

# Why do farmers keep holding on organic rice crop production

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## Why do farmers keep holding on organic rice crop production?

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### Abstract

The success of implementable policy-making to promote organic rice should base on understanding toward factors influencing farmer decision to choose organic rice crop production. The research intended to deep insight into the factors influencing farmers to keep holding on organic rice crop production in the East Preanger region. This research used a survey method on 50 person organic rice farmers regarding characteristics, economic aspects, certification, and cultivation techniques. The result showed that all factors affected their decision making simultaneously. Whereas, partially, characteristically was not significant. Conversely, to economic aspect and certification changed farmer decision making to be organic rice crop production.

**Keywords:** farmer, organic, rice

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### INTRODUCTION

Emergence felt concerned about the impact of environmental, economic, and social due to conventional agriculture depending on the chemical matter since the Green Revolution resulted in farmer and consumers find out the alternative that more sustainable agriculture system. It had been developed alternative agriculture systems deal with organic, biologic, biodynamic, ecologic, and low input (Reganold, J.P., R.I. Papandick, and J.F. Parr. 1990).

Global organic agriculture thrived owing to a growing organic land area of 15 million hectares become 50.9 million-hectares in 2000, and 2.4 million producers (Willer and Lernoud, 2017). The world trade value of organic products reached \$46.1 billion or 36.2 billion Euro in 2007 (IFOAM, 2009), even in 2014 reached more than 60 billion euros (FiBL Survey, 2016). The growth was triggered by consumer preference that preferred safety food for a healthy lifestyle trend of community. The increase also has more benefit than to conventional agriculture, such as keep body fit, soil physis, fertility, and biologic, possible toward ecosystem self adaptable deal with climate change impact, and enhance increase the carbon absorption potency of soil (Karki et al., 2011; Widiarta et al., 2011; Surekha et al., 2013; Pathak et al., 1992; Carpenter Boggs et al., 2000; Bhooshan et al., 2011). Organic agriculture contributed to farmer prosperity, income, premium price throughout higher productivity than conventional agriculture (Surekha et al., 2013; Reddy, 2010). Organic agriculture

contributed socially throughout avoidance due to the jeopard of soil fertility loss, water pollution, biodiversity erosion, greenhouse gas effect, food scarcity, pesticide poison away, and finally improve society's health (Scialabba, 2013). Organic agriculture has been proposed as a vital infrastructure to meet the goals (Seufert, 2012). Therefore, it caused academicians to gave a significant concern regarding organic agriculture development and recently popular as well (Krause J., Machek O., 2018).

In Indonesia, organic agriculture known had much profit and benefited from any aspects, but the development has been slow (Mayrowani, 2011). Besides, the fact that in East Preanger West Java, organic agriculture development was stagnant and tended to decline performance (Heryadi and Noor, 2016). Such as decreasing land area, lowness productivity (only 5.02 tons/hectares mill dried rice, drastically organic rice farmer (2,435 persons 2009, 427 persons 2015) (Heryadi et al., 2018).

Farmer return to conventional agriculture caused various constraints, such as when plant organic rice: 1) economic constraint: organic rice product and conventional rice product have the same price, no specific market institution for organic rice, product selling difficulty; 2) Qualification constraint and certification cost can be difficult for farmer, such as too long regard to

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**Table 1.** The Composition Amount of Sample Organic Rice Farmer

No	Region*)	Population (Person)	Sample (person)
1.	Tasikmalaya districts	360	36
2.	Ciamis districts	53	5
3.	Garut districts	54	6
4.	Pangandaran districts	33	3
5.	Banjar City	-	-
6.	Tasikmalaya City	-	-
	Jumlah	500	50

Note: \*) 2 No organic rice region

conversion phase, complicated certification requirement, 4) technical restriction: organic fertilizer distribution, amount of organic fertilizer is not proper as recommended, organic rice technology is more difficult; 5) production and institution constraint: low productivity dan limited access to capital (Heryadi *et al.*, 2018)

Concerning the amount of farmer phenomenon in those organic rice, something interest in about 17.50 percent of farmers keep holding on organic rice crop production with its dynamic motion. The factors influencing farmer keep holding on organic rice crop production is something exciting and need to observe. So, it will find out the answer and could become the matter toward policymakers to develop organic crop production in the future to increase food production and farmer prosperity. The primary purpose is to analyze the factors influencing the farmer to keep holding on organic rice crop production in East Preanger.

