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ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF FARMERS MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED FARMER GROUPS IN THE APPLICATION OF *THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM* (ICS) IN PADDY ORGANIC CULTIVATION IN TASIKMALAYA REGENCY

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Abstract

This research is backgrounded by the need for environmentally friendly agricultural management, namely by implementing organic agriculture. *The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)* has developed a way of group certification through the implementation of the *Internal Control System (ICS)* to address the issue of the cost of farmer group-scale certification. The Simpatico Gapoktan located in Thetically Regency is a Gapoktan that has implemented ICS since 2008. However, behind the success of the certification, some farmer groups did not pass the certification, so the number of members decreased from year to year. The unsuccessfulness of farmer groups in certification needs to be analyzed, one of which is by analyzing the performance of farmers in the application of ICS. This study aims to analyze the expectations and performance of Simpatik Gapoktan members in the application of ICS to organic rice cultivation systems and risk control management, as well as the application of organic internal standards, ICS documentation, and training.

The results of this study showed that the level of suitability in the application of the organic rice cultivation system obtained an overall average statement of 87.41%. This is not appropriate because the performance achievements of farmers have not met expectations. The level of conformity between the expectations and performance of farmers members of the Simpatik Gapoktan in the implementation of risk control management with a total conformity level VI value of 84.58% is considered to have not met the expectations of farmers. The level of conformity between farmers' expectations and performance in the implementation of organic internal standards with a conformity level of 74.24% has not met farmers' expectations. For ICS documentation, the total conformity level value of 73.6% has not met the expectations of farmers, and training with a conformity level value of 84.25% has also not met the expectations of farmers.

Keywords: *Internal Control System (ICS);* Simpatik Gapoktan; Importance *Performance Analysis (IPA)*

INTRODUCTION

Simpatik Gapoktan located in Tasikmalaya Regency is a Gapoktan that has implemented ICS which has been successfully certified by the *Institute for*

Merketecology (IMO). It has also successfully exported organic rice to the European Union and the United States with four steps that organic farmers must carry out: 1) preparing quality seeds, 2) cultivating the soil in an orderly manner, 3) using compost and green manure, 4) taking care of the fields regularly. The application of ICS goes through several stages starting from the preparation of documents, training, and understanding to all group members.

Land certification activities cause some lands from several farmer groups to not pass the land certification with general provisions regarding land certification referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No.51/Permentan/HK.310/4/2014 which states that organically cultivated rice must carry out land certification with a minimum period of one year. Starting in 2008, there were 28 farmer groups that were members of the Simpatik Gapoktan with 11 farmer groups having received organic certificates, 3 farmer groups in the conversion stage, and 14 farmer groups still not receiving certificates because they were judged not to be in accordance with the requirements stated in the ICS document. In 2017, in 2018, there were 10 farmer groups that were members of Simpatik gapoktan with 8 farmer groups that received organic rice certificates, 1 palm sugar farmer group and there was 1 farmer group that was being sanctioned for not passing certification. The incompatibility of farmer groups in certification needs to be analyzed, one of which is the performance of farmers in the application of ICS (*Internal Control System*).

Based on this description, research on the performance of farmers members of the Association of Simpatik Farmer Groups in the application of the *Internal Control System* (ICS) in Organic Rice Cultivation needs to be carried out to determine the effectiveness of farmer performance from members of the Simpatik Farmer Association in supporting farming activities. Based on the problems described, this study aims to, 1) analyze the expectations and performance of Simpatik Gapoktan Member Farmers in the application of the ICS Organic Rice Cultivation System, 2) analyze the expectations and performance of Simpatik Gapoktan Member Farmers in the application of ICS risk control management, and 3) analyze the expectations and performance of Simpatik Gapoktan Member Farmers in the application of organic internal standards, ICS documentation, and training. The scope of this study is regarding ICS by analyzing internal quality standards, Gapoktan management, and internal inspectors as sources of ICS information.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Time and Location

This research was conducted at The Simpatik Gapoktan, Jln Raya Ciawi KM-10, Cidahu Village, Mekarwangi Village, Cisayong District, Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java. Site selection is determined deliberately (Purposive) because the Simpatik Gapoktan already has IMO certification assisted by *the Internal Control System* (ICS).

