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Socio-Economic Characteristics Of The Community Around The Source Of The Madampi Spring, Lawa District Muna Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the socioeconomic characteristics of the community living around the Madampi spring and to determine the extent to which the community benefits from the existence of this spring. This study employs a descriptive method using simple random sampling to determine the sample size.

Based on an analysis of the socioeconomic characteristics of the community around the Madampi spring—specifically regarding income, education, length of residence, distance from socioeconomic facilities, and land ownership—two characteristics were found to be less significant in terms of the community's socioeconomic conditions: income and length of residence. The characteristics that significantly influence the community's socioeconomic conditions are education, distance from socioeconomic facilities (such as markets, banks, health centers, and others), and land ownership. The land ownership characteristic has a particularly significant impact on the community's socioeconomic conditions. This is evidenced by the community's use of vacant land to grow cocoa and oranges, which has now begun to transform and improve the community's economy.

Keyword: Socioeconomic, Characteristics Community, Madampi Spring

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INTRODUCTION

Water is an important Substance or matter or element known to date on earth (Lécuyer, 2013). The human body is made up of 55% to 75% water, depending on body size. In order to function properly, the human body needs between one and seven liters of water daily to avoid dehydration (the exact amount depends on the level of activity, temperature, humidity and several other factors) (Popkin et al., 2010).

Most people believe that humans need 8-10 glasses (about two liters) per day, but the results of a study published by the University of Pennsylvania in 2008 showed that the consumption of 8 glasses was not proven to help much in nourishing the body (Annells and Koch, 2003). In fact, sometimes for some people, drinking more or more water than recommended can indicate dependence (Jorgensen et al., 2009). Other medical literature suggests consuming one liter of water per day, with an addition when exercising or in hot weather (Casa et al., 2005). Humans are estimated to only survive without consuming water or enduring thirst for about three to five days. While without eating, by continuing to consume water, humans are still able to survive for up to eight weeks. However, by drinking water from a good water source and good physical condition, a person will be able to survive for more than eight weeks (WHO, 2005).

From the volume of fresh water that exists. It turns out that not all fresh water is good for consumption by humans and living things. This is because it happens due to pollution. Long ago, before the occurrence of pollution. Groundwater such as that in rivers and lakes, is suitable for consumption (Subramani et al., 2005). Scientifically, groundwater is still able to neutralize various harmful substances when consumed, such as toxins and impurities, so it is still suitable for consumption. Right now. The water that is still suitable for consumption is groundwater. Even then, not all groundwater has occurred, because there has been pollution and groundwater has begun to be contaminated with seawater that seeps deep into the ground. Hydrologists are of the opinion that the most feasible and best source of water to consume is water sources that come from volcanic mountain springs (Ako et al., 2012).

The role of forests in maintaining water supply, protecting the soil in a watershed, and minimizing the impact of the landslide flood disaster has been widely discussed and debated (Dolidon et al., 2009). Conventional knowledge states that forests are giant ''foam'', which absorbs water during the rainy season and drains fresh water slowly at the time of the year's dry season (Moss, 2010). The reality is more difficult than it sounds. Although catchments are a highly stable hydrological system, the complexity of environmental factors should prevent us from over-promoting forest values and relying on simple solutions (such as relocating people living in mountain catchments, implementing a ban on logging, or implementing large-scale

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reforestation programs) (Omer, 2008). The complexity of hydrological and forest processes leads us to revisit our knowledge of the relationship between forests and water, and to reconsider our conventional responses to one of the most serious catastrophic threats that have hit most parts of the country, namely large-scale floods. Based on the above, it is considered necessary to research on the socio-economic characteristics of the community around the Madampi spring, Lawa district, Muna Regency.

METHOD

The research was carried out from March to May 2013 and was located at the source of Madampi spring, Lawa district, Muna Regency.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE DETERMINATION TECHNIQUES

The population is a community living around the moose spring source area of 330 families. The sample was taken using a simple random withdrawal method of 20% of the total population, bringing the respondents to 70 households. This number is considered to be quite representative considering the socio-economic characteristics of the two villages are relatively homogeneous. This is also in line with Arikunto 1993, that if the population is above 100, the sample presentation of 20-30% is considered adequate.

