

ORGANIC CERTIFICATION TO FOOD AS RESULT OF ORGANIC ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The development of organic ecological agriculture (organic farming) is increasing from day to day and even from year to year. This is in line with the magnitude of market demand for organic agricultural products that have a high quality, safe to eat, and not contaminated with chemicals which endanger especially pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Organic agriculture has developed rapidly worldwide. World demand for organic food is soaring, and all people around the world are avid about consume organic food. Healthy Lifestyle movement is sweeping the world, with the theme "Back to Nature". Back to nature movement, meaning people want the food that all truly natural, free of chemical substances such as pesticides, hormones, and chemical fertilizers. Organic agriculture is not only used as a way to determine the future of agriculture, but also if borrowed the theories of Postmodernism from philosophers Derrida, organic farming is a reconstruction of modern agriculture. The magnitude of the market demand for organic agricultural products, positively responded and very responsive by farmers in Subak Wangaya Betan who currently have implemented organic farming. But the problem is the implementations of organic farming which applied in Subak Wangaya Betan with organic rice production obtain organic certification? Organic certification as world authentic evidence acclaimed of organic products which are produced. This research was conducted in Subak Wangaya Betan, Mengesta Village, Penebel District, Tabanan Regency, Bali Province. The data collected in this study were derived from field data. Data was analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis, through a three-stage process: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. From this research can be summarized as follows. Organic rice produced from organic farming in Subak Wangaya Betan been organic certified. Certification of organic rice is given by the Institute of Seloliman Organic Certification (LeSOS) No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, dated November 3, 2009, and the certificate No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, November 3, 2012, the certification institution is under the auspices of the Indonesia Organic National Accreditation Committee.

Keywords: Organic Certification, Food, Agriculture Ecological Environment, Organic Farming

INTRODUCTION

The development of organic farming is increasing from day to day and even from year to year. This is in line with the magnitude of market demand for organic agricultural products that have a high quality, safe to eat, and not polluted with harmful chemicals. Market demand

for food that has a high quality, safe to eat and not contaminated with chemicals that harm is the logical consequence of that is caused by the many negative impacts caused by consuming food contaminated with chemicals which endanger especially pesticides and chemical fertilizers. To overcome this, slowly agricultural products must be free of dangerous chemicals, especially chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Organic agriculture has developed rapidly worldwide. World demand for organic food is soaring, and all people around the world are avid about consume organic food. Healthy Lifestyle movement is sweeping the world, with the theme "Back to Nature". Back to nature movement, meaning people want the food that all truly natural, free of chemical substances such as pesticides, hormones, and chemical fertilizers. Organic agriculture is not only used as a way to determine the future of agriculture, but also if borrowed the theories of Postmodernism from philosophers Derrida, organic farming is a reconstruction of modern agriculture (Antara, 2009).

Many countries including Indonesia has anticipated on the use of chemicals in farming systems are applied, especially to gradually abandon the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and applying organic fertilizer and pesticide use that environmentally friendly (organic). The Indonesian archipelago and tropics have the potential as organic producers of the world, but this potential has not been fully explored optimally (Prawoto, 2007).

Until 2003 the total area of land managed organically in the world reached 24 million hectares, with total sales of organic products worldwide reached US \$ 23 billion. The main organic agricultural products market of the world is the United States and Canada by 51 percent (\$ 11 billion), followed by Europe at 46 percent (US \$ 10 billion), and Japan amounted to US \$ 350 million. Growth in demand for organic products in the world market is expected to reach 20 to 30 percent every year, even in certain countries such as the United States and Canada reached 50 percent per year (Prawoto, 2007).

Currently there are more than 26 million hectares of agricultural land managed by organic farming systems in the world (Febriane, 2005). In Indonesia, organic farming was pioneered by a Swiss priest called Agatho Elsener. While organic farming in Bali starting with vegetable crops, during the last five years, the period of the 1990s has been an increased absorption of various types of vegetables in the Denpasar local market at 12.13 percent, one of which is spring greens that the increase reached 17.73 percent or an average of 2,807 tonnes per year (Metera, 2007). At this time, many farmers in some districts has been seeking other commodities than vegetable crops as commodities organic agricultural products such as organic rice currently being cultivated by farmers in Subak Wangaya Betan. The magnitude of the market demand for organic agricultural products, positively responded and very responsive by farmers in Subak Wangaya Betan who currently have implemented the organic farming. But the problem is the implementation of organic farming have applied in Subak Wangaya Betan with their organic rice production that already obtain organic certification? Considering how many requirements that must be met to obtain organic certification in the implementation of organic agriculture (organic ecological agriculture) itself. On the other hand the importance of the acquisition of organic certification for organic agricultural products produced as proof of authenticity recognized by the world.

