The Effect of Training on Diversification of Processed Fish Products and Community Development of Interest in Entrepreneurship

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Abstract—**This study aims to determine the effect of skills training on diversification of processed fish products and community development to increase entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency. This research is a field research with quantitative descriptive approach. The research variables consisted of fish processing diversification training and community development as independent variables and entrepreneurial interest as the dependent variable. The sample in this study was productive communities in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency were 50 respondents. Research methods used questionnaire, interview and observation instruments while the data analysis used multiple linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 20. The results of hypothesis testing showed that the diversification of fish processed training and community development had a significant effect on the interests of entrepreneurship in the community in the Randegan Kulon Village Jatit Tujuh, Majalengka Regency with a Significance value of 0,000 <0.05 and a coefficient of determination which states that the independent variable influences the dependent variable by 0.847 or equal to 84.7% and the remaining 15.3% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.**

Keywords: training, community development, entrepreneurship

I. INTRODUCTION

Human resource development needs to be carried out thoroughly, directed and integrated in various fields, especially those covering education, training and providing employment. The human resource program is basically directed so that humans are able to adapt to the environment and be able to actively explore the environment. Development of intellectual abilities, skills and creativity is very much needed, so that they have great self-confidence, are able to be independent and always strive to improve their work ethic so that they can later obtain employment opportunities or open their own businesses [1].

Entrepreneurship has a very close relationship with national economic growth. According to Frinces [2], an entrepreneur is indispensable because of his role in dynamizing the economic activities of the family, community, regional and state businesses. If this dynamism of business economic activity can be maintained and even increased in a long period of time, this will create a strong foundation for the country's economic resilience to global economic fluctuations and crises. Therefore, an entrepreneur must not only have innovation and creativity but also must have good performance so that the goods or services he produces are beneficial to others and specificall ly help the national economic growth.

Entrepreneurship is able to make a country prosperous and prosperous because entrepreneurship as a creator of new job opportunities, new income, new innovations, as well as excellence in quality to organize the resources needed to create added value. The added value can be created by developing new technology, improving existing products (goods and services) and discovering new knowledge, finding new ways to produce new goods and services that are more efficient and are overall referred to as sources of economic growth and economic development [3].

In terms of economic independence, entrepreneurship will provide opportunities for yourself in achieving success. From the social aspect will provide job opportunities for others, the environment and society. Frinces [2] states that being an entrepreneur is not an alternative profession, but being an entrepreneur is a strategic choice that must be made with a strong and rounded determination. In the present conditions it can be said that the key to prosperity is entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurship is a profession that is very promising for good in quality of life by increasing purchasing power. Purchasing power is created by the high income earned as a result of the occupied profession.

A country will reach a level of prosperity if the number of entrepreneurs is at least 2% of the total population, while in Indonesia the estimated presence is only around 0,24%. That number is lower than the number of entrepreneurs in some countries outside high economic growth rates. The number of entrepreneurs in the United States is around 11%, in Singapore it reaches 7% and in Malaysia it reaches 5% [3,4].

Seeing the comparison of the number of entrepreneurs in developed countries with the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia, the number of entrepreneurs in Indonesia still needs

to be improved by developing the entrepreneurial sector and encouraging people to become entrepreneurs in supporting the country's economy towards national independence. Sukirman states that to achieve economic growth in Indonesia in global uncertainty it is necessary to empower small businesses that are considered capable of developing production [5]. In accordance with the government program, it is targeted that 5 million new entrepreneurs up to the year 2025 by developing human resources for the advancement of national entrepreneurs.

The Indonesian government is focusing on increasing the number of entrepreneurs so that they can play a role in supporting the country's economy to be more advanced in the future. At present the national or regional government continues to develop productive entrepreneurial programs whose aim is to grow new entrepreneurs and increase business opportunities. At the national level, there are very many ministries that develop entrepreneurship concepts and programs, such as the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker) which is organizing national entrepreneurship creation programs. In addition, the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is intensively conducting Institutional Development and Development of Fisheries Main Actors as an initial step to utilize the potential of the area to be fostered and developed its business activities in improving the economic welfare of the community based on the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number KEP.14 / MEN / 2012 [6].

