



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**CHARACTERISTIC OF PADDY FARMER IN SG. BURUNG, IADA BARAT
LAUT, SELANGOR**

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**CHARACTERISTIC OF PADDY FARMER IN SG.BURUNG,
IADA BARAT LAUT, SELANGOR**



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2014/2015

CHARACTERISTIC OF PADDY FARMER IN SG.BURUNG, IADA BARAT LAUT,
SELANGOR

BY

KRITHARAN ARMUGAM

A project report submitted to Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in
fulfillment of the requirement of PRT4999 (Final Year Project) for the award of the
degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science

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DECLARATION

This project paper entitled “Characteristic of paddy farmer in Sg.Burung, IADA Barat Laut, Selangor.” Prepared by Kritharan A/L Armugam and submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture in fulfillment of the requirement of PRT4999 (Final Year Project) for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science.

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Appendix 1 Questionnaire

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

FAMA	Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority
BERNAS	Beras Nasional
IADA	Integrated Agricultural Development Area
IADP	Integrated Agriculture Development Project
MADA	Muda Agricultural Development Authority
KADA	Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority
SSL	Self-Sufficiency Level
KEJORA	Lembaga Kemajuan Johor Tenggara
KETENGAH	Lembaga Kemajuan Terengganu Tengah
KESEDAR	Lembaga Kemajuan Kelantan Selatan
FELDA	Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan
MARDI	Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute

ABSTRACT

Rice is a staple food in Malaysia. The increase in population demands more food supply. However, limited planting areas require high yielding rice. In the rice industry, a paddy farmer must have the positive characteristics such as attitudes and practices that enable increased yield. The paddy yield in IADA Northwest is higher compared to other rice granary. This may be due to the differences in characteristics of paddy farmer and the rice granary compared to other granary. This research is done to study about characteristic farmer in Sg.Burung. 57 respondents are chosen to complete this study. The methods used to collect results include questionnaire, real test, and data analysis and interview. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 21 is used to analyze the data which is descriptive data to fulfill the objectives. The conclusion of the study was that the characteristic of the respondents in this area are information seeker, problem solver, willing to invest, have wide network of contact, decision maker, and disciplined. The respondents in Sg. Burung are found to possess high level of the characteristic mentioned and moderate level of risk taking. Hence suitable extension programs for officers and farmers should be implemented to increase their capability and positive attitude in order to increase yield.

ABSTRAK

Padi merupakan makanan harian penduduk di Malaysia, bilangan penduduk yang bertambah memerlukan makanan yang lebih. Kawasan penanaman yang terhad, memerlukan padi yang memberikan hasil yang lebih dan penjagaan yang baik.. Dalam apa-apa perniagaan seorang pengusaha perlu mempunyai sesuatu ciri-ciri yang membolehkannya berjaya. Begitu juga dalam perusahaan padi, seorang pengusaha perlu memiliki ciri-ciri seperti sikap dan amalan baik yang membolehkannya menambahkan hasil. Hasil padi tan per hektar di IADA Barat Laut Selangor lebih tinggi berbanding dengan jelapang-jelapang padi lain. Ini mungkin kerana ciri-ciri pengusaha padi di jelapang ini berlainan dari jelapang lain. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengetahui ciri-ciri pesawah di Sg. Burung. Kaedah yang digunakan untuk mengumpul maklumat ialah borang soal selidik, kajian sebenar, analisis data dan temuduga. Stastistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) versi 21 digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang merupakan data deskriptif untuk memenuhi objektif. Kesimpulan daripada kajian ini, kita mendapati responden di Sg. Burung adalah pencari maklumat, penyelesaian masalah, sanggup mengeluarkan modal, mempunyai jaringan maklumat luas, pembuat keputusan dan berdisiplin, mereka mendapat tahap yang tinggi dan bagi sanggup mengambil risiko mereka mendapat tahap sederhana. Oleh itu, program-program pengembangan yang sesuai perlu diwujudkan untuk pegawai dan petani untuk meningkatkan kebolehan dan sikap positif bagi meningkatkan hasil.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Chapter one (1) is about the introduction of the study. This chapter covers about the paddy farming sector, introduction and history of Selangor Northwest IADA problem statement, and objective of study.

