DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC RICE CENTER IN SUMBERBARU VILLAGE, SINGOJURUH SUB-DISTRICT, BANYUWANGI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The main benefits of organic rice compared to conventional rice are organic rice is safe to consume, the taste of rice is more fluffy and more sticky, rice storage can last for 24 hours, while conventional rice starts to stale after 12 hours. Banyuwangi District is one of the producers of organic rice in East Java. Local government of Banyuwangi is targeting 200 hectares of rice fields to be certified organic by 2020. Currently only 45 hectares of rice fields have organic certificates, while 110 hectares are still in the conversion category, namely the transition from inorganic to organic fields. The purpose of this Partnership Village Development Program (PPDM) is to realize the prosperous farming community of Sumberbaru village through optimal and sustainable management of local resources and increasing the area and number of members of organic rice farmers. The method used in this program is a participatory method of members of farmer groups of Sirtanio and Mendo Sampurna, partners with implementing teams, both in socialization, training and demonstration. The results achieved include: 1) Coordination with Partners, 2) Preparation of training materials including composting, Local Micro Organisms, Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria, liquid organic fertilizers, vegetable pesticides and making biological agents, 3) Socialization of organic rice, 4) Farming management and organizational governance development, 5) Guidance for organic rice cultivation by conducting one hectare demonstration plot, namely to provide a demonstration of the correct organic rice cultivation method, 6) Training in making organic compost, 7) Training in making Local Micro Organism, Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria, Liquid Organic Fertilizer, 8) Training in making vegetable pesticides and biological agents.

Key Words: Organic rice, Sumberbaru, Mendo Sampurna, Sirtanio.
INTRODUCTION

Banyuwangi District is one of the producers of organic rice in East Java, currently only 45 hectares of rice fields with organic certificates in Banyuwangi, which are scattered in several sub-districts. Among them is Sumberbaru village as an organic rice-producing village managed by a farmer group and Mendo Sampurno cooperative.

Sumberbaru is a village name in the Singojuruh region, Banyuwangi District, East Java Province. Singojuruh sub-district is divided into 11 villages, namely Gambor village, Singojuruh village, Alas malang village, Benelan Kidul village, Lemahbang Kulon village, Singolatren village, Padang village, Cantuk village, Gumirih village, Kemiri village and Sumberbaru village. This Singojuruh sub-district is crossed by several rivers. The rivers are the Kumbo River, Rawan river, Bate river, Tuban river, and Kemapak river. Rivers are very beneficial for the fertility level of agricultural land in Singojuruh sub-district.

One of the factors supporting the running of the economy in Singojuruh Sub-district is the agricultural sector which is the main source of livelihood as a farmer who absorbs more than 50 percent of the working population. In 2014, harvested food crops amounted to 8,751 hectares. Food crops with the largest harvested area are paddy rice, which is 7,712 Ha or 88.13 percent of the total harvested area. The production of all food crops reached 56,531 tons in 2014, from all food crops in Singojuruh District, the largest production was rice, which was 82.44 percent of all food crop production in Singojuruh sub-district.

Problems in the development and production of organic rice include limited knowledge of farmers about organic rice cultivation techniques, low performance, limited capital, limited organic fertilizer and pesticides, limited packaging techniques, low rice prices and limited marketing. The development of organic rice centers is an effort to expand organic rice cultivation and agribusiness in Sumberbaru village and around the Singojuruh sub-district of Banyuwangi District.

This program is carried out with the aim of realizing a prosperous farming community through the utilization of competitiveness, fair and sustainable food crop, horticultural and natural resources through optimal and sustainable management of domestic resources with the development of organic rice centers.

METHOD

The Village Partner Development Program activities were carried out between the PPDM Team and the target groups, through the following stages:

1. Coordinate with Partners

Aims to record some participants who can take part in this training, and
discuss the place and time that will be used together. As well as mapping out which areas in the village are prioritized to be used as organic farming cultivation.

2. Collecting research results and making training materials

Aims to create a training module that contains material on organic farming socialization, training in making MOL (Local Micro Organisms) from paddy fields, training in making bulk organic fertilizers, training in making granular organic fertilizer, training in making liquid organic fertilizers, training in vegetable pesticide production for Food Crops and Horticulture, training in cultivation of organic plants through research results from universities that were gathered at the Jember Polytechnic Community Research and Community Service Center.

3. HR development, farm management management and organizational governance

There are several stages of training and mentoring such as socialization and training on organic crop cultivation. HR development through farm management training, organizational governance management, marketing and trade management training, both conventional agricultural product sales and information technology such as e-commerce.

