

Review of Employees and Unemployment and Its Responsibilities in District of Muna Southeast Province

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Abstract. The objectives of this research are: (1) to identify the potentials of manpower and unemployment in Muna District of Southeast Sulawesi Province (2) to examine and analyze in detail the factors causing unemployment and mitigation efforts in Muna Regency of Southeast Sulawesi Province. The method used in this study is a participatory approach with the community, especially those classified as workers or unemployed. From the aspect of government can be done through discussion and direct interview to related parties, especially Office of Manpower, BAPPEDA and related institutions in Muna Regency of Southeast Sulawesi Province. While the analytical tool used is descriptive qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative descriptive includes study / description about community condition in Muna Regency. Based on the results of the study showed that the number of workers in Muna Regency in 2016 as many as 179,438 people while the labor force of 148,667 people. Of the work force there are 3,898 people who are looking for work (unemployment). While efforts to overcome unemployment, the government have done the development of both facilities and infrastructure to increase employment, increase in income and welfare. As a suggestion and policy recommendation, the government (Central and Muna) should improve the quality of workers, in order to realize the quality of sustainable development. Governments and communities should seek to minimize unemployment, as unemployment is a burden for development.

Keywords - Labor, Unemployment, Solution and Solution

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I. INTRODUCTION

Manpower is a human resource and a productive and non-productive population group. It is said to be productive when he is creative and strives in fulfilling the needs of his life, both outwardly and inwardly. On the contrary, it is said to be non-productive if the inhabitants concerned are not creative in the sense of not having the effort or in fulfilling the necessities of life.

Employment problems in addition to influence by the problem of faster population growth are also influenced by economic conditions that have not indicated any significant improvement. This causes the number of unemployed or unemployed workforce to become larger due to the limited employment creation. One of them is influenced by the size of the workforce where the increase in new workforce is much greater in comparison with the growth of employment that can be provided annually. However, there are often categories of workers who have various potentials (academic, moral, health, etc.), but do not know or do not obtain information about the existing employment situation and conditions. This happens in most parts of Indonesia (including in Muna District), resulting in potential job unemployment

Unemployment that is not immediately overcome will cause problems in the economy because with the unemployment of the productivity of society's income will be reduced, causing poverty and other social problems. Therefore, the employment problem is very important to improve the welfare of their lives, and if this is allowed to continue it will cause losses of the State and become the burden of the State. Efforts to overcome unemployment one of them is by expanding employment opportunities.

The demand for labor (employment) depends on the output it produces (Manurung, 2004). When demand for goods increases, economic activity grows. The macro increase in economic activity is reflected in GRDP. Increasing GRDP will lead to an increase in the number of workers that can be absorbed by the business field Various efforts and breakthrough Government (central and local) are encouraged to anticipate the unemployed-unemployment. This is sought because economically unemployment has become a scourge so feared by developing countries like in Indonesia. Why is that ?. This can be answered because unemployment, in addition to creating negative aspects of development activities can also undermine the results obtained from productive labor. Thus, the term unemployment (un-employment) is said to be a development burden.

The development implemented in Muna Regency refers to the policy of the Provincial Government of Southeast Sulawesi, where Raha City is the capital of Muna Regency. The study on the improvement of the quality of human resources (HR) is poured in the form of development policy strategy by involving all levels of society (stake holder) and as well as a strong stelsel (development). Various programs that will be proclaimed in the Muna District, since the old order and new order until the current reform era there are various advantages and weaknesses that occur. In the old order, where the emphasis of development focused on community recovery efforts from colonial grip, while the new order development activities carried out through the Five Year Regional Development program (PELITADA) and the reform era emphasize development on various cross-sectoral. The development process in Muna Regency that can touch the labor conditions has been rolled since the old order to the present, that is with various development programs and prioritize the interests of the people, so that the pattern of development is termed with the pattern of development that pivots the interests of the people.