1.1 Paddy Farming Sector

Rice is a staple food in Malaysia. The increase in population consequently demands higher quantity of food supply. However, limited planting areas require high yielding rice. In Malaysia, rice is an essential commodity and the government channels more attention to this sector through policy development and nations Agro food policy. At present, the level of self-sufficiency in rice production is at a level of 72% a year. Hence, to meet the needs of rice, the production has to be increased from 2.55 million tons in 2010 to 2.91 million tons in 2020 (Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani Malaysia, 2011).

Our Government gives heavy importance to agriculture industry. Government awareness towards rice industry started even before our country gained its independence in 1957, with the establishment of Rice Commission in 1937. In 1956, Federation of Rice Malay Commission was established. In 1965, Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority was

established and acts as a body responsible for marketing rice and other agricultural commodities. Later in 1971, National Paddy and rice board was established and at once took over FAMA's functions in marketing rice. In order to further improve national paddy and rice industry, the Malaysian Government privatized NPRB in 1996 to reduce government's responsibilities. After several years NPRB change its name to Padiberas Nasional Berhad (BERNAS). (Zaim Fahmi et al. 2013)

Thailand is one of the main rice producers in the world, but in 2007 food crisis, the rice production decreased tremendously because of flood disaster. This caused the price of Thai rice to rise to a maximum of 30%, which is highest recorded in Bangkok. This incident affected rice price in other countries. Not only this issue, but in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam, there was a rice riot. These incidents prove that we must address food security seriously. (Wong, 2009)

In 2009 there was an estimated 300,000 rice farmers relying on rice farming as their primary source of income (Norsida, 2009). In Malaysia rice farmers are usually established in eight main granaries and few other small granaries across the Peninsula. Paddy planted area throughout Malaysia is estimated to be 672,000 ha the average national paddy production is 3.660 metric tons/ha (Department of Agriculture).

1.2 Selangor Northwest IADA

IADA (Integrated Agricultural Development Area) or formerly known as IADP (Integrated Agriculture Development Project) was established based on the concept of integrated agricultural development. This project's development is based on the concept

of "in-situ" which was introduced in 1965 along with the implementation of Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA) and followed by the establishment of the Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA) in 1967. The organizational structure and management practices of IADA coordinates corporately with a number of agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia. Management approach and activities are based on the concept of integrated agricultural development with an emphasis on the integration of all efforts and activities involving various departments and agencies. IADA aims to eradicate poverty and restructure society as embodied in the New Economic Policy (NEP). This integrated approach is more focused on the provision of agricultural infrastructure as well as related support services.

Selangor Northwest IADA was established and officially opened on 6 June 1978 by the former Chief Minister of Selangor, Dato Hormat bin Rafei. Early in its establishment, almost the entire Ministry of Agriculture's agency was placed under their management. Their focus involves activities of the agricultural infrastructure development in the Northwest, covering two districts of Selangor, Kuala Selangor and Sabak Bernam. In line with the change of name to IADA from IADP in 2007, its primary focus is now more on activities involving rice planting area covering 18,814ha. Until now, only three core agencies are under their management which are; the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Drainage Department and Lembaga Pertubuhan Peladang.

1.2.1 Function of IADA

- a) Plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor programs in an integrated development of agriculture, especially the cultivation of rice.
- b) Provide a framework for transformation to improve the quantity and quality of national food.
- c) Improve food production to meet the self-sufficiency level (SSL) state and thus reduce dependence on imports.
- d) Prepare, maintain and upgrade agricultural infrastructure.
- e) To provide efficient and effective support.
- f) Increase revenue target groups towards a high-income country.

1.3 History of IADA (IADA Barat Laut Selangor, 2014)

- 1874 British intervention in Selangor, J.G. Davidson appointed as Resident and Frank Swettenham as Assistant Resident.
- 1884 British enforced land tax on January 1, 1884. The lands which were utilized outside Kuala Lumpur were not taxed for 3 years.
- 1887 Tax relief period expires; the Selangor State Council on August 25th, 1886 discussed the issue of land tax and hill paddy. The meeting decided that from January 1st, 1887 onwards, cultivation of hill paddy is banned because of damages done to the land. On the same date, all the orchards and fields in Kuala Lumpur were taxed RM0.50 per acre while the new lands that were opened less

than 100 acres will be given tax exemption over three years starting from the date of its opening.