Data Types and Sources

The types and sources of data used in this study are primary data in the form of data obtained directly from Simpatik gapoktan. Secondary data in the form of literature studies, research reports on scientific papers, and reports of related agencies.

Data Analysis

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is used to make a description or overview of the fulfillment of documentation and data regarding the quality standards of organic rice applied and the development of production and productivity of organic rice to be exported.

Validity Test

In testing the validity of each question item in the questionnaire using item analysis, namely by correlating the score of each question item with its total score using *the Pearson* correlation technique formula (Singarimbun and Effendi, 1995). The statement/question item (indicator) is empirically said to be *valid* if the correlation (r) ≥ r of the table.

Reliability Test

If the alpha value > 0.7, it means *sufficient reliability* while if the alpha > 0.80 this suggests all reliable items and all tests consistently because they have strong reliability, or some say it as follows:

1. If alpha > 0.90 then reliability is perfect
2. If alpha is between 0.70 – 0.90 then reliability is high
3. If alpha is between 0.50 – 0.70 then the reliability is moderate
4. If alpha <0.50 then low reliability
5. If alpha is low, it is likely that one or more items are not reliable.

If alpha is low, immediately identify it with a per-item analysis. Item Analysis is a continuation of the previous *alpha* test used to view certain items that are not reliable. Through this analysis item, one or more unreliable items can be discarded so that a*lpha* can be even higher in value.

***Importance Performance Analysis* (IPA)**

IPA uses a quadrant system to display the performance level and importance of each attribute. To determine each point X and point Y, an average calculation of the score of each attribute of all respondents is carried out. X is symbolizing performance and Y represents importance.

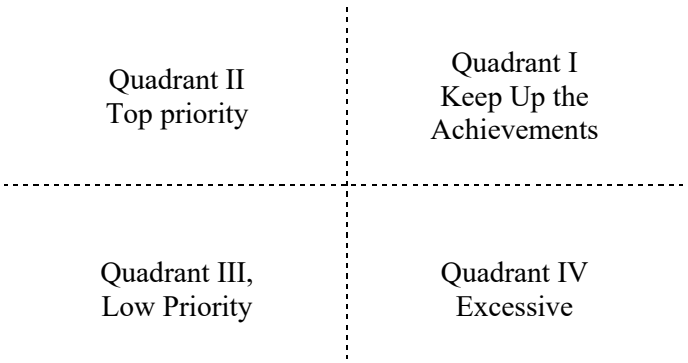

Figure 1. *Quadrant Importance Performance Analysis*
Source: Supranto (2006)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The organic rice standard in The Simpatik Gapoktan basically uses SNI 6729-2013 then updated to SNI 67729-2016. The preparation of organic internal standards refers to its market goals. For marketing purposes to the USA, the preparation of organic internal standards must refer to the USDA-NOP (*National Organic Program*), if organic rice is marketed to the European Union, the preparation of organic internal standards must refer to EU-Regulation 2092/91 (*Organic Production of Agricultural Products*). If organic rice is to be marketed to Japan, then the organic internal standard must refer to JAS (*Japanese Agricultural Standard*). Internal standards of organic rice cultivation in Simpatik gapoktan member farmers must choose the right rice cultivation location, free of residues, and contamination of other synthetic chemicals. The location has a clear boundary between organic and nonorganic so that it has a border that can avoid contamination with the presence of natural boundaries or protective trees. Tillage in the pre-sowing process includes cleaning, bulking, and tillage to obtain land free of weeds. The equipment used must also be separated from nonorganic equipment. Seeds are preferred from organic and non-transgenic/hybrid broodstock, should not be watered with water mixed with chemicals and no fumigation is carried out. Then do drying until the moisture content reaches 12-14% after drying then soaked in water for 24 hours. After that it is muffled in plastic sacks for 24 hours. The method of planting that is carried out refers to SRI (*System of Rice Intensification*), namely by planting shallowly, 1-2 seed stalks are then immersed into the soil in a horizontal way with a distance between clumps of 30 x 20 cm with irrigation cultivated with macak-macak conditions. The fertilizer used comes from manure waste materials and organic agricultural waste to obtain solid and liquid organic fertilizer in accordance with standards. The pesticides used are also derived from natural pesticides made from natural ingredients. maintain plants to be healthy free from pest disturbances and do not lack the nutrients needed according to their growth phase by ensuring irrigation from water sources that are completely free from contamination of synthetic chemicals and are sought to be irrigated with macak-macak conditions. 15 days after planting is carried out weeding by pulling out weeds around the plants. Harvesting and post-harvest, the planting age is ready for harvest, which is 120 days with the condition of yellowed rice grains of approximately 99% and ducking to the end of the base. If the weather is favorable, the rice that has been knocked out is immediately dried until it is dry and then the sun-dried rice is put into plastic sacks that are free from chemical contamination and harmful materials.

