



3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on FOOD, AGRICULTURE and NATURAL RESOURCES 2017 (FANRes 2017)

"Fostering Agropreneurship for Food Sovereignty"

Conference Program & Abstracts

Date	21 - 23 AUGUST 2017
Organized by	FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA
Venue	DVCRI Office Building

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Ministry of Agriculture,
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6.	MM06	Ashari	Rice Farmer's Perception and Factors Influencing Attitude and Intention on Organic Farming Adoption	Universiti Putra Malaysia
7.	MM07	Nur Syuhada Zanul Din	Paddy Farmers' Perception towards New Paddy Seed Variety (Putra 1)	Universiti Putra Malaysia
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11.	MM11	Lee Kwee Tiong	Postharvest Losses of Fresh Tomato along Vegetables Supply Chain in Cameron Highlands and Lojing, Malaysia	Universiti Putra Malaysia
12.	MM12	Ileri Akhmedi	Income Analysis and Household Welfare Level of Dairy Farmer in Pagerjuran Permanent Settlement after the 2010 Eruption of Mount Merapi Yogyakarta	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
13.	MM13	Evita Soliha Hani	The Analysis of Added Value of Salak Pondoh and Management of Raw Material Inventory of Salak Pondoh Chips	Universitas Jember

Agricultural Economics (AE)

NO	CODE	NAME	TITLE	UNIVERSITY
1.	AE01	Syamsul Hadi	Socio-Economic Analysis of Hybrid Rice Variety "OPTIMA" Farming in District of Banyuwangi	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember
2.	AE02	Kelly Wong Kai Seng	Factors Affecting the Export Demand for Malaysia's Palm Oil	Universiti Putra Malaysia

3.	AE03	Yodfiatinda	Development of the Centre for Villages Economics Growth by Using Location Quotation Method: The Case Study of West Lombok Regency, Nusa Tenggara Barat Province	Universitas Trilogi
4.	AE04	Hanan Ali Mohamed Alabasi	Factors affecting technical efficiency of wheat Production: A Case Study of Southwest Farms in Libya	Universiti Putra Malaysia
5.	AE05	Umar Mukhtar	Evaluation of Technical Efficiency of Pearl Millet Production in Jigawa State, Nigeria: A Stochastic Frontier Analysis Approach	Universiti Putra Malaysia
6.	AE06	Eni Istiyanti	Efficiency of Organic Rice Farming in Bantul Regency Special Region of Yogyakarta	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
7.	AE07	Susanawati	Factors Influencing Farming Income of Shallot in Java Indonesia	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
8.	AE08	Triwara Buddhi Satyarini	Analysis of Integrated Farming System on Coastal Land	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
9.	AE09	Usman Pato	Utilization of Nipah Palm Fruit as Raw Material for Making Jam	Universitas Riau
10.	AE10	Hasni Arief	Productivity and Economic Performance of Dairy Goat Farming Business upon Constellation of Livestock Agribusiness	Universitas Padjadjaran
11.	AE11	Nikmatul Khoiriyah	The Demand for Animal Foods in Indonesia	Universitas Brawijaya
12.	AE12	Anik--Suwandari	Investment Analysis of Farm Management of 1-year Planting System in Non-Technical Irrigation Field	Universitas Jember
13.	AE13	Zineb Abdulaker M Benalywa	The Impact of Government Incentives on Broiler Contract Farming Production in Johor	Universiti Putra Malaysia

