



PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND RICE ORGANIC FARMING SYSTEM (ROFS) IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SEMARANG DISTRICT

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Abstract - The Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Agriculture has launched a program to Go Organic in order to accelerate the development of organic farming in some areas of Indonesia. This research aims to study the implementation of organic rice farming systems in Sub Susukan Semarang District. Specifically, the goal of this study were (1) to analyze the implementation of organic rice farming program in the District Susukan Semarang District; and (2) Evaluating the implementation of organic rice farming systems in terms of organic farming standards. The research was conducted in the District of Semarang District Susukan starting from April 2013 until August 2013. The primary data obtained from direct observations in the field using the questionnaire in the sample set. Variable / phenomena observed include compatibility between the implementation of organic rice farming in the community with the criteria of organic farming. The results showed that the farmers have implemented Organic Rice Farming Systems (SPPO) with a percentage of 83.3 percent and Conventional Farming Systems (DSS) 16.7 percent. The government has had a policy of development of organic rice farming, among others in the form of socialization in the development of organic rice farming and technical guidance in the development of organic rice farming. In general the people in the District of Semarang District Susukan already know that environmentally sound farming organic rice farming. In the farming community has been growing organic rice and still need to be developed. Basically, organic rice cultivation activities in the District of Semarang District Susukan actually can not be said to be fully as organic rice farming, or more accurately described as semi-organic farming systems.

[Keywords: organic farming; evaluation; Semarang District; program analysis]

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INTRODUCTION

Organic farming is one way to answer the challenges of society in the world today in an effort to meet the demand for quality food. How organic farming as well as generate a dynamic interaction between the soil, plants, animals, humans, ecosystems and the environment. In addition, organic farming is one option that can be done by small farmers to obtain sufficient food at the household level while improving soil quality, improve biodiversity and provide quality food to the small communities in the vicinity (Sutanto, 2002; Prihandarini, 2009). Along with the increasing public awareness of environmental issues, health, and food safety and quality and make awareness of the importance of organic farming in several countries around the world, including in Indonesia is increasing rapidly.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Agriculture has launched a program to Go Organic in order to accelerate the development of organic farming in Indonesia (Organic Trust in 2006). Ministry of Agriculture has allocated Rp.

30 billion for the development of organic farming and the environment for the fiscal year 2007. In addition, in an attempt to penetrate the world market in organic products, the Government has established an organic product certification body through the Institute of Organic Food Certification (IOFC). However, so, the task of this institution is becoming less effective due to the existing constraints on farmers is that farmers do not do organic farming properly so often do not meet the standards of organic products.

Some of the obstacles in the application of technology of organic farming in the countryside among others (a). lack of knowledge of farmers on organic farming; (B). low public awareness of the environment, and (c). some people considered that the application of organic farming is not practical and is still considered a low-cost (Husnain and Syahbuddin, 2011). Therefore, in an effort to spur the development of organic farming in Indonesia, dissemination and evaluation of the program on an ongoing basis is necessary to do.

Some researchers have conducted research related to organic farming, among others Djahhari (2003), Agus et al. (2006), Hafid (2006), Mulyati, et al. (2006), Soemitro (2008), Suwanto (2008), and Pradopo (2010), The research result shows some of the results include: (1) the pattern of farming that applied to rice farmers are less in accordance with sustainable agricultural systems (Pradopo, 2010), (2) the majority of farmers do not implement organic farming systems correctly (Soemitro, 2008), whereas farming profitable organic rice, so it is worth the effort (Agus et al., 2006). From the study of the existing literature, research on the analysis of the application of organic farming systems in Semarang district has not been done. This study aimed to analyze the organic rice farming systems program in the District of Semarang.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a descriptive study that aims to provide an overview of the implementation of the organic farming program in the District of Semarang. From the evaluation would also obtained information to various constraints faced by farmers both technically and managerially and follow the advice that can be given both for the farmers, the Department of Agriculture, and the Government of the District of Semarang.