Based on the pattern of development strategy above, there are still development constraints that have not touched the community, especially in terms of empowerment of manpower (HR), the handling of unemployment and the welfare of life. Gradually it is expected that these constraints can be minimized in turn will create the welfare of the whole society.

a. Understanding Employment

Labor is the capital for the movement of the wheel of development. Labor is the working age population. In the literature it is usually the entire population aged 15-64 years. Understanding the workforce according to Law no. 13 Year 2003 is any person capable of doing work to produce goods or services both to meet the needs of themselves and the community. To discuss the issue of employment means to have to understand about the concept of employment commonly applicable, including are as follows:

1. Manpower or working-age population (UK), is working-age population (aged 15 years and above) or the total population in a country that can produce goods and services in the event of demand for labor.
2. Labor force, is part of the workforce actually involved, or seeks to engage, or attempt to engage in the production of goods and services. In this case it is the population whose main activity during the past week worked (K), or was looking for work (MP).
3. Not the labor force (unlabored force), is a working-age population (15 years and over), but the main activities during the past week are school, taking care of the household and others. So the amount of working age (UK) when viewed through the identity equation is as follows:
$$UK = AK + BAK$$
4. Labor force participation rate, is to describe the number of labor force in an age group as a percentage of the population in that age group, ie comparing the labor force with the labor force. To calculate the labor force participation rate (LFPR) the following formula can be used:
$$TPAK = AK / UK \times 100\%$$
5. The unemployment rate is a number that shows how much of the workforce is actively looking for a job, comparing the number of people looking for work with the labor force. The unemployment rate (TP) can be formulated as follows:
$$TP = MP / AK \times 100\%.$$

b. Demand for Labor

The demand for labor is related to the amount of labor required by a particular company or agency, that the demand for labor is the relationship between the wage rate (seen from an employer's perspective as the price of labor) and the quantity of labor that the employer wants to employ (in this case can be said, bought). According to Payaman (2001) the basis that employers need to use to increase or decrease the number of employees is:

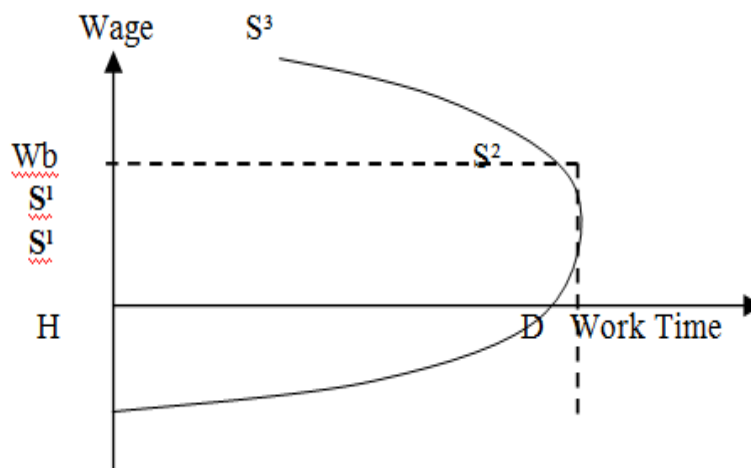
1. The entrepreneur needs to estimate the additional results (outputs) earned by employers in connection with the addition of an employee. Additional results from employees are called Marginal Physical Product (MPP_L)
2. The entrepreneur calculates the amount of money the entrepreneur will gain in addition to the marginal yield. This amount of money is called Marginal Revenue (MR) which is the value of MPP_L.

Thus MR is equal to the magnitude of MPP_L multiplied by per unit (P). Finally, the employer compares the MR with the cost of hiring an additional employee. The amount of expenses incurred by an entrepreneur in respect of employing an additional employee is his own wage (W). If an additional MR greater than W will increase the profits of employers and employers will continue to increase the number of employees during MR greater than W.

c. Labor Supply

Offering labor is a function of wages, so the amount of labor offered will be influenced by the wage rate, especially for special types of positions. Offering labor is a relationship between the wage rate and the amount of labor that the employers are ready to provide.