One of the villages in Majalengka Regency is Randegan Kulon Village, located in the eastern part of Jatitijuh District. The average citizen income from agriculture is around 77,04% with the profession as a farmer 43,18%, farm laborers as much as 33,86% and there are around 16,42% as traders. While the remaining 6,54% work as fishermen and employees (Randegan Kulon Village Profile Data for 2019). The lack of people in the village of Randegan Kulon who are entrepreneurs encourages efforts to increase community interest, especially those who will develop fisheries potential because in the surrounding villages there are pindang fish production centers with raw materials derived from sea fish such as deles, salmon and bloated (Annual Report Data of the Agriculture Office and Majalengka Regency Fisheries in 2018).

To foster community interest in Randegan Kulon Village in entrepreneurship, it requires training and coaching. According to Irawati [1], training is a short-term educational process that uses systematic and organized procedures so that the non-managerial workforce learns technical knowledge and skills for specific purposes. Coaching also has an important meaning in developing small businesses. Coaching is a process or development that includes sequences of understanding, beginning with establishing, growing, maintaining that growth accompanied by efforts to improve, perfect and develop it [7]. The target of the training on diversification of processed fish products and community development is to foster community interest in entrepreneurship in the field of processed fish products such as innovations in the processing of raw salmon, bloated and deles which are usually made for boiled fish can be processed into other products such as flavorings from fish meat , fish nuggets and fish meatballs. Therefore, in order to align with these targets, the Faculty of Marine and Fisheries

Technology of the Nahdlatul Ulama University in Cirebon synergized with the Fisheries Extension Workers in the Jatit Tujuh District Majalengkas Regency as an effort to form entrepreneurial spirit for the people of Randegan Kulon Village by conducting training on the diversification of processed fisheries products. fish and community development in accordance with the natural potential in the Randegan Kulon Village. Through this skill enhancement and coaching activity, the entrepreneurial interest of the Randegan Kulon Village community was raised, to then be directed towards developing the management of economic businesses so as to improve the economy of the village community.

The purpose of this study was to determine empirically the influence of the diversification of fish processed training and community development towards increasing entrepreneurial interest in the Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency, and the magnitude of increased interest in entrepreneurship in the community in the Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitijuh District, Majalengka. he results of this study are expected to be able to provide information and input for government agencies, the private sector and universities in creating and developing community entrepreneurship.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Location and Type of Research

The study was conducted in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency. This research was designed using field research methods with quantitative descriptive approaches. Where the author wants to know whether the training on diversification of processed fish products (X_1) and community development (X_2) affects the interest in entrepreneurship (Y).

B. Research Samples

The sample of this study was productive communities domiciled in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency, who attended training on diversification of processed fish products and community coaching conducted by the Nahdlatul Ulama University in Cirebon in collaboration with Fisheries Extension Workers, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka District, with 50 person training and coaching participants.

C. Data Collection Techniques

The method used to collect data in this study is the questionnaire method (questionnaire instrument), interviews and observations. According to Sugiyono [8], the data collection method is used because it wants to obtain complete, accurate and consistent data. In this study, the questionnaire or questionnaire used was a closed questionnaire in the form of a checklist. Where in the questionnaire there are a series of questions and the respondent only needs to put a check mark ($\sqrt{}$) in the column in accordance with the opinion of the respondent. As for the measurement using a Likert Scale with the provisions of: (1) Score 1 "Strongly disagree", (2) Score 2 "Disagree", (3) Score 3 "Fairly agree", (4) Score 4 "Agree", and (5) Score of 5 "Strongly agree" [8]. While interviews and

observations are observational techniques in the field of research objects to find out things from respondents in more depth and get preliminary data so they know how the interests of community entrepreneurship who have attended fish diversification and training courses.