Based on the above problems, the study on "Organic Certification To Food As Result of Organic Ecological Agriculture Application" Subak Wangaya Betan, interesting and relevant to research. Although this Subak has implemented organic farming, but studies on this issue have not been carried out intensively. In this context there is a problem that is interesting to study as formulated on the research question: whether the implementation of organic

agriculture are applied in Subak Wangaya Betan with organic rice production has already obtain organic certification in order to support the national food safety and security?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this study is a qualitative research. A qualitative approach was used to analyze the problem of whether organic agriculture in Subak Wangaya Betan who produce organic rice are already obtain organic certification. Types of data collected in this study are qualitative data that are supported by quantitative data as supporting data. The data collected in this study were derived from the field data and document research. Data was analyzed using qualitative analysis, through a three-stage process: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With respect to food safety in terms of the release of foodstuffs from dangerous chemicals, the organic brown rice (paddy scope) manufactured in Subak Wangaya Betan been certified. This certification is awarded by the Institute of Seloliman Organic Certification (LeSOS) No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, November 3, 2009, and continued with the certificate No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, dated November 3, 2012, as shown in Figure 5.7 and 5.8 below. This certification institution is under the auspices of the Indonesia Organic National Accreditation Committee. This is more clearly expressed by one informant father Nengah Suarsana, SH (aged 53 years) as follows.

"... Currently, farmers in Subak Wangaya Betan (we) can feel calm and proud, that the government has given recognition to the organic rice we produce during this by providing certification. This certification is awarded on the assessment of the Indonesia Organic National Accreditation Committee, the organizing institutions LeSOS. Such certification of organic rice in Indonesia, only two organizations are given, only to farmers producing organic brown rice: (1) Subak Wangaya Betan and (2) the organization of farmers in Solo. At that time I received this certification certificate conducted in Batam to represent friends in Subak. Hopefully there are no more people who suspect us of organic farming that we conduct here. The hard work over the years we have done to get recognition like this.... " (Interview, June 2016).

What does the informant above, about the recognition given by the government in the form of certification of organic brown rice production of Subak Wangaya Betan be grateful together. Hard work, perseverance, and self-discipline that does not know the despair drove Subak Wangaya Betan farmer members, obtain national certification against organic brown rice they produce. Many allegations summary are given for the implementation of organic farming in Subak Wangaya Betan. However, by obtaining this recognition certification, people become wiser in speech and being understood the hard work of farmers in Subak Wangaya Betan commendable. Many people who have worked on organic farms, but to date have not received official recognition from the government.

Until now most of the organic food products in Indonesia has not been certified. Some companies, organizations and individuals have filed for certified organic food products, but due to a number of requirements cannot be met then the organic certification cannot be granted by the relevant institutions. Meanwhile, the agency that certifies verification is also hampered by competent authority institute changes in the Ministry of Agriculture. Verification is required so that public confidence in the credibility of the organic food guarantee institution. Furthermore, the Director of Organic Agriculture Insurance Agency in Indonesia, Prawoto (2007) in a seminar on organic food certification in Bogor stated that as

many as 16 companies or organic farming organizations have filed for certification of organic agricultural products. But only a few have yet to obtain organic certification (organic food), because there are some requirements are not met.

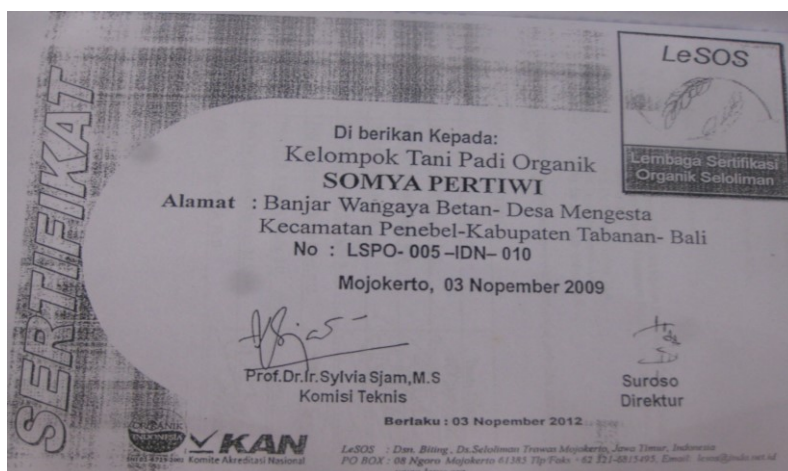


Figure 1. Certificates Provided by Seloliman Organic Certification Agency (LeSOS) No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, November 3, 2009, on Organic Rice in Subak Wangaya Betan (Photo Documentation Subak Wangaya Betan).

The strength of the certification is the assurance of a product because it has complied with all the rules implied. No gains on the part of producers and consumers, producers have a better bargaining position in their product, while consumers have the assurance or guarantee of the goods or products are consumed. Thus Certification become very important lately, as many actors, commodity type, location and organic food trade has grown that require certification. Natural foods free of pesticides can only be generated by agricultural land certified as organic farming. Such agricultural land to keep the soil healthy, water resources will be maintained, well preserved ecosystem, and most importantly the food consumed is a healthy food.