1890 British brought the Jawa community to Selangor as laborers to cultivate agricultural land and mining. A total of 200 workers were brought into Selangor through Mansfield Company in Singapore in 1887. In 1890, 200 more workers were brought in at the request of the Selangor government.

1893 The Banjar and Jawa community applied for agricultural land in Tanjong Karang and Sabak Bernam. British approved the request because they are more trustworthy compared to the Malay community. The Jawanese is also called "the best colonial" by the Collector of Revenue Officer appointed by the British. They handled coconut, coffee and rubber plantations.

1913 British Law declares Malay Reserve Land Law. This law encourages the Malays, including Javanese, Banjar and Bugis to utilize agricultural land because the British wanted the Malays to remain as farmers. However, plantations of cash crops such as rubber and coffee were prohibited on Malay reserve land. Javanese and Banjar managed small paddy field in Sabak Bernam.

1931 2,000 acres of rice fields were utilized in Panchang Bedena and Sungai Panjang. Jawanese people applied for another 1,000 acres for rice cultivation. They also built an 11 mile canal in Panchang Bedena to deliver water from Sungai Bernam to the rice field areas.

1932 7,000 acres of field opened again in Tanjong Karang, Panchang Bedena and Sungai Tawar. In total, 15,000 acres of paddy have been opened. JPT constructed the drains and water control systems.

- 1933 British amended the Enakmen Rizab Melayu 1933. All the land which opened measured and bounded back. Each family was given 3 acres of rice field and 5 acres of orchards. Farmers were forced to comply with the British.
- 1936 Sungai Tenggi Headwork Tenggi was built. However, the work extended due to the Second World War.
- 1948 Construction work started again. Concrete canal, Headwork Sungai Bernam, canals and drain was built.
- 1951 British open a settlement for the Chinese community in Sekinchan. 3 villages; Site A, Site B and Site C Sekinchan established simultaneously as a countermeasure to the Communist Party of Malaya during the Curfew Period. More than 1,000 families were evacuated. Chinese community was given land in Sekinchan, 1,600 lots to be distributed among them.
- 1955 British made new plans in Sekinchan. Sekinchan town areas developed.
- 1962 Double cropping was introduced in Tanjung Karang. Bagan Terap pump house was built.
- 1966 The areas around the Northwest Selangor were planted twice a year.
- 1973 “Dasar Ekonomi Baru” (DEB) was introduced to improve the socio-economic status of the Malay community. Several projects such as the development of in-situ projects such as IADP, KEJORA, KETENGAH, and KESEDAR and regional development projects such as FELDA and FELCRA introduced. A total of 16 IADP established gradually since 1971.
- 1978 IADPs Northwest Selangor was launched by YAB Datuk Hormat bin Rafei, Menteri Besar Selangor. The original goal is to eradicate poverty which was then 67% of the number of farming families living in poverty and upgrading 32,000

of them to farming families. The initial cost of RM6.5 million borrowed from the World Bank funds in the RMK-3 for the development of basic infrastructure and office buildings.

Integrated Agricultural Development Project Northwest Selangor, better known as IADP established to provide an effective contribution to achieve the goals of eradicating poverty in the country and the structures of society in line with the wishes of the NEP.

IADP focus on agricultural development includes agricultural areas in the district of Kuala Selangor and Sabak Bernam. Focus more on agricultural commodities such as rice, oil palm, coconut, cocoa and rubber.

IADP is administered as an institution or corporation. Management organization created in this project is to implement a system for coordinating this project. Implementation IADP is to commission the departments and agencies of government existing in the project area. Departments and government agencies are given duties and responsibilities and are directly involved in the implementation of the main components of this project are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Farmers Organization Authority, Bank Pertanian Malaysia, MARDI and Land Office.