According to Payman (2001) analysis of the supply of labor by family, the amount of time provided or allocated by a family for the purposes of work is a function of the wage rate. Until a certain wage rate the supply of working time from the family increases as the wage rate increases. Having achieved a certain wage rate (W_b), further wage increases actually reduce the time provided by the family for work purposes (S^2S pengg line break in Figure 1) This is called a backward bending supply curve or a curve of supply curves.



Resource : Payaman (2001)
 Figure 1. One Working Time Delivery Curve

The point S^2 is called the turning point, and the W_b wage rate, in which the family supply curve turns is called the critical wage rate. Each family has turning points, critical wage levels and different curve shapes, in accordance with the number of workers in each family, the level of income and the amount of dependents from the family. The bidding function for the economy basically follows the pattern of the labor supply function of a family that is: (1) the supply function is a function of the wage rate, and (2) the supply function has a turning point and a critical wage rate. The situation of the curve is called the backward bending supply curve.

d. Labor Force

Demographically the size of the workforce depends on the labor force participation rate (Labor Force Participation Rate), ie, what percentage of the labor force is the labor force. The labor force is a part of the actual workforce involved, or attempting to engage, in the productive activities of producing goods and services (Demographic Institute, 2004).

Following what was done in the United States in the late 1930s and around the 1940s, in the concept of this 'labor force', non-workers (ie unemployed / job seekers) were regarded as 'residual' or 'residual' . So the focus is on those who work. The concept of 'labor force' should have a definite time reference such as a week, and so forth.

e. Employment Opportunities

Labor is an important factor in other production processes such as land, capital and others. Man is the driving force for all these factors of production. The term employment opportunities contains the definition of employment or opportunities available for work resulting from an economic activity (production). Thus the definition of employment is covering the field of work that has been filled and all jobs are still vacant. From the job field that is still vacant (which implies the existence of opportunity), then arises the need for labor. The need for labor is obviously required by the company / institution to receive labor at a certain level of wages, positions and working conditions. Can be interpreted that job opportunity is an existing job from an economic activity (production). So employment opportunities include jobs that have not been occupied and still vacant. In other words, employment opportunities indicate the number of people who can be accommodated to work in a company or an agency. This employment opportunity accommodates all available labor, if available employment is sufficient or balanced with the number of available labor.

With the expansion of employment opportunities is very important not only to reduce unemployment or increase the progress of the national economy in general, but also one of the efforts to fix and maintain

Indonesia's national resilience. Employment opportunities that constitute a condition in which a resident can apply activities for the benefit of services or income within a given period of time may constitute an obstacle or vulnerability to national resilience, provided that the available labor force is unable to be absorbed by employment as a prerequisite for continued national development (Payaman, 2001).

b. Economic Growth

One economist Okun who introduced Okun's Law (Mankiw, 2000) states that there is a strong link between the unemployment rate and the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where there is a negative relationship between the unemployment rate and real GDP. This statement can mean that there is a positive relationship between employment and real GDP.

One of the most common problems in employment is the imbalance between demand for labor and supply of labor at a wage level. The imbalance can be:

1. More supply than demand for labor (excess supply of labor).
2. Greater demand than labor supply (excess demand for labor).

If the number of people offering their labor to work is equal to the amount of labor demanded, there will be no excess supply for labor or excess demand for labor. In these conditions there is a level of wage balance in which all people who want to work have been able to work, meaning that no one is unemployed. In case of excess supply of labor means there are people who are unemployed at certain wage levels, whereas in case of excess demand of labor means there is still possibility of labor can do wage negoisasi according to its desire above balance wage.