OBSERVED VARIABLES

The variables studied in the study consisted of socioeconomic characteristics which include: Age, number of dependents, Education Level, Income, Type of work, experience in farming.

DATA ANALYSIS

To determine the socio-economic characteristics of the community at the research location, it was analyzed descriptively.

1. Socio-economic is the physical condition of the house, health level, water source, social status and status, community activities and development, cost elements, production marketing, revenue and net income.
2. Society is a social group between humans who live in a place, have a certain goal, have norms that they agree on together (soul).

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From Table l, it can be seen that the number of respondents is generally in the age group of 41-50 years (35%). According to Suyono (1991), the productive age is the age that is less than 50 years old, so that respondents are generally productive to work. This is very in line with the field that respondents in general are still productive to work.

Table 1. Age Table of Research Respondents

Yes	Respondent Age (Year)	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
1	30-40	27	39%
2	41-50	25	35%
3	51-60	15	21%
4	60 > (Above)	3	5%
	Quantity	70	100%

RESPONDENT'S FORMAL EDUCATION

The low level of community education is also caused by inadequate educational facilities, this can be seen from the lack of educational facilities, the location of the village that is spread with a small concentration of population, the limited number of schools, the limited number of teachers, and the high school which is only in the center of Lawa District, Muna Regency with a limited number of only has one elementary and junior high school currently in the capital of the District, namely Lawa District. In addition to the limitations of these educational facilities, remote access to schools is also an obstacle for people to go to school. The welfare of the community around Madampi spring, when viewed from the level of income and education level that is still low, it can be concluded that the level of welfare of the people around Madampi spring is also still low.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

No.	Education Level	Quantity	Percentage
1	Elementary School or equivalent	33	47%
2	Junior high school or equivalent	27	39%
3	High school or equivalent	10	14%
4	Bachelor	-	-

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Total:	70	100%

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON TOTAL INCOME

Based on the results of the survey conducted, most of the research respondents who earn < IDR 800,000 work as garden laborers who work part-time. Meanwhile, respondents with an income of IDR 800,000 – IDR l,500,000 generally work as chocolate and orange farmers and a small number are village government officials and civil servants who work as teachers in State Elementary Schools and State Junior High Schools. The income group is between IDR l,500,001 – IDR 2,500,000 and is dominated by traders/collectors who sell in the market. For > income of IDR 2,500,000, namely the income of large party collectors/tokes who have large capital in their business.

Table 3. Income Level of Research Respondents

NO	Compression	Quantity	Percentage
1	< 800,000	8	12
2	800.001-	55	79
3	1,500,001-	4	6
4	> 2,500,001	2	3
TOTAL		70	100%

SOURCES OF INCOME

The respondents' sources of employment were grouped into two groups, namely jobs whose income is sourced or related to forest areas in the Madampi Spring and Jobs whose income is not sourced or related to the forest area in the Madampi Spring (example: Agriculture, Trade, and Other Services) (Appiah et al., 2009). The majority of respondents' sources of income came from Non-Forests, which amounted to 54 people or 76% of all respondents, while the other 16 people or 24% of all respondents had sources of income in the Spring Forest Area, teachers, and employees, and farm laborers, among others.

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Table 4 Sources of Income Based on Forest and Non-Forest Products in the Madampi Spring Area

No.	Source of Income	Frequency (N)	Percentage
1	Forest Products in Madampi Spring Area	16	24%
2	Non-Forest Produce in the Madampi Spring Area: • Agriculture/Plantation • Services, Trade • Other Service	 41 9 4	 58% 13% 5%
Quantity		70	100%

ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE MADAMPI SPRING AREA, LAWA DISTRICT, MUNA REGENCY

Variable testing was carried out to see if there were prominent variables in the socio-economic characteristics of the community in the Madampi spring water area, Lawa District, Muna Regency. The test was conducted as the Chi-Quadrate test (attachment 3) using SPSS software version 16.0 for Windows (Hemetsberger et al., 2011).