D. Definition of Variables and Institution of Research

The instruments used in this study consisted of a questionnaire for the diversification of processed fish products (X_1), community development (X_2) and interest in entrepreneurship (Y). Variable training for processed fish diversification (X_1) is part of an educational process that aims to increase the ability or obtain special skills in the field of processed fish for a person or group of people. The items are arranged as follows: trainers, training materials, training methods, training facilities, duration of training, and training objectives and enthusiastic participants in participating in training. The variable of community development (X_2) is the effort made by the government and universities (academics) to the community through the provision of guidance or assistance and counseling to grow and improve the ability of community businesses to become productive businesses that are strong and independent and can develop into small and medium businesses. The items are as follows: provision of professional consultants, provision of facilities, infrastructure, technology and information, assistance for access to business licensing, assistance for access to capital, assistance for promotion access and assistance for marketing access and partnership development. Variables for entrepreneurial interest (Y) are beliefs, desires , a sense of confidence in a person and the ability to become entrepreneurs so as to encourage someone to be creative and active by opening a business. The aspects of measuring the variables of entrepreneurial interest are interests, desires, beliefs, abilities, needs, experiences and efforts to make it happen.

E. Definition of Variables and Institution of Research

Data analysis techniques used several tests including testing data quality (data validity test, data reliability test, data normality test and data homogeneity test) and hypothesis testing (F test and coefficient of determination).

1) Data quality testing

a) Data validity test: Validity test is used to see the validity of the measuring instrument used in research to see its validity can use Pearson Product Moment correlation techniques, that is looking for correlations of the items with total score. With the testing criteria as follows: the data is said to be valid, if r arithmetic> r table, and the data is said to be invalid, if r arithmetic <r table [9].

b) Data reliability test: An instrument is said to be Reliable if a person's answer (respondent) to the question / statement submitted is consistent or stable from time to time. In answering a reliable instrument, the researcher tests the Cronbach alpha coefficient method. With reliable provisions, if the Cronbach alpha is > 0,60 [9].

c) Data normality: Test Data normality test is used to see in the regression model, the dependent and independent variables have a normal distribution or not. To test it Kolmomogorov-Sminorv is used. To determine normality the following guidelines are used: If Sig> 0.05, then the sample comes from populations that are normally distributed. If Sig < 0,05, then the sample does not come from populations that are normally distributed [9].

d) Data homogeneity test: Homogeneity test data is performed to determine whether the variants of the sample are the same or not. To test the same sample or not using the Levene test with the following guidelines: If Sig > 0,05, then the variance of each sample is the same (homogeneous). If Sig < 0,05, the variance of each sample is not the same or not homogeneous [9].

2) Hypothesis testing

a) Multiple linear regression model: Analysis of the data in the formulation of the problem studied uses multiple linear regression analysis techniques to measure the effect of two independent variables, namely training on diversification of processed fish products (X_1) and community development (X_2) on entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency (Y) as dependent variable. The form of equalization of the variables is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 \quad [10]$$

Information :

Y = Entrepreneurial Interest

a = Constant Value of Y if X = 0

b_1 = Regression Coefficient X_1

b_2 = Regression Coefficient X_2

X_1 = Fish Processed Diversification Training

X_2 = Community Development

b) Test F: F statistical test is used to determine the effect of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable [8].

The hypotheses tested in this study are:

H0: $\rho YX_1X_2 = 0$: Training on diversification of processed fish products and community development did not have a positive effect on entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency;

H1: $\rho YX_1X_2 > 0$: Training on diversification of processed fish products and community development has a positive effect on entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency.

The Formula for Testing the Significance by comparing F arithmetic with F tables using the following formula [8]:

$$F\ count = \frac{R^2\ (n-m-1)}{m.(1-R^2)} \quad (2)$$

Where :

R^2 = coefficient of determination

n = Number of respondents

m = Number of free variables

Rule of Testing Significance:

If F count ≥ F table then reject Ho means significant and F count ≤ F table then accept Ho means insignificant. Significant level α = 0,05.

The data processing is assisted by using a computer through SPSS for Windows version 20,0

c) Coefficient of determination R2: The coefficient of determination (R^2) aims to determine the percentage contribution of the influence of independent variables (X1, X2, …… .. Xn) simultaneously to the dependent variable (Y). This coefficient shows how much percentage of the independent variables used in the model are able to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The value of R^2 has a range between 0-1, if the value of the range is getting closer to 1 then the percentage of the contribution of the influence of the independent variable to the dependent variable is near perfect or the variation of the independent variable used in the model explains the variation of the dependent variable [11]. the data processing using the statistical software SPSS 20,0 for window then in the SPSS output, the coefficient of determination lies in the Summary Model table and written R Square.