## METHODS

Quantitative design of research used survey method to collect the facts of being symptoms and find out any notices factually from the group or region (Nazir, 2005). This method also is explanatory research that causality explains the correlations between variables throughout the hypothesis test (Ghozali, 2004). The location of research determined purposively due to the agrarian region, which any development concentrated in the agriculture sector and a rice production center in West Java, such as East Preanger, included Tasikmalaya County, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Garut, Banjar and Pangandaran District.

The research used primary data took from field survey, in-depth interview with the stakeholder that involved in, questionnaire, and secondary data collected from any literature study, report, and related document. The population was 500 organic rice farmer and took 10 percent as proportional sampling. The composition organic rice farmer's sample is in **Table 1**.

These research variables based on previous research considering suitability in the situation and condition research area. This matter accord to Bellows B (1994) that due to the variation of biophysical conditions and economic social, the indicator could be not proper as used to be in one country to another

country, region, and development step and also the significant subjectivity.

Variables of this research are Farmer characteristic (age, experience, business scale); Economic aspect (productivity, price, and income); Certification (requirement and cost); Cultivation (consisted of supply and distribution of organic fertilizer, dose, cultivation technology); Marketing (market guarantee, trading easiness, and particular institution). These variables adopted opinions and previous research such as Purwasasmita & Sutaryat (2002); Anantananyu (2011); Zein Kallas et al (2009); Rigby et al (2001); Scialabba & Hatta (2002); Daniel & Nieldalina (2014); Chitra & Janaki (1999), Dobbs & Smolik (1997), Supyandi et al (2015); Heryadi & Rofatin (2016) and Heryadi et al (2018).

## The Kind and Technique of Data Collection

The research used both quantitative and qualitative data collected according to the collection technique to **6** al with each kind of data. The resource of data is from **primary and secondary data**. Primary data is gained from **the** respondent or information directly. Whereas secondary data is from another party or reference. The data collection technique used a questionnaire tool for an in-depth interview with the respondent. The documentation technique was carried out by analysis or in-search document and reference related to the research.

## 30 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

The technique of data **30** alysis was different according to its hypothesis. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) **in** Sugiyon **40** 2009), qualitative data is processed by three analysis steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

Data reduction is the resume, choose the primary substance, focus on the crucial matter as research need. Data display is a brief explanation and citation regarding quantitative support data, while conclusion drawing obtained from the search of research.

Primary data of the research used the quantitative method as the result of the questionnaire, editing, coding, then replace from list to coding book and process with software for multiple regression analysis after transformed by MSI (Method of Successive Interval). This analysis is essential to examine the factors influencing farmers to keep holding on organic rice crop production, either simultaneously or partially.

## Analysis Outline

Analysis of multiple linier regresion used formula as following: **4**

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + b_5 X_5$$

Note:

**Y** = Dependent Variable (keep stand on organic rice crop production)

**b<sub>0</sub>** = intercept

**b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>3</sub>, b<sub>4</sub>** = Rgression coefficient

$X_1$  = Farmer characteristic  
 $X_2$  = economic aspect  
 $X_3$  = Certification  
 $X_4$  = Cultivation  
 $X_5$  = Marketing

F Test or Variance test used to know the factors influencing farmer keeps holding organic rice crop production simultaneously, as following:

$$F_{\text{calculated}} = \frac{Jk_{\text{regression}}}{Jk_{\text{residu}} / (n-k-1)}$$

$$Jk_{\text{regression}} = b_1 \sum x_1 y_i + b_2 \sum x_2 y_i + b_3 \sum x_3 y_i + b_4 \sum x_4 y_i + b_5 \sum x_5 y_i$$

$$Jk_{\text{residu}} = \sum (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

If  $F_{\text{calculated}} < F_{\text{table}}$ , accepted  $H_0$ , all variable  $X$  does not give influence simultaneously on variable  $Y$ , and If  $F_{\text{calculated}} \geq F_{\text{table}}$ , refused  $H_0$ , variable  $X$  has contributed to variable  $Y$ .

The research used  $t$  student test to know the influence of each factor partially, as following:

$$t_{\text{hit}} = \frac{b_i}{Sb_i}$$

$$Sb_i = \sqrt{\text{varians } b_i}$$

$$\text{Varians } b_i = \sigma^2 (x'x)^{-1}$$

If  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{table}}$ ,  $H_0$  accepted, meant variable  $X_i$  is not significant to influence variable  $Y$  and if  $t_{\text{calculated}} \geq t_{\text{table}}$ ,  $H_0$  refused, meant variable  $X_i$  had influenced on variable  $Y$ . The precision degree between the independent and dependent variable (Sudjana, 1996) used the formula below:

$$R^2 = \frac{Jk_{\text{regression}}}{\sum Y_i^2}$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Geographic Characteristic