Lewis (Subri, 2003) in his theory suggests that labor surplus is an opportunity and not a problem, where the excess worker of one economic sector will contribute to the growth of output and the supply of workers in other sectors. The lower cost of rural wages, especially from the agricultural sector, will be a driving force for urban employers to utilize such workers in the development of modern urban industries. During the process of industrialization, the excess supply of workers in the agricultural sector will be absorbed. On the other hand, Arsyad (1999) states that regional economic growth is defined as an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) regardless of whether the increase is greater or less than the rate of population growth or whether changes in economic structure occur or not. This means that regional economic growth directly or indirectly will create jobs.

c. Wages of Labor

The prevailing wage determination system in Indonesia is a system based on the cost of living and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a proxy of the level of prosperity, in other words based on the number of decent living (KHL) and inflation rate. The wage system in Indonesia also bases its determination through a tripartite consultation mechanism in determining the minimum wage between employers' representatives, workers' representatives and representatives of governments. Representatives of government in addition to their function as facilitators and mediators when required eventually will also play a role as policy makers as well legitimize it.

Meanwhile, some argue that the determination of wages through tripartite mechanisms and based on living costs is far from achieving pro economic conditions on the sustainability of economic growth, expansion of employment and productivity of the nation. The existing system is considered more likely to lead to the arrogance of a pattern of government that retains the old paradigm that the role of government is superior in the real sector economy.

In addition, the existing system is also valued more resulted in decreasing the competitiveness of industry, regional and also state competitiveness, especially as an attraction to investors both PMA and PMDN. Hence often echoed the discourse and opinion that the wage system should be based proportionally also on the level of labor productivity.

The Party of the Indonesian Prosperous Trade Union Confederation (SBSI) in a national newspaper once said that what the workers want is a wage system that, in addition to creating a quality of life, also encourages productivity. Wages received by workers should be based on an agreement between employers and trade unions only, with the record that if the company profits then the workers deserve a hike upaha but if the company loss then it is possible workers are not increased wages.

II. METHODOLOGY

Analyzer used in this research is descriptive qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative descriptive is a qualitative scientific / practical study on labor and unemployment in Muna District of Southeast Sulawesi Province. While quantitative descriptive is a quantitative study based on statistical formulation of superior products of agricultural sector in the District.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Labor Situation

Situation and information about population that need to know is composition of population by status and activity type. The number of people belonging to non-migrant workers (people aged 14 years and under) is still quite high, so it needs special attention from the government because the age group is still in the process of improving the quality of human resources, especially education and health.

Total employment (population aged 15 years and above) are classified in the category instead of the labor force (school, care of the household, and others) is quite large, where population, particularly those in school are residents who at times will fall into the category labor force looking for work (unemployed). Thus, the data and information on the characteristics of the job seekers should be known that the government can develop a policy expansion of employment opportunities with the qualifications of job seekers. The working age population is defined as a population aged 15 years and over who can be distinguished as a labor force and not a labor force.

According to the type of activity, people aged 15 years and over can be divided into two groups, namely:

1. The labor force is those aged 15 years and over and have jobs, either "working or temporarily unemployed" for a reason, such as a worker on leave, a farmer who is waiting for the harvest, and so on. In addition, those who do not have a job but are looking for a job are also included in the labor force group.
2. Not the labor force are those aged 15 years and over whose activities are only in school, taking care of the household, and others.

B. Unemployment Rate

In general, unemployment is identified as a category belonging to a category of labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work (Nanga, 2001). This opinion is said to be consistent with what is stated by (Sukimo, 2003: 14) that defines unemployment is a situation in which a person belonging to the labor force who wants to get a job but has not yet got it.

According Sigit (2005: 22) half unemployment is a jobless population, but entirely unproductive. They consist of workers who work under full working hours, but do not earn enough income or work that is not appropriate between the types of work with the level of education.

Based on the above table, it appears that job seekers (unemployment) fluctuate enough, where the largest number occurred in 2003 amounted to 19,286 people, while the lowest occurred in 2016 amounted to 3889 people. It appears that every year the number of unemployment is decreasing, which means that more and more labor is absorbed.

C. Discussion

1. Effect of GRDP on Unemployment

Based on the theory which has been stated that, economic growth can be interpreted as an increase of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) regardless of whether the increase is greater or smaller than the rate of population growth. This means that the economic growth of a region directly or indirectly will create employment.