1979 MARDI has declared two new rice varieties appropriate for the project area is Ketanjung (MR1) with outputs from 786 kg to 1000 kg per acre and Sekencang (MR7) with 500 kg to 1166 kg per acre. Federal Government (SSBPKP) introduced Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme and give to the farmers who use direct seeding method to attract farmers to change to this method.

- 1981 IADP Northwest Selangor allocated RM 151.22 million in the RMK-4. Infrastructure construction started by MARDI through research carried out has claimed that the types of MR such as MR51, R52, MR53, MR54, R55, R56, MR63 and MR64 have a high potential in several areas of the project. Department of Agriculture introduced a guiding project or group rice cultivation.
- 1982 The result of the technological developments campaign, the entire project area was planted with direct seeding method. MARDI introduce the MR71 and MR72 variety that are suitable for planted by direct seeding method.
- 1984 Pertubuhan Peladang of Tanjung Karang opened the first mini-estate in Malaysia.
- 1985 Construction of the first phase of infrastructure is completed.
- 1987 Construction of the second phase was completed including water control valve regulator of Sungai Leman and Sungai Haji Dorani.
- 1988 Skim Amanah Malaysia's first initiative was established in the Northwest Selangor took the Garmin Bank in Bangladesh to provide microfinance to the poor.
- 1991 IADP Northwest Selangor allocated RM 128.52 million in the RMK-6
- 1992 One by one IADP closed and rice production is only concentrated in the rice granary of (MADA), Development Authority (KADA), Northwest Selangor, Kerian-Sungai Manik, Seberang Perak, Seberang Perai, Kemasin Semarak and Besut (KETARA).
- 1996 IADP Northwest Selangor allocated RM 130.75 million in the RMK-7.

- 1997 The Ministry of Agriculture has changed the policy and scope of the development of project Northwest Selangor (including all areas that have IADP granary) focusing on the development of the rice crop sector alone.
- 2000 IADP Northwest Selangor allocated RM111.81 million in the RMK-8
- 2005 Infrastructure modernization got underway. Among the projects are to upgrade irrigation, bridge, culvert and upgrade the field road.
- 2006 IADPs Northwest Selangor allocated RM120.8 million in the RMK-9 (after the Review in Mid-Term of RMK-9)
- 2007 IADP Northwest Selangor changed to Integrated Agricultural Development Area (IADA) in February 2007. This change has also changed the status IADP that are temporary to permanent position.
- 2008 Food Security Policy is introduced. IADA Northwest Selangor allocated RM228.08 million. Programs to improve productivity in progress include the upgrading of infrastructure, land leveling, liming, technology promotion and maintenance of infrastructure.
- 2010 Modernization of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, including the construction of irrigation (2009), regulators (2010), bridges, farm roads and water control infrastructure.
- 2011 New building of IADA Northwest Selangor completed.

1.4 Problem statement

Rice is the staple food in Malaysia. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Industry Malaysia (2013), the demand for rice is rising due to the increasing population rate. According to the National Agro food Policy (2013), the need of rice in 2020 stood at 2.6 million metric tonnes, compared with 2:30 million metric tonnes in 2010, an increase of 1.6 per year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Industry has stated that this can be achieved with two methods; that increase productivity and increase crop intensity.

Most farmers in this area are using variety CL2. This variety is able to give a potential yield of 14 metric tonnes per hectare, but the average yield of rice farmers in Sungai Burung 9.16-10.83 t/ha. Why the yield is still very low?

According to Rogers (2003), there are two large groups that have hindrance in embracing technology. The groups are the early majority and the late majority with each 34 %. If these groups can be motivated to accept the technology, it will have a significant impact on yield. The acceptance and usage of technology takes longer than the innovation and early adopters. Early majority tend to be slower and rarely hold leadership positions in the system. The late majority is usually skeptical about innovation, have low financial status and lack contact with others. The question is, to what extent the farmers are willing to accept the introduced paddy technology? What is their level of personal characteristic towards rice crop technology?

1.5 Objective of Study

1.5.1 General Objective

The paddy yield in Selangor Northwest IADA is higher compared to other rice granary. This may be due to the differences in characteristics of paddy farmer here compared to other rice granary.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are:

- i. To identify the respondent profile.
- ii. To find out the level of perception towards characteristic of the farmer.

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