The research was conducted in the District Susukan Semarang District. These areas have been selected for this area is the center of the development of organic rice farming system in the District of Semarang. The research was conducted from April 2013 until August 2013. Research conducted using primary and secondary data. Secondary data used for the analysis and evaluation of organic rice farming program from the data of 5 (five) years. Secondary data were obtained from farmer groups and related agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, Plantation and Forestry, Bappeda, as well as the Agricultural Extension Center. Primary data obtained from direct observations in the field using the questionnaire in the sample set. Primary data from observational observations made in the current year at the sites.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Referring to the Regional Regulation of Semarang District No. 5 of 2009 on Long Term Development Plan of Regency of Semarang Year 2005-2025, taking into account the conditions and problems and needs faced by communities 5 (five) years, then established Vision Medium Term Development Semarang District year 2010 - 2015 following the establishment of an independent Semarang regency, orderly, and prosperous. To achieve this vision, between missions undertaken by the government of Semarang district is to develop a superior product based on local potential of industry, agriculture and tourism (INTANPARI) the synergies, competitive and environmentally sound to create jobs and increase incomes. Superior product development areas include industrial products, agriculture and tourism are intended to encourage people to boost economic activities by utilizing local resources, so as to open up jobs for

themselves and others in order to increase revenue. The product development done in synergy with other sectors such as trade and finance so that we will get local products with competitiveness. Resource use areas are particularly vulnerable terhadap sustainability / environmental damage such as water, minerals and others carried out in an integrated manner so that it can be preserved. In addition, another mission was to promote the management of natural resources and the environment while maintaining sustainability. Great potential of natural resources and diverse must be managed properly by promoting the principles of environmental balance, efficiency and maintained continuity (Development District Semarang, 2010-2015).

Improved food security and the revitalization of agriculture and environmental management are two (2) of 9 (nine) development priorities in the district of Semarang), namely (1). increasing food security and revitalizing agriculture to achieve food self-sufficiency, increase the competitiveness of agriculture, increase farmers' income, and preservation of the environment and natural resources and (2) management of the environment in order to support economic growth and prosperity of sustainability, accompanied by the control and management of disaster risk (Development District. Semarang, 2010-2015).

This phase of the research program aims to analyze the development of organic rice farming system in the District of Semarang, both programs were carried out independently by Farmers and Local Government Program. Identification is done by collecting primary data on organic rice farming program both of Farmers and the Local Government and related agencies. Some 30 respondents involved in this phase of the study. Variables observed as well as more observations presented in Table 1. In chart form, the results of this special stage is presented in Figure 2.

From Table 1 and Figure 1 can be seen that out of all the parameters of the questions asked, in general respondents think organic rice farming has been known and in the community have grown organic rice farming. Of the 30 respondents, 28 people (90%) stated that the community had grown organic rice farming. People are already familiar with organic rice and organic rice farming states that need to be developed (100%). On the other hand, the public and government agencies have also argued that the Government had a policy of development of organic rice farming (90%), local government provides socialization into the community in the development of organic rice farming (96.7%), the Local Government provide guidance to the technical community in the development of organic rice farming (90%), organic rice Agriculture needs to be developed (100%). This is understandable because rice is a strategic commodity, prima donna, and major in support of economic development and national food security, as well as being the main base in the revitalization of agriculture in the future. Until now and for decades to come, the rice remains a major source of nutrition and energy more than 90% of Indonesia's population (CBS, 2013). Agricultural food crops, especially paddy is expected to

reach self-sufficiency. On the other hand, the development of agriculture is also still a government priority because this sector still contributes the highest

employment opportunities for the people in the district of Semarang (Semarang District BPS, 2013).