III. RESULTS

A. Validity and Reliability Test

Validity test is used to find out how carefully a test performs its measuring function. The validity test results can be seen in the table 1. From the table 1 it is known that the value of r count> r table, so that all variable items are declared valid.

Test Reliability is the level of reliability of the questionnaire must be reliable or accuracy, if repeated testing to the same group will produce the same data. The reliability test results can be seen in the table 2. From the table 2 it is known that all values of Cronbach's Alfa > 0,6. It means that all research variables are reliable and can be continued to the next test.

TABLE I.   VALIDITY TEST RESULTS

Training		Community Development		Entrepreneurship	
Number	*R Count*	*Number*	*R Count*	*Number*	*R Count*
1	0,421	1	0,436	1	0,566
2	0,511	2	0,525	2	0,430
3	0,333	3	0,378	3	0,549
4	0,409	4	0,480	4	0,468
5	0,380	5	0,459	5	0,484
6	0,446	6	0,312	6	0,497
7	0,568	7	0,579	7	0,333
8	0,597	8	0,416	8	0,647
				9	0,511
				10	0,601
				11	0,571

Source : data processing results, 2019

Based on table 1, it is known that all instruments in this study have the value of r count> r table. The value of r table in this study is 0.279, so it can be concluded that all instruments in this study are valid.

The instrument reliability test results can be seen in the table below:

TABLE II.   RELIABILITY TEST RESULTS

Variable	Values of Cronbach's Alfa	Results Information	Category
Training	0,689	Reliabel	Strong
Community Development	0,632	Reliabel	Strong
Entrepreunership	0,653	Reliabel	Strong

Source : data processing results, 2019

Based on the reliability test results it is known that the value of chonbach's alpha training variable is 0.689, the value of chonbach's alpha community development variable is 0.632 and the value of chonbach's alpha variable entrepreneurship is 0.653, all three variables have a chonbach's alpha value> 0.60, so it can be concluded that all instruments in this study is reliable.

B. Normality Test and Homogeneity Test

The results of the normality test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov can be seen that the significance probability value (sig.) Of all variables of this study is greater than 0,05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

The homogeneity test results using the Levene test can be seen that the significance probability value (sig.) Of all variables in this study is greater than 0,05, this means that all variables are homogeneous or population variance are identical.

C. Multiple Regression Test

The Coefficient of training variables for diversification of processed fish products (X_1), community development (X_2) and entrepreneurial interest (Y) which illustrates that the multiple regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$$

$$Y = 10.640 + 0.730X_1 + 0.934X_2$$

Furthermore, from the Summary Model it is known that the R value of 0,873 indicates that there is a very strong relationship between training and training on the interests of entrepreneurship, because the figure is close to 1. While the Coefficient of Determination (R square) has a value of 0,847 indicating that entrepreneurial interest is explained by training in diversification of processed fish and community development. amounted to 84,7%, while the rest is explained by other variables not examined in this study. From the ANOVA test or the F test, the F count result was 421,434 with a significance value of 0,000. This shows that the simultaneous diversification of processed community training and community development training had an influence on entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh

District, Majalengka Regency, Meaning of hypothesis one (H1) was accepted.

D. Description of the Respondent

This research was conducted by distributing questionnaires, conducting interviews and observations of 50 people living in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency. Based on the results of community research, most of the respondents were female, namely 45 people (90%) and male participants were 5 people (10%) .The respondents had participated in the diversification of fish processing and community training activities organized by the Faculty of Technology Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, University of Nahdlatul Ulama Cirebon in collaboration with the Fisheries Instructor in the District of Jatitujuh, Majalengka Regency.