The degree of conformity in the application of the organic rice cultivation system obtained an overall average statement of 87.41%. This is not appropriate because the performance achievements of farmers have not met expectations. There is still 12.59% to meet the expectations of Simpatik Gapoktan farmers. The necessary way to meet expectations based on ICS is to make improvements to the 4 statements contained in quadrant II for the priority of farmer improvement, 2 statements in quadrant IV that are over-made by farmers, 12 statements contained in quadrant I in maintaining the achievements that have been achieved.

The level of conformity between the expectations and performance of farmers members of the Simpatik Gapoktan in the implementation of risk control management

with a total conformity level value of 84.58%. This performance assessment is considered to have not met the expectations of farmers. There is still about 15.42% to meet the expectations of Gapoktan farmers. The necessary way to meet farmers' expectations in the implementation of risk control management based on ICS is to make improvements to 2 statements contained in quadrant II for Improvement Priorities for farmers, 3 statements in quadrant III for low priorities for farmers, 1 statement in quadrant IV that are over-made by farmers, and 7 statements in quadrant I in maintaining the achievements that have been achieved.

The level of conformity between farmers' expectations and performance in the implementation of organic internal standards with a suitability level of 74.24% has not met farmers' expectations, there is still a difference of another 25.76% to meet farmers' expectations. For ICS documentation, the total conformity rate value is 73.6%, where there is still a difference of 26.3% of farmers' expectations, and training with a conformity level value of 84.25% also does not meet farmers' expectations. The necessary way to meet farmers' expectations in the Organic Internal Standards, ICS Document Control Procedures, and Training based on ICS is to make improvements to the 3 statements in quadrant III for low priority for farmers and maintain the achievements achieved in the 6 statements contained in quadrant I.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion of this study, namely from the value of the level of suitability for the organic cultivation system, obtained an average of 87.41% overall statements. The performance assessment is still considered to have not met the expectations of farmers. The necessary way to meet farmers' expectations is to make improvements to 4 statements contained in quadrant II (Improvement Priorities for farmers), 5 statements in quadrant III (low priority for farmers), 2 statements in quadrant IV (over-made by farmers), and 12 statements contained in quadrant I (maintaining the achievements that have been achieved). Analysis of the level of conformity between expectations and performance in the application of ICS risk control management with a total conformity level value of 84.58%. The necessary way to meet farmers' expectations is to make improvements to the 2 statements contained in quadrant II (improvement priorities for farmers) and 3 statements in quadrant III (low priority for farmers). 1 statement in quadrant IV (over-made by the farmer) and 7 statements contained in quadrant I (maintaining the achievements that have been achieved). Analysis of the degree of conformity between expectations and performance in the application of organic internal standards with a conformity level of 74.24%, ICS documentation of a total conformity level value of 73.6%, and training with a conformity level value of 84.25%. The necessary way to meet the expectations of farmers is by making improvements to 3 statements in quadrant III (low priority for farmers) and 6 statements contained in quadrant I (maintaining the achievements that have been achieved).

The advice that can be given in this study is that in the application of cultivation systems based on ICS, member farmers need to develop knowledge and re-improve the boundaries between organic and nonorganic lands. In risk control, Gapoktan needs to return to providing organic seeds regularly and evenly to nine farmer groups and increasing socialization in the community not to pollute organic agricultural land with

chemicals. In the application of Organic Internal Standards, farmers need to be equipped with various organic standard references according to the intended market, so that in growing rice, they can adjust to the provisions desired by the market.

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