Table 1. Results of identification of organic rice farming program in Semarang District

No.	Indicator	Score			
		Yes	%	No	%
1.	The government has a policy of development of organic rice farming	27	90	3	4
2.	Local Government provide socialization to the community in the development of organic rice farming	29	96,7	1	3,3
3.	Government allocate funds specifically for the development of organic rice farming	17	56,7	13	43,3
4.	Local Government provide guidance to the technical community in the development of organic rice farming	28	93	2	7
5.	Organic rice farming should be developed	30	100	0	0
6.	In the farming community has been growing organic rice farming	28	93	2	7
7.	Organic rice farming in the community are in accordance with the standards of organic rice farming	10	33	20	67
Average:			80,3		19,7

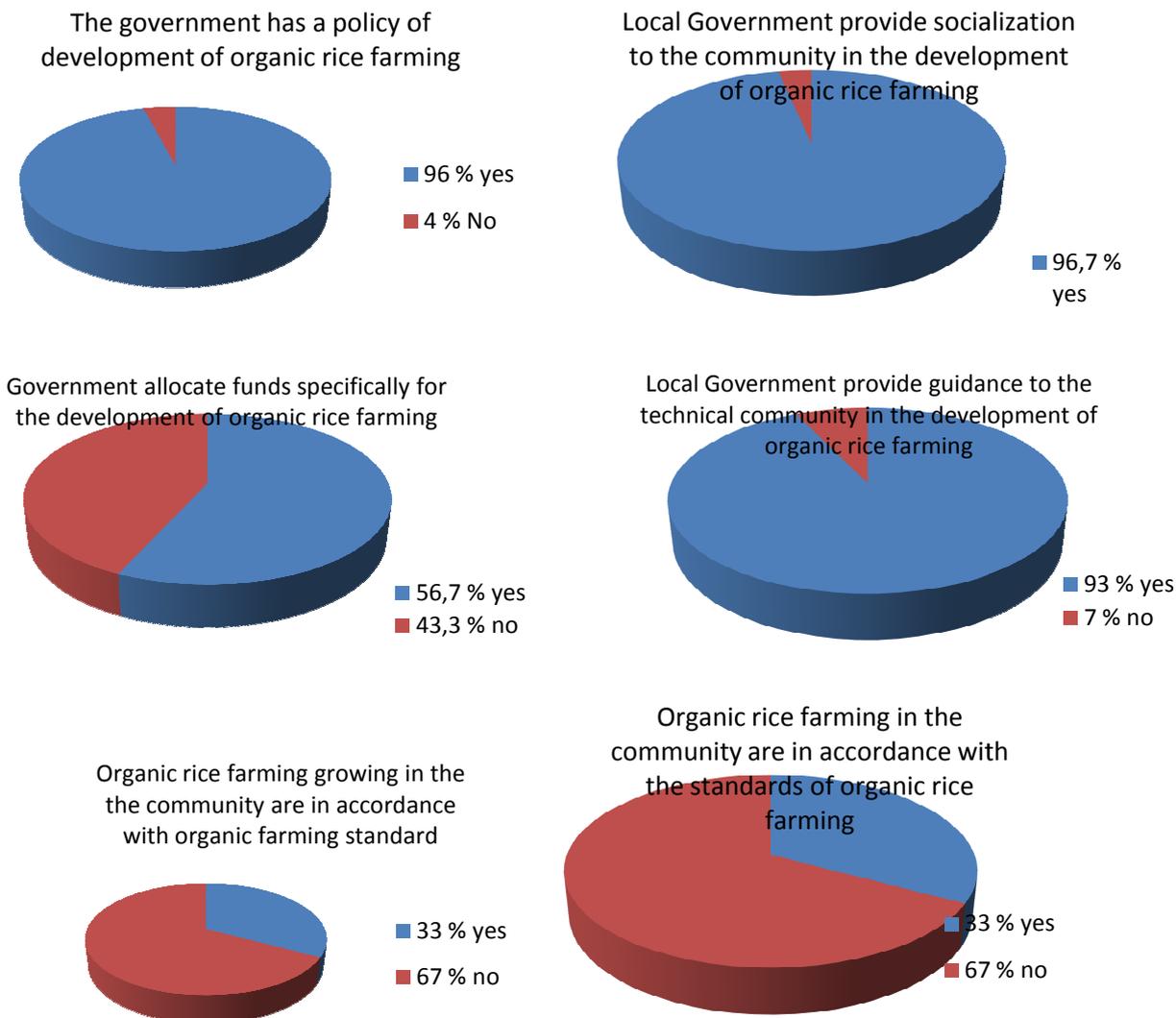


Figure 1. Analysis of organic rice farming program in Semarang District

Semarang District is the first district to be crowned agropolitan city. This degree has been awarded by the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia for the agribusiness potentials of the districts is very large (Kompas, February 6, 2003). Agricultural land in Semarang district reaches 67% of the overall area of 950.21 square kilometers which is 636.64 square kilometers. Of the total area of 950.21 square kilometers Semarang District, 25% of its territory is a wetland, both technically and paddy half technical irrigation rice.

In accordance with that part of the mission of Semarang district is to develop a superior product based on local potential (agriculture and tourism, INTANPARI) the synergies, competitive and environmentally sound, then it is sensible to organic farming, especially organic rice needs to continue dikembangkam in Semarang District (Portal Information District Semarang, 2013). From the discussion and distribution of questionnaires to several employees at the relevant agencies, namely the Department of Agriculture, Plantation and Forestry Semarang District (Head of Department, Head of Agriculture, Head of Paddy and Secondary Crops, Head of Horticulture, Head of Land and Water Management, Functional group and staff), Bappeda (Kasubbid. agricultural and staff) there are three main factors that strengthen the development of the organic farming sector in Semarang district, namely: The first factor is the presence of a strong culture of farming population. With the dominance of the search-eyed residents as farmers who achieve 48%% of the productive working age population, or about 268 842 inhabitants, then at least basic skills in farming has been owned by the farmers. The second factor is the availability of raw materials. Raw materials of superior rice, supporting materials such as manure (especially in the development of organic farming) in Semarang regency very abundant. Semarang Regency is a granary in Central Java Province. The third factor is the factor of natural physical conditions, such as availability of water, rainfall and soil fertility.