The data regarding the age of the people who were respondents in this study were aged 26-31 years as many as 22 people with a percentage of 44%, aged 32-37 years as many as 12 people with a percentage of 24%, aged 38-43 years as many as 8 people with a percentage of 16% , aged 44-49 as many as 2 people with a percentage of 4%, aged 50-55 years as many as 5 people with a percentage of 10% and aged 56-61 years as many as 1 person with a percentage of 2%. Thus it can be concluded that the people in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh Sub-District, Majalengka Regency, were the most respondents aged 26-31 years old. It is known that the most training participants were high school graduates with 20 people (40%). Entrepreneurial interest is measured through its aspects, namely interests, desires, beliefs related to entrepreneurship, abilities, needs, experience and efforts to make it happen. The results of research on entrepreneurial interest can be seen in Figure 1.

Based on Figure 1, it is known that respondents have a high interest in entrepreneurship as much as 74% after participating in the fish processing diversification training activities and community development in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency. Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Technology, Nahdlatul Ulama University, Cirebon, and Fisheries Instructors, Jatitujuh District, Majalengkam Regency, are able to increase the interest of productive people in conducting entrepreneurial activities. In general, community entrepreneurship interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitijuh Sub-district, Majalengka Regency is shown by growing interest, desire, belief and efforts to realize entrepreneurial interest through ideas owned to do business with personality characteristics, dare to take risks, be prepared mentally , can accept challenges, be confident, have business strength, be creative and innovative and have the skills and guidance to meet the needs.
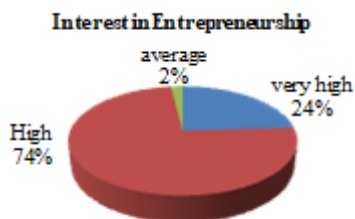

Fig. 1. Community entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village.

The test results obtained Fcount value of 421,434 with a significance of 0,000. With a significance of 0,000 (less than 0.05) it is certain that the value of F count will be greater than Ftable. With the magnitude of F count > F table or its significance is less than 0.05 then the hypothesis Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that the independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Thus the hypothesis of this study which says that "training on diversification of processed fish products and community development has a positive effect on entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, District of Jatitujuh, Majalengka Regency" can be accepted or simultaneously variable training on diversification of processed processed products and community development has the ability to predict entrepreneurial interest.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Training on Diversification of Processed Fish of Entrepreneurial Interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency

The ability of the variability of training in fish product diversification and community development predicts the variable of entrepreneurial interest in the amount of 84,7%, while the remaining 15,3% is influenced by other factors outside this study. With the acceptance of hypothesis one (H_1), training in diversification of processed fish products and community coaching simultaneously or jointly has a significant positive effect on the interest of high-level entrepreneurs. Based on the results described above and also supported by a theoretical study, that the level of interest in entrepreneurship is influenced by several factors including self-efficacy factors, freedom of work factors, visionary factors, expertise factors, capital availability factors, social environmental factors, contextual factors and perception factors of entrepreneur figures [10]. This is consistent with the results of research conducted in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency, that the high interest in entrepreneurship among respondents is due to some intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The intrinsic factors that drive the interest in entrepreneurship are self-efficacy (the existence of desires, beliefs, confidence in his abilities), have expertise or skills and have experience in trading. Based on the facts in the field and questionnaire questions that represent indicators of skills training on diversification of processed fish products, it is evident that the community in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitijuh District, Majalengka District after attending the fish processing diversification training activity, respondents received new knowledge, there was a change in mindset, a change in life and most of them have skills new in making products from processing products made from fish such as fish nuget, flavoring fish meat and fish meatballs which can increase the interest and motivation of trainees by utilizing the existing natural potential so as to improve the economy of the village community. The results of the study are in line with the results of Irawati [1] research, that training activities are basically carried out to produce changes in the behavior of people who attend the training. With the change through skills training then the community has an interest in entrepreneurship and in the future it will be better by utilizing the knowledge

gained from training as a provision of entrepreneurship. Therefore a prosperous life will be improved to a better level and will reduce the number of unemployed by using the expertise they have so as to benefit themselves and the progress of the village. Supported by Rahmawati [11] research results, through training and community education about processed fish products using a lecture, discussion, demo, and practice approach to 26 coastal communities in the Gunung Kidul area of Yogyakarta can provide benefits for respondents to develop their abilities, develop business, manage fish utilization when it is abundant and develop fish processing skills, so that with training processed products can increase the income of coastal communities in the Gunung Kidul area by an average of 12%. Based on the results of research conducted by Margahana [12], that the development of entrepreneurship is not only the responsibility of the government, but the synergy between the intellectual community and the government is needed because the three traditions created by family, education and government are able to encourage the growth of entrepreneurial traditions in society

This shows that similar training activities are needed by the community in the future.