It is macro that the increase of economic activity is reflected in GRDP. Increasing GRDP will lead to an increase in the number of workers absorbed by the business field. This is in line with the theory of an economist, where the law of kun (Mankiw, 2000) says that there is a strong link between the unemployment rate and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) ie there is a negative relationship between the unemployment rate and real GDP. This statement can be interpreted that if the real GDP nationally increases, then employment opportunities will increase, meaning the absorption of labor by the field of business so that unemployment can be reduced. Suroto (1992) emphasized that to overcome the full range of employment opportunities as well as to spread labor throughout the sector, Indonesia must: economic activity and employment must grow rapidly to absorb labor from the agricultural sector. Otherwise population growth and labor force are heavy pressures, which can lead to unemployment.

2. The Influence of Job Opportunities on Unemployment

Based on the theory that has been proposed that, demand for labor (employment) depends on the results of goods and services produce (Manurung, 2004). If the demand for goods increases, then the economic activity grows. In an area where the employment rate is high, it will reduce the unemployment rate and vice versa if employment is low, then unemployment will increase.

3.Environmental Impact of Education on Unemployment

Education reflects the level of intelligence (quality) or the achievement of formal education of a country's population, the higher the graduation of a person's education the higher the ability of a person's work

or productivity in work. Formal education is a technical prerequisite that is very influential on the achievement of employment opportunities.

An economist, Simanjuntak (2001) has the notion that the higher the level of education a person will encourage high levels of employment, and otherwise the quality of a person's low resources will find it difficult to get the job he wants.

1. Effect of Wage Rate on Unemployment

The problem of unemployment is closely related to the issue of wage levels, where many laborers want to get a large wage rate, while the amount of income earned in accordance with or not with the level of education or the quality of the workforce in question or whether or not qualified workers with their work. If the level of wages offered by employers is lower or inadequate to the level of education and skills possessed by the workforce then the laborers feel better not to enter the employment field so that with the attitude of the labor force whose labor force participation rate will cause unemployment (Simanjuntak, 1985).

2. The Effect of Companies Number on Unemployment

The number of firms is influential on unemployment, in other words, the effort to expand employment can only be accomplished by expanding its economic activities which must then be accompanied by efforts to improve the product. If the expansion of employment increases then employment opportunities will increase so that the opportunity to become unemployed may decrease due to the application of labor, this is supported by research conducted by Harvina (2007).

D. Unemployment Response Efforts

The discussion in this study, conducted by analyzing and assessing the workforce and unemployment, and efforts to overcome it in Muna District Southeast Sulawesi Province.

1. The Relationship of Agriculture Development to Improving Business Performance

The development of agriculture through the improvement of rural infrastructure development and the provision of agricultural facilities plays a very important role in supporting the performance of farming (Fan, 2008), as well as the development of human resources of farmers regularly and sustainably in turn will improve the performance of farming (Hayani, 2005). Agricultural development is measured through the dimensions of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development and the dimensions of human resource development of farmers. Indicators in each dimension are measured by the respondent's perception of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development and the development of farmer human resources that they see and enjoy in the rural environment.

According to the results of this study, agricultural development measured through the dimensions of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development, and the dimension of human resource development of farmers will improve the performance of farming. The dimension of rural facilities and infrastructure development as measured by the development and improvement of rural roads. Construction of dams and embungs. Procurement of fertilizers and medicines (agricultural production facilities) of rural areas. Construction and improvement of rural bridges and pier. Then for the dimensions of human resource development of farmers is measured by indicators: Peer support for farmers prepared by the government, Counseling to farmers in farming business planning activities. Counseling to farmers ahead of planting, harvest and post harvest. Training for farmers in the use of new farming technology.