Table 5. Results of the Chi-Square Test Analysis of the Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Community Around the Madampi Springs, Lawa District, Muna Regency

No	Variable	Significant	df	ChiSquare Calculation	ChiSquare table
1	Income	0.416	3	2,844	6,25
2	Education	0.09	3	6,485	6,25
3	Length of stay in your current residence	0.215	3	4,465	6,25
4	Distance to socioeconomic facilities (markets, health	0.001	3	7,421	6,25
5	Land Ownership	0.02	2	7,794	4,61

INCOME

The income received is compared to the Regional Minimum Wage (Wang and Gunderson, 2012). The average income of the people of Segati and Pangkalan Gondai villages was IDR 1,294,098 and IDR 1,080,034 per month, respectively, while the average income of the

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total respondents was IDR 1,167,800 per month.

A Chi-Square value of 2.844 was obtained in df-3 (smaller than the Chi-Square of the table of 6.25) and a significant value was obtained of 0.416 so that the amount of income of the community each month was not significantly related to the socio-economic conditions of the community.

EDUCATION

This is shown by a comparison of elementary school respondents (42% of all respondents), junior high school (39% of all respondents), and high school (14% of all respondents) who think that the quality of education affects people's income.

This is proven based on the results of the analysis test carried out, where the Asymp value. The sig (2-sided) Pearson Chi-Square is 0.090 greater than alpha (a = 0.10) and the Chi Square value of the calculation is 6.485 (df = 3) or greater than the Chi-Square table of 5. This value states that the decision to test the variable is that the level of education is related to the income of the community at a real level of 10%, in other words the level of education of a person has a real relationship with the socioeconomic aspect (Panczak et al., 2012).

LENGTH OF STAY IN THE CURRENT PLACE

Based on the Chi-square test carried out, the Chi-Square score was calculated as 4.465 (smaller than 6.25 on df=3) with a significant value of 0.215 and alpha or real level (a=0.10).

DISTANCE TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES (MARKETS, HEALTH CENTERS, BANKS ETC.)

The Chi-Square test for the distance of residence to social facilities to the socio-economic conditions of the community, obtained a Chi-Square value of 1 7.421 which is greater than Chi-Square The table of 5 which is evidenced by the significant value obtained of 0.001 which is smaller than alpha or the real level of a=0.10 shows that respondents who have a residence far from the market location do not like their place of residence, Because it is more difficult to obtain primary and secondary needs and in terms of time, respondents who are closer to the market can save more time to meet their needs. The results of the calculation above show that the value of the proportion of accessibility/distance of the location to socio-economic facilities. This means that accessibility/distance of location to socio-economic means tends to show a greater proportion of transportation costs in trying to obtain production facilities and in business (e.g., marketing vegetable farming products). On the other hand, accessibility/distance from the location to socio-economic facilities tends to show a smaller proportion of transportation costs

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in the effort to obtain production facilities and in the effort to market the products of the business (Buurman, 2004).

LAND OWNERSHIP

The results of the study showed that the variable of land ownership was calculated with a Chi-Square value calculated that was larger than the Chi-Square table (7.794>4.61) and a significant value that was smaller than the confidence interval (0.020<0.10). The wider the land ownership, the more prosperous the respondents will be in their socio-economic conditions. The results of cultivating their gardens or agricultural land can result in an increase in their income (Tang et al., 2013).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The existence of the community around the source of the damsapi spring is an inseparable part of the existence of the damdami spring itself. The intensity of the interaction that takes place both within the area and outside the Madampi spring area greatly affects the existence of the continuity of a forest area, this is understandable because almost most of the aspects of life support are obtained and come from the forest.

Based on the analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the community around the Madampi springs on several characteristics, namely income, education, length of stay, distance from socio-economic facilities and land ownership, there are two (2) characteristics that do not not contribute to the socio-economic conditions of the community, namely income and length of stay. The characteristics that stand out to the socio-economic of the community are education, proximity to socioeconomic means (such as: markets, banks, health centers, etc.), and land ownership. The characteristics of land ownership stand out in terms of the socio-economic conditions of the community. This is evidenced by the use of vacant land owned by the community by planting chocolate and oranges, which have now begun to bear fruit and improve the community's economy.

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