4. Increasing production facilities, organic fertilizers, MOL, POC, organic pesticides, biological agents, organic cultivation technology, harvesting and post-harvest handling through innovation and technology research results

Some of the activities that will be carried out are an analysis of the level of paddy soil fertility, the manufacture of organic fertilizers and organic pesticides, seed production as a source of seeds, utilization of research results such as the implementation of Local Organic Microorganisms (MOL), Liquid Organic Fertilizers (POC), organic pesticides, biological agents, improved technology of organic rice cultivation, harvesting and post-harvest handling correctly and efficiently.

In implementing this PPDM program, Sumberbaru Village becomes a portrait of the village with a number of potential that is feasible to be developed with the role of the village government is to facilitate all activities towards the Organic Rice Sentra Village. The role of the Farmers Group is as a forum / association that can bridge the interests of farmers to relevant agencies and or business partners so that they have stronger bargaining power and encourage farmers to conduct organic rice cultivation activities. The Mendo Sampurno Farmer Group then established a cooperative which was named the Mendo Sampurna Cooperative. Cooperatives function as institutions that help serve the needs of production facilities, capital loans and grain milling services (Rice milling).

Agriculture Training Center for Rural Self-Reliance Sirtanio or Sirtanio P4S is one of the platforms for empowering the peasant community, namely the process of changing the mindset, behavior and attitudes of traditional subsistence farmers into agribusiness-oriented modern farmers through a continuous learning process. CV. Sirtanio Organik Indonesia is one of the micro small businesses that are farmers' partners in the processing, packaging and
marketing of organic rice products. Marketing includes the Banyuwangi, Surabaya, Malang and other cities in East Java to Jakarta, Bali, Jambi and East Kalimantan.

RESULT
The results achieved in the implementation of the Organic Rice Center Development in Sumberbaru Village, Singojuruh District, Banyuwangi Regency are:
1. Coordinate with Partners
   This activity aims to record several participants who can take part in this training, as well as discuss the implementation schedule, place and time to be shared. As well as mapping out which areas in the village are prioritized to be used as organic farming cultivation.
2. Gathering and make training material
   This activity is collecting literature and compiling modules or materials about the importance of organic agriculture, training material for composting, making local microorganisms (MOL), making Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR), making Organic Liquid Fertilizers (POC), training on making pesticide and manufacture of biological agents.

Gambar 1. Processing rice straw to make organic fertilizer on the field

3. Socialization of organic farming
   This activity is carried out by conducting visits and meetings with members of farmer groups that have been fostered as well as with farmer groups prospective new members to be able to actively participate in the activities of the Partner Village Development Program so that it is expected to increase the knowledge, skills of member farmers, so that the cultivation of more crops, yields are expected increased and more profitable.
4. Farm management and organizational governance
   Early activities are carried out with the aim of improving administration and documents in farming, namely by recording all stages of cultivation activities, time, place, materials, tools, methods of implementation, costs and results obtained. Besides that, guidance is also made on the use of materials that are around the farmer's residence to support group member farming.
5. Organic rice cultivation guidance
   Technical guidance on cultivation includes: Land Preparation, seed preparation, seeding, seed sowing, seedling care, planting, crop maintenance, irrigation, weeding, weeding, spraying liquid organic fertilizer (POC) Pasmapan, spraying with biological agent Beuveria bassiana, Metarizium anisopliae, Coryne bacterium, Red Bacteria (Serratia Marcescence); 1st field inspection at 35 days at plant growth and second field inspection at 75 days at flowering.
6. Training in making organic fertilizer
   This training was made into 3 groups each of 20 participants. Each group makes compost fertilizer with
goat / cow manure, baglog of mushroom, husk, bran, EM4, Molasses.

CONCLUSION
The implementation of PPDM activities for the Development of Organic Rice Centers in Sumberbaru Village, Singojuruh District, Banyuwangi Regency can be carried out as expected, namely:
1. Coordinate with Partners to discuss the implementation schedule, the place and time that will be used together. As well as mapping out which areas in the village are prioritized to be used as organic farming cultivation.
2. Gathering and Making training materials, namely compiling material on the Importance of organic agriculture and training material for composting, Local Micro Organisms (MOL), Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR), Liquid Organic Fertilizers (POC), vegetable pesticides and making biological agents.
3. The socialization of organic farming is to conduct visits and meetings with members of farmer groups that have been developed and with farmer groups of prospective new members.
4. Farm management and organizational governance is to carry out administrative guidance and documents in farming, namely by recording all stages of cultivation activities, time, place, materials, tools, methods of implementation, costs and results obtained.

Gambar 2. Demonstration Organic Fertilizer