B. Community Development of Entrepreneurial Interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency

Foster and increase community interest in entrepreneurship in addition to holding skills training but there is a need for community training. According to Irawati [1], in addition to training, coaching for small businesses must be carried out so that business activities can develop even broader. Small businesses as economic activities of small-scale people have a central role in the Indonesian economy. Based on the results of research conducted by Irawati [1], there is a strong relationship between training and coaching on the development of small businesses and can provide a significant influence of 57,6%. Therefore, in addition to skills training, community coaching is needed, which is an extrinsic factor to foster and increase entrepreneurial interest. Based on the results of research conducted by Kadarsih et al. [10], that academic or tertiary support, support from the government and support from the private sector through entrepreneurship programs are contextual factors that influence the interest in entrepreneurship in students of economic education courses at the State University of Surakarta. Likewise with research conducted by [13], it was found that there was an increase in entrepreneurial interest by 10,52%, but the increase in training activities in making glagah brooms has not shown a high change. Therefore there is a need for guidance and coaching activities as well as motivation organized by the government and from the private sector to the community who have participated in training activities in Gunungsari Village, Pulosari District, Pemalang Regency.

Community development carried out by the Faculty of Maritime and Fisheries Technology of the Nahdlatul Ulama University in Cirebon and Fisheries Extension Workers in the Jatitujuh Region Majalengka as an effort to foster and increase community entrepreneurial interest in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka District, especially

processed fish products, due to the availability of fish raw materials there are quite a lot around the village but its management and utilization has not been managed optimally. The coaching activities consist of mentoring, counseling and guidance efforts carried out by academics and the government to the community that begins with establishing and creating new entrepreneurs, fostering and developing business capacity capabilities to increase sales turnover.

Based on the results of research conducted by Margahana [12], that the development of entrepreneurship is not only the responsibility of the government, but the synergy between the intellectual community and the government is needed because the three traditions created by family, education and government are able to encourage the growth of entrepreneurial traditions in society

According to Irawati [1] and Alhempi and Harianto [7], explained that the development and development of small businesses are carried out in the following ways: (1) Identification of the potential and problems faced by small businesses, (2) Preparation of development and development programs according to the potential and problems faced by small businesses, (3) Implementation of development and development programs, and (4) Monitoring and control of implementation of development and development programs for small businesses. Thus the activities of community coaching indirectly will greatly affect one's entrepreneurial interest because of the carrying capacity of the social environment that will bring someone to build a network that can help in the process of starting a business such as licensing access, access to capital, access to promotion and access to marketing [10]. In addition, various programs that can be carried out by the government, the private sector and academics to develop community entrepreneurship are through mentoring and coaching programs in business plan competitions, application of entrepreneur-based curriculum, MSME funding grants, socialization and access to business licensing, marketing access, resource management human and financial management [12,14].

V. CONCLUSION

Respondents had a high interest in entrepreneurship as much as 74 % after attending a training program on diversification of processed fish products and community development in Randegan Kulon Village, Jatitujuh District, Majalengka Regency. This condition shows that the training on diversification of processed fish products and community development conducted by the Faculty of Marine and Fisheries Technology of the Nahdlatul Ulama University Cirebon and Fisheries Extension Workers in the District of Jatitujuh Majalengka Regency is able to increase the interest of productive communities in conducting entrepreneurial activities. This research still has limitations so further research is needed on the factors that can influence the success of the business both in terms of access to finance, access to licensing, marketing access [12] and production management innovation [15] to increase sales turnover, especially people who have participated in activities training and assistance.

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