All three of these factors into the comparative advantages of the city of Semarang District as organic farming potential to be developed. With the comparative advantage coupled with cluster development strategy is expected to happen transformation of comparative advantage into competitive advantage that can further enhance the impact multiplied (multiplier effect) in the development of the region as a whole (Husnain and Syahbuddin, 2011). However, according to the respondents, organic rice farming in the community is still less in line with the standards of organic rice farming (67%).

In addition, the government programs in the development of organic rice is not expressed in the form of allocation of funds in particular. It is seen that only 17 people out of 30 respondents (56.7%) stated that the Government has allocated funds specifically for the development of organic rice farming.

This impacts the development of organic rice in Semarang district has not gone well. From the above discussion it can be concluded that the

general public is already familiar with organic rice farming. In the farming community has been growing organic rice and still need to be developed. The government has a policy of development of organic rice farming, among others in the form of socialization in the development of organic rice farming and technical guidance in the development of organic rice farming. Nevertheless, the government still needs to increase efforts to develop organic rice farming through the allocation of funds in particular. Correspondence between the implementation of organic rice farming organic rice farming standard to be assessed further in the next phase of research.

CONCLUSIONS

Semarang District Government has had a policy of development of organic rice farming, among others in the form of socialization in the development of organic rice farming and technical guidance in the development of organic rice farming. In general the people in the District of Semarang District Susukan already know that environmentally sound farming organic rice farming. In the farming community has been growing organic rice and still need to be developed. In an effort to support environmentally sustainable agriculture program, the Government still needs to increase efforts to develop organic rice farming through the allocation of funds specifically for memberingan doorngan community to implement organic rice farming systems consistently.

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