The results of the analysis showed that agricultural development measured through the dimensions of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development and human resource development of farmers can improve the performance of farming in Muna Regency Southeast Sulawesi in the form of: The area of farming is increasing. Marketing of cultivated and cheap produce is transported from the agricultural sites of the marketing centers. The number of production and quality of farm production is increasing. Farming production prices at the farm level are increasing.

The improvement of farming performance is due to the development of agricultural infrastructure and the provision of agricultural facilities in rural areas in the form of development and repair of roads, construction and repair of bridge, construction and repair of dam, development and repair docks that can facilitate the transportation of agricultural products from farm site to center -the marketing center and they can accept the price of their farm business worthy of the farmers level. Marketing of smooth farming yields with high selling prices, on the cost of transporting agricultural products to inexpensive marketing centers will have an effective multiplier effect on the economic growth of rural areas, and increasing incomes, especially rural farmers. Increased farmers' incomes and increased economic growth in rural areas will encourage the entry of new economic forces and increased investment in rural agricultural development in the form of expansion of farmland that will encourage increased farm production and increase in farmers' income. This system of agricultural development will develop continuously and berserk if supported by the development of human

resources farmers are programmed regularly, measurable and sustainable which will ultimately further improve the performance of farming in Muna regency of Southeast Sulawesi.

The added value that rural farmers receive due to the better development of rural facilities and infrastructure in the form of time savings that are still available can be used for productive activities to supplement family income. While the efficiency of movement and transportation cost savings can maximize the use of input goods such as fertilizers, seeds, agricultural technology, in addition to the ability of farmers to bring the results of agricultural production quickly at the right time will reduce waste and loss of income farmers. Movements will be more efficient if the transportation system in a rural area can be well integrated. Good integration of road investments and transport services in rural areas will reduce public transport costs, thereby increasing community dynamics to participate in development, improving agricultural output, increasing per capita income, access to education sites

2. The relationship of development to Unemployment Countering

Unemployment has become a very complex, multidimensional and universal problem, because it deals with various aspects of community life that require a comprehensive, integral and sustainable regional development program. Unemployment is a combination of inadequate purchasing power, lack of capability, vulnerability and loss of power to struggle for income, insufficient income and money holdings and assets in the economic dimension (Yudhoyono and Harniati, 2004).

Poverty alleviation and Unemployment are at the core of all development issues and are the main objectives of development policies (Hill, 2013, Hoeller, Joumard and Koske, 2014). Poverty is an important concern because it lowers the quality of life of the community, and the poor quality of human resources (Ananta 1992, PRSP Development Team, 2002;), resulting in low population productivity and high socio-economic burden of society. Thus poverty alleviation efforts need to be supported by human resource development program, the results of this study show that the developments of human resources of farmers have a significant effect with a positive direction to alleviate rural unemployment through the mediation of improved farming performance. Development through improving the development of rural infrastructure and the provision of agricultural facilities plays a very important role in efforts to alleviate poverty and unemployment (Fan, 2008), as well as the development of human resources of farmers regularly and sustainably will in turn improve the performance of farming and alleviate poverty and unemployment (Hayani, 2005). Development is measured through the dimensions of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development and the dimensions of human resource development of farmers. Human resources is one of the critical dimensions of successful agricultural development (Byerlee, de Janvry and Sadoulet, 2009). With the education and training skills of farmers is an important element that determines the ability and productivity of farmers in implementing farming activities.

Agricultural development is measured through the dimensions of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development and the dimensions of human resource development of farmers. Indicators in each dimension are measured by the respondent's perception of rural agricultural facilities and infrastructure development and the development of farmer human resources that they see and enjoy in the rural environment. According to the results of this study, the development of human resources of farmers and development of agricultural facilities and infrastructure will alleviate rural poverty through mediation improvement of farm performance. Poverty alleviation is in addition influenced by the improvement of farmers skills in the implementation of farming activities through the dimensions of human resource development of farmers, is also strongly influenced by the infrastructure development of rural areas through the dimension of rural facilities and infrastructure development that gives impact on poverty alleviation and unemployment through mediation improvement of farming performance. Unemployment arises because of the inability of the population to organize their lives to a level that is considered human (Kumhof and Ranciere, 2010; Karlsson, et al., 2014). This circle of poverty continues to occur because of low incomes unable to access education, health and nutrition facilities as well (USAID, 2008; United Nations, 2011), resulting in low quality of human resources (Kusnadi 1995, Asian Development Bank, 2012a;), resulting in low population productivity (Sutrisno, 1995; Sumedi and Supadi, 2004).

