattimura University
Jln. Ir. M. Putuhena, Poka Campus, Ambon, 97233

E-mail: rupilualdi@gmail.com, junianitasopamena@gmail.com
rehanakaplale@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine the management of traditional Dusung agroforestry as a model of land and forest use in Maluku, especially by the people of Negeri Waai District, providing economic, ecological and socio-cultural benefits that are still being maintained today. In looking at the factors that influence hamlet management, economic factors include income and social factors, including education level. Hamlet management from an economic aspect, namely the number of commodities produced can increase family income and reduce the risk of crop failure. So that the needs of food and clothing and community boards can be met and can meet the educational needs of children to a higher level.

Keywords: Management, Income

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country. So that the agricultural sector is very important in supporting the country's economy as a provider of clothing, food and shelter. Maluku is an archipelago province located in the east of Indonesia. Maluku Province has a distinctive feature, namely hilly and mountainous topography, consisting of a group of small islands with a long stretch of coastline, climatic conditions, potential natural resources, socio-economic conditions and diverse culture of society and ecological sensitivity to differences.



Agroforestry is an agricultural system that has been practiced by farmers since ancient times and has been inherited until now by combining agricultural crops and forestry crops. Agroforestry will emphasize its use on multipurpose tree species and determine associations between the types of vegetation planted. In the context of agroforestry, multipurpose trees mean all trees or shrubs that are used or managed for more than one product or service use with an emphasis on economic aspects. and ecological (Senoaji, G. 2012 in Amin et al, 2016).

The management of the hamlet system in Maluku must give priority to higher quality human resources in order to optimize agricultural land in order to build local, regional and national economies in a sustainable and sustainable manner, where the development of the hamlet system (Agroforestry) in Maluku is essentially an effort to optimize the utilization existing land natural resources for human welfare in a sustainable manner. The pattern of agroforestry management is forest-based land which is then planted with agricultural and forestry crops.

To find out how far the hamlet management pattern is for the welfare of the people in Central Maluku, research was conducted on Negeri Waai, Salahutu District, Central Maluku Regency so that it is expected to be able to provide accurate data to support this research.

Many studies on hamlets have been carried out in Maluku, but the pattern of hamlet management and the utilization of hamlets from the environmental and socio-economic aspects of the community still needs to be looked at again so that the above prompted the author to conduct a study on hamlet management patterns in Negeri Waai, Salahutu sub-district, Maluku district. Central Moluccas. Based on these problems, the problem that we want to see is how the benefits of hamlet management are from socio-economic and environmental aspects with the aim of analyzing the management patterns carried out in hamlet management. Analyze the benefits of hamlet management from social, economic and environmental aspects.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research took place from September to October located in Negeri Waai, Salahutu District, Central Maluku Regency. Population in this study were all Dusun farmers in Negeri Waai, Salahutu District, Central Maluku Regency as many as 30 farmers.

The methodology of determining the sample used is the saturated sample technique method, where the samples taken are all members of the population and used as samples

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(Sugiyono 2017). Based on this research, because the number of population is not more than 100 respondents, the authors took 100% of the population or farmers in Dusung Negeri Waai, Salahutu District, namely 30 respondents. The analysis used is Income Analysis

Soekartawi (2002), profit is the total revenue minus the total cost. Mathematically it is written as follows:

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

Where : $TR = P_y \cdot Y$ and $TC = FC + VC$

So, $\pi = (P_y \cdot Y) - (FC + VC)$

Description : π = Income or profit (Rp)

P_y = Production price (Rp)

Y = Production (Kg)

TFC = Total Fixed Cost (Rp)

TVC = Total Variable Cost (Rp)

TR = Total Revenue (Total Revenue) (Rp)

TC = Total Cost (Rp)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dusung is the result of forming a pattern of community ownership rights which include a combination of forestry, plantation and agricultural commodities. Private hamlet management, namely the hamlet management process that is managed privately without any interference from other parties. Hamlet management in the eyes of the house (dati), that is, the process of managing the hamlet on the basis of a mutual agreement, but only within the scope of a certain family or clan. Group hamlet management, that is, hamlet management processes carried out in groups in farmer groups or church-owned hamlets which are managed jointly for the benefit of the church.

