

資源環境経済学特別演習Ⅱ 議事録
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報告題名(title) : Farmers' Perception of Japan' s Second Kennedy Round (SKR) Program in Indonesia:
Case Studies on Shallot and Wheat

「日本の第2ケネディラウンドプログラムに対する農民の評価：エシャロットと小麦の事例研究」

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所属分野(labo)	農業経営経済学分野	場所	第2講義室
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出席者

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報告要旨 (Abstract)

Japan's Official Development Assistance Official (ODA) for Indonesia in the form of grant called Second Kennedy Round Program (SKR) started in 1977. When agricultural policy in Indonesia was more focused on rice, meat, soybean, sugar, and corn self-sufficiency, Japan's SKR program has been contributing actively to achieve those development targets and supporting many sectors that still have not got the government attention such the shallot and wheat development.

The research was done in March 2013, focused in two projects namely: Development of Dry Terrain Shallot Seed Cultivator Project in Polagan village, Pamekasan district, East Java; and Farmers' Revenue Improvement through the Wheat Plant Development Project in Tosari and Podokoyo village, Pasuruan district, East Java.

The purpose of this study is to determine farmers' perception of shallot and wheat projects funded by Japan's SKR program by observing the specific objectives of this research namely: (1) To determine the socio-economic characteristics of farmers as the beneficiaries of the projects; (2) To determine farmers' assessment of the benefits and obstacles gained from the projects; and (3) To determine farmers' assessment on local government and extension workers support in the implementation of the projects

Spearman rank correlation analysis result indicates that the less family size resulted in the higher obstacles faced by the farmer in shallot projects. Family members who work in agricultural sector have significant correlation with the benefits gained from the project. On the other hand, in wheat project, family members who work in agriculture sector have weak negative correlation to the benefits and obstacles from the project. Age variable gave significant correlation to the obstacles of wheat project. The older farmers tend to face the greater problems.

Although farmers delivered satisfied perception about the projects, cross tabulation analysis show that there are 91.7% of farmers stated that they perceive many obstacles from shallot seed cultivation and only 50% of farmers who experienced the benefits. Climate due to the lack of water supply is considered as the main obstacle of shallot seed cultivation. On the other hand there are 86% farmers argued about the advantage of the wheat project and 50% farmers agreed about the project constrain. Climate and market access of local wheat are considered as the main obstacles of wheat farmers.

Farming feasibility analysis shows that the index of shallot's Return cost ratio (R/C) and Benefit cost ratio (B/C) higher than other crops, respectively 5.33 and 4.33. While wheat crop has the lower agricultural inputs and profit level. Its R/C and B/C index are 1.81 and 0.81, while potato as the main crop is only 1.27 and 0.27. Potato is chosen as the main crop due to the greater profit compare to wheat in the same farming size.

The shallot seed cultivators joined local and national shallot seed association to gain a wider market access and market certainty. In contrary the competitiveness of local wheat agribusiness in Indonesia is still weak. The next SKR project can be directed to the expansion of the wheat plantation for national seed stock availability and the development of local wheat-based industry. Ministry of Agriculture as the head of SKR secretariat needs to expand the cooperation with relevant ministries, such as the State Ministry of Cooperative and Small Medium Enterprise.

質疑・応答(Q & A)

Takashino: How did you ask the farmers for the survey in slide 28 and 29?

Heldi: Those data is derived from statistical calculation from farmers' response about the benefits and obstacle gained from the project as presented in slide 22 and 23.

Ka rai: How can education level of farmers affect farming? Will there be problems with communication and doing business?

Heldi: In this research, the farmers' education level is presented as demographic data, not to measure farmers' knowledge or the way they communicate and doing business. Education level is used Spearman's correlation analysis. However the result shows that there is no correlation between farmers' education level with project's benefit and obstacle.

Fuyuki: Do you know why this program is named SKR?

Heldi: The Kennedy Round was derived from the assistance program from US to Japan. As the continuation of the Kennedy Round, Japan took the initiative to provide assistance to developing countries, called The Second Kennedy Round.