Analysis of Integrated Farming System on Coastal Land

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Abstract

Indonesia is an agricultural country where the main livelihood activity is farming. Hence, the availability of land for farming is important. Reduced agricultural land due to land conversion, causing more diversification of land is needed, so that marginal land that was previously unused for agriculture ends up being a much-done alternative, such as farming on coastal land. In the coastal area of Pandan Simo, Srandakan, Bantul District, there is the integrated farming system between horticulture, and livestock. Horticulture such as chili and shallot were combined with livestock, which is the cattle breeding business with a group of cage system. This research used a descriptive method, which is a method of researching the status of an object in the present with the aim of describing systematically, factually and accurately about the facts and the relationship between phenomena are investigated (Nazir, 2003). This research was conducted using field survey method by selecting samples from the population while the data were collected using structured questionnaires (Singarimbun, 1995). The selected respondents were chosen using purposive sampling technique in the district of Srandakan, Bantul regency. With a coastal land that was used for integrated farming, there are companies that collaborate with local farmers in the development of farmer groups that aid in farm management in Pandan Simo. They are involved in horticultural cultivation in the coastal land combined with cattle rearing with group cage system that only exists in Poncosari village. These were all used as the respondents. Analysis of red pepper farming input and output use was converted to one ha, about all of the cost, revenue, income and profit. Feasibility analysis used in this research is an analysis of R-C Ratio and Break Event Point (BEP). For the livestock breeding business analysed for the capitalization, revenue and profit. Findings of this research on integrated farming in Poncosari Village's coastal land, Srandakan district, Bantul regency can be concluded that revenue on red chilli farming in the coastal land is Rp 14,706,246 per hectare and profit is Rp 14,092,913 per hectare. Chilli farming in the field of coastal land is obtained with BEP production volume of 608 kg, BEP production price of Rp 2135, while the R / C analysis obtained results 3.89. Based on both feasibility analyses, chilli farming in a sand area is feasible to be done. A group of cattle breeder benefits as a member road. Involved in strengthening the capital to the Pandan Mulyo group, among others ISM Bogasari, BPLM and PPAP Capital of livestock owned by members and additional capital obtained from the contribution of livestock sales of Rp 5,000/ member and the sale of manure, where it worth Rp 80.000 / truck volume of 4 tons manure. For livestock business in the form of cattle breeding stock, which has the highest capital productivity is the business of providing Simental + Limousine seedlings, followed by the second alternative is the Ongole and which is the lowest is the type of Limousine. Originally, this research showed integrated farming system on coastal land, which combines chilli farming and cattle breeding at this location was never research before. The contribution of this research for farmers, to sell their product they should be joint with more trader so that when they want to sell the product they can choose the trader that attracts optimum profits. A cattle-breeding business should be breeding of Ongole breeder type (P0) because the capital needed is relatively a smaller but the second largest result. The business that produced large profit but also required large capital is Simental cow breeding.

Keywords: Integrated Farming, Income, Benefit, Feasibility

Utilization of Nipah Palm Fruit as Raw Material for Making Jam

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Abstract

In order to maximize the economic value of Nipah plants, it is needed for diversification into food products with high economic value. One way to increase its economic value is the utilization of nipah fruit to make jam. The aim of this research was to determine the best ratio of sugar and fresh fruit of Nipah palm to make jam. This research was conducted by using a Completely Randomized Design Experiment, with four treatments and four repetitions. Treatments for a made jam were N1 (fresh fruit of Nipah palm 80% and sugar 20%), N2 (flesh fruit of nipah palm 70% and sugar 30%), N3 (flesh fruit of Nipah palm 60% and sugar 40%) and N4 (flesh fruit of Nipah palm 50% and sugar 50%). The collected data were analysed statistically by using ANOVA and DNMRT at 5% level of significance. The best ratio of flesh fruit of Nipah palm and sugar was N3 jam (fresh fruit of Nipah palm 60% and sugar 40%) with moisture content of 24.81%, ash 0.84%, total sugar 52.92% and viscosity 80776 cP. The sensory test assessment of the chosen jam had a grey-yellow colour, palm aroma, sweet taste, unsticky texture and liked by panelists. The results of this study can be used to increase the income of farmers or fishermen around the mangrove forest in Riau Province, Indonesia through the utilization of environmentally friendly palm trees.

Keywords: Jam, Nipah Palm, Sugar, Raw Material