1. Relation of peasant performance to alleviate Unemployment

Farming performance is a result of agricultural development. Improvement of farm performance is something that is expected by farmers, because with the increasing of farmer performance in real terms income or level of farmer's prosperity increase. Improved farming performance is measured subjectively with reference to previous studies measured through the following indicators: Information on favorable crop types (agricultural commodities), Marketing of agricultural products more easily transported from agricultural sites to marketing centers, Total agricultural production is increasing, and the prices of agricultural production at the farm level are getting better

The performance of farming by Banoewidjoyo (1996) is determined by three main elements, namely (1) Farmers are cultivated to know, willing and able to make continuous improvement of their farming through

formal education, agricultural extension and training, (2) in order to maintain high productivity which can be done through improvement of farming technology, improvement of agricultural facilities and infrastructure, and (3) Improvement of farm management, System concerning government policies that support or benefit agricultural development. The results of this research descriptive analysis that from the perception of farmers what they see and feel in rural areas in Southeast Sulawesi, namely Muna District, shows the three elements of the principal has been met well, so that the performance of farming system shows a strong relationship with rural poverty alleviation in Southeast Sulawesi.

Michael Todaro (2002) says three groups of agricultural advancement sources are (1) technological change and continuous innovation according to the development of agricultural problems, (2) government economic development policies that place the agricultural sector as one of the leading sectors, and (3) - social institutions that support the implementation of agricultural development such as research institutions, extension agencies, marketing institutions, financial institutions, and agricultural insurance agencies. The results of the research show that from the perception of farmers what they see and feel in rural areas the three elements of agricultural progress have been fulfilled in Southeast Sulawesi Province, but the findings of this study still have some indicators in this study that have not been fully implemented properly or have not fulfilled farmers' such as counseling at the planning stage, farmer assistance from PPL farming, and new farming technology training.

The result of the analysis shows that the improvement of farming performance has significant effect on the eradication of rural poverty in Southeast Sulawesi. In accordance with the perception of farmers the effect of increasing farming performance against rural poverty alleviation can be seen and felt is: Enough to eat three times a day for all family members. There are additional furniture, televisions, chairs, etc. Able to buy new clothes at least 1 pair for a year for all members of the family, and Able to finance the education of children at least until high school graduation.

Thus, the continuous improvement of farming performance will encourage economic growth especially in rural areas. Therefore, economic growth is a very important factor to achieve the objectives of rural agricultural development (Todaro and Smith, 2003; Mayrhofer & Schmitz, 2014). Because economic growth contributes to the reduction of rural poverty (Kartasasmita, 1996, International Monetary Fund, 2014). Furthermore, it is said that the success and failure of the development of a region is measured based on the change in the poverty level of the population (Suryahadi and Sumarto, 2001). This is because poverty is a development problem characterized by unemployment, backwardness, downturn, which is limited to socio-economic activities (Jeon, 2014; Acosta et al., 2007).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the Results Discussion then it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The number of manpower in Muna Regency in 2016 was 179,438 while the labor force was 148,667 people. Of the work force there are 3,898 people who are looking for work (unemployment).
- b. Power to overcome unemployment, the government has done the development of both facilities and infrastructure to increase employment, increase in income and welfare..

V. SUGGESTION

The proposed suggestions are as follows:

- a. The Government (Central and Muna District) should improve the quality of workers, in order to realize the quality of sustainable development.
- b. Government and society should try to minimize unemployment, because unemployment is a burden of development.

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