From the results of field research it was found that the hamlet management system applied by the people of Negeri Waai was a private management system and hamlet management as household eyes.

Hamlet Management from Environmental Aspects

Management is the process of organizing, managing, managing human resources, and controlling it in order to achieve the objectives of an activity. Management very needed For need personal as well as business. Management can make the business grow more because it is carried out structurally and procedurally.

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Thus, the management process will assist you in establishing good decisions or policies. Generally, management is carried out by high positions such as company owners to managers.

Conservation

Forest conservation includes efforts to rehabilitate land and improve the welfare of communities around the forest. Land management efforts based on the hamlet management system are not only to improve the economy and social status of the community, but more than that, the hamlet environment also plays a very important role in the environment, among others, maintaining soil fertility and preserving biodiversity.

Regional Hydrology

Land use change can cause problems related to environmental damage, especially the hydrological function of the area. Changes in rain patterns, increases in surface runoff and flooding are the result of deforestation. Often people think that solving problems with forest destruction and hydrological functions is by reforestation or reforestation, but this method is not the only solution to solving the problem. There are other ways that can be used to maintain the area's hydrology, namely by carrying out system called agroforestry.

Hamlet Management from a Social Aspect

In managing agroforestry systems, farmers always want to own a lot of land and a large area of land. The application of agroforestry patterns not only improves a person's social status but is also able to strengthen bonds of brotherhood among families. In addition, the social situation in Negeri Waai is not only focused on strong family ties but has inherited values in hamlet management. Inheritance values that explain the origin of the hamlet that is owned, then the hamlet that is currently owned will also be passed on to children, and how the hamlet is managed. In addition, the people of Negeri Waai in the hamlet management process will involve their children in the process so that the experiences they get become knowledge and a new experience, and in the future the children will also be able to manage the hamlet as well as their parents did.



Kinship

Kinship is a hereditary system adopted by certain ethnic groups based on the lineage of the father, mother or both. According to Gunsu Nurmansyah, in his overview of Anthropology (2019), the kinship system is descent and marriage. Kinship is one of the principles in grouping individuals into social groups, roles, categories and genealogy. Based on the results of research in Negeri Waai, it can be explained that the mutual cooperation process is usually applied at the time of harvesting Dusung produce. As for examples of kinship relations that occur in the social environment of Dusung Negeri Waai, for example forming a small group that aims to help farmers who are in need of assistance in managing Dusung when harvesting Dusung products (clove harvesting), where the harvesting activities include mutual cooperation activities or mutual assistance between individuals in this mutual cooperation activity including the cleaning process of the Hamlet. The management of Hamlet in mutual cooperation is a characteristic that has been carried out for a long time (from the ancestors) which has always been maintained by the people of Negeri Waai until now.

Hamlet Management from an Economic Aspect

From the results of interviews conducted with respondents, they said that the major impact experienced was from the economic aspect, namely by increasing family income. The average income of respondents in terms of the size of the land owned, the number of plants, experience and work time intensity in Dusung. the average income of dusung farmers is Rp.363,843,600,- per year, with an average of Rp.12,128,120.00,-. From this income, Waai State farmers can meet their needs for clothing, food and shelter. The average income of each respondent in Dusung farming is very different because it is influenced by several factors, namely the area of land owned, the number of plants, pests and diseases

CONCLUSION

1. Dusung as eyes of the house or dusung dati, namely the management of the hamlet which includes the extended family where all extended families who have blood relations have the same rights to manage the hamlet as well as in terms of profit sharing. Management of hamlets in groups, namely hamlets managed by a group of people in farmer groups or church hamlets where all proceeds will be given to the interests of the church or farmer groups in a village.
2. Hamlet management from an economic aspect, namely the number of

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commodities produced can increase family income and reduce the risk of crop failure. So that the needs of food and clothing and community boards can be met and can meet the educational needs of children to a higher level.

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