The East Preanger region as a research area is 9,051.37 km<sup>2</sup> or about 24.35 percent of west java territorial. The elevation is between 0 - 2.830 m from the sea surface, and the temperature is about 20°C until 30°C. This agroclimatic is suitable for growing organic rice that broad optimal growth of 0-1000 m from the sea surface and 27°C temperature (Pusat Informasi Pertanian, 2018). The population reaches 5,805.658 people and 12.25 percent of the west java population 47,380,000. The rate growth population is 1.20 percent, population density is 1.191 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Rice harvest area in 2015 was 352.130 hectares gave 20.13 percent contribution to harvest area in west java 1,748,620 hectares. Productivity was 60.79 percent less than west java productivity 62.09 Kw/hectares. Wetland rice production was 2,234,342 tons and contribute 20.9

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Table 2. ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1 Regression	7.593	5	1.519	15.934	.000 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	4.289	45	.095		
Total	11.881	50			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Marketing, Certification, Economic Aspect, Characteristic and Cultivation  
 b. Dependent Variable: Decision\_Y

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Table 3. Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-1.387	.479		-2.895	.006
Characteristic	-.063	.044	-.137	-1.425	.161
Economic aspect	.129	.041	.300	3.112	.003
Certification	.316	.072	.401	4.410	.000
Cultivation	.179	.039	.482	4.565	.000
Marketing	.085	.041	.223	2.089	.042

percent to west java production 10,856,438 tons (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2017).

### The factor influencing farmer keeps holding organic rice crop production in East Preanger

Based on the analysis, the variable of characteristic, economic, certification, cultivation, and market strongly influenced the farmer to keep holding organic rice crop production simultaneously (Table 2).

Characteristics of farmers partially did not a problem for this case contrast to the other variables. Marketing, Certification, Economic Aspect, and Cultivation were the critical variable influencing farmer decision to keep holding in organic rice crop production (Table 3).

The factors influencing farmer decision to keep holding in organic rice crop production are economical. The farmer has got the benefit more than conventional. The yield is 5.8 tons/hectares than conventional 6.75 tons/hectares (Dinas Pertanian Kab. Tasikmalaya, 2017), but the price is higher than conventional rice crops 6,750/kg IDR than 5.400/kg IDR. Surekha et al., 2013; Reddy, 2010, that one way to increase farmer economic welfare is to raise their income. Heryadi dan Rofatin (2016) strengthened that the primary preference to choose organic rice crop production is the expectation of gaining higher profit and benefit.

Certification requirement to claim as organic rice was significant to keep holding business, although Certification requirement to claim as organic rice was significant to keep holding business, although the high certification cost becomes one of the barriers in the development of organic rice as suggested by Mayrowani, (2012) that the barriers in organic rice development in Indonesia among others, is because of the relatively expensive cost of organic product certification for the small farmers. In fact, the farmer anticipated the expensive certification constraints, and hard requirements deal with networking and associated between farmer group (Gapoktan) that has been a joint venture with buyers from abroad.



The cultivation aspect is not a big deal for organic rice farmers except on organic fertilizer supply, distribution, and its raw matter is not available continuously. Therefore, sometimes, the fertilizer spread to crop less than the recommendation, as Heryadi *et al.*, 2018 mentioned that: distribution and amount of organic fertilizer required an always try to fulfill. Such using alternative raw matter and producing at any place near to crop production field.

The market guarantee is also one of the most important reasons to keep holding on organic rice crop production within cooperation, farmer group, importer, customer, and other networks. This condition is the excellent progress for organic rice marketing because Heryadi *et al.* (2018) found that one of the problems causing the farmer to switch back to conventional rice crop production was the institution to make it easier to market the product. Also, Ristianingrum research (2016); Daniel and Nieldalina (2014), that in the organic rice marketing subsystem, farmers remains face obstacles that cannot capture market opportunities, consumers are still relatively limited and the marketing network of organic rice is still weak and limited.

## CONCLUSION

The factor influencing farmer keep stand on organic rice crop production are:

- 1) Economic Constraints. Although the productivity of organic rice crop production is lower than conventional, they drive the added value from premium price and market warranty.
- 2) The farmer anticipated the expensive certification constraints, and hard requirements deal with networking and associated between farmer group (Gapoktan) that has been a joint venture with buyers from abroad.
- 3) Culture constraints. The limited raw matter of organic fertilizer and distribution to rice. The farmer anticipated deal with substituting alternative raw matter to produce organic fertilizer and carried out nearby Riceland location.
- 4) Market guarantee factor. It is easy to market the product because there is an institution handling the organic rice market.

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