Figure 2. Certificates Provided by Organic Certification Agency Seloliman (LeSOS) No : LSPO-005-IDN-010, dated November 3, 2012, on Organic Rice in Subak Wangaya Betan (Photo Documentation Subak Wangaya Betan).

Now many people in the world began turning to organic food for preventing or reducing the risk of disease. Awareness of healthy living in the community is increasing. Improved economic status and access to information and knowledge about healthy lifestyles make people pay more attention to health. The researchers, of Newcastle (in Astawan 2011) further outlines that eating organic foods can help extend human life, making life healthier and leaner. Fruits and vegetables grown without artificial fertilizers contain more turns major nutrients, including vitamin C. Further Astawan (2011), Professor of Food Science and Technology, Bogor Agricultural University, explained that organic foods can reduce the risk of disease, including cancer because of food organic has the advantage of lower nitrate levels. High nitrate levels can reduce the oxygen *transfer* in the bloodstream, as well as the formation of *nitrosamines*, which are *carcinogens*. Organic foods also contain fibre that is very important. Fibre is able to bind toxins, cholesterol and excess fat, so as to prevent the development of a source of disease. Organic food is also increasing the acquisition of vitamins, minerals for the body; even organic fruit can be eaten with its rind.

Organic food itself, according to Henry Chang (In Antara, 2009), known as the "Father of Organic Theory" means the agricultural products that are free of chemical fertilizers, chemicals or additives from the beginning sought, that is all-natural, in other words from agriculture, the so-called organic farming. There are several reasons why you should consume organic food, are as follows. (1) Free from residues of harmful chemicals or heavy metals that are difficult metabolized by the body. (2) Reduce the risk of various diseases. (3) Healthy and prolong life. (4) Organic Food longer lasting (durable) and the food taste better. While *multiplayer effect* posed is as follows. (1) Reducing environmental pollution from harmful chemical residues. (2) Reduce the degradation of environmental quality such as from the physical, chemical, and biological. (3) Support for ecological agriculture organic (environmentally friendly) and sustainable. (4) Reduce global warming. (5) Saving the next generation.

In connection with the increasing awareness of organic food consumption to maintain their health, then Prawoto (2007) states that, in Indonesia an increase in demand for organic food reached 20-30 percent per year, even in some countries such as the United States and Canada can reach 50 percent per year, Entering the 21st century governments in various countries have committed to increasing the role of agriculture that prioritizes health and environmental aspects. Community lifestyle that requires a safe living (food safety attributes), high nutrient content (nutritional attributes) and environmentally friendly (eco-labelling attributes), requires humans to consume organic food, which is free from the use of chemicals.

The granting of the national certification of the production of organic brown rice Subak Wangaya Betan a high level of achievement of the hard work that has been carried out by members of the farmers in Subak Wangaya Betan. In addition to a high level of achievement by obtaining the organic certification of organically produced food, organic certification obtained by Subak Wangaya Betan also hold its own when it comes to food safety, which is free of chemicals that are harmful. Food safety is one of the values contained in food that can improve the health and well-being of the lives of farmers in particular and society in general.

In connection with the foregoing, the postmodernists found that knowledge (agricultural knowledge) does not work in a vacuum culture. Instead of free of values, norms and rules of culture, agriculture actually loaded by it. Agriculture is not a value-free knowledge. The values contained in the widely agriculture are the values of the increase in human welfare, especially farmers, who are described as follows (Adian, 2006: 601).

1. Value of Food

Agriculture lean on the value of food as a vital resource for humans in order to survive. Agriculture must be able to meet the food needs of the community. Crop failures in the discharge of duties, could be considered unethical because it violates the basic human right to food.

2. Evaluate the Quality of Life

Agriculture must be responsible in improving the quality of life of individuals. This responsibility can fail due to the use of agricultural technologies that are not environmentally sensitive. Instead of improving the quality of life, agricultural technologies often pollute the environment and degrade the quality of community health. Sustainability of quality of life, in this case, also is one of the values contained by agriculture.

3. Value of Health

Human health is improved through the elimination of hunger and malnutrition. Agriculture must pay attention to the quantity and quality of food production in order to resolve the issue. More than that agriculture must also maintain continuity of production and quality in the future.

4. Value of Natural Resources

Agriculture must recognize the importance of the environment as food production sites which are important for the continuation of human life now and in the future. The environment is not the object of exploitation but rather an organism that should be treated in order to keep functioning as a buffer of human life.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above discussion we can conclude the following matters. Organic rice production by Subak Wangaya Betan been certified. Certification of organic rice is given by the Institute of Seloliman Organic Certification (LeSOS) No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, November 3, 2009, and the certificate No: LSPO-005-IDN-010, November 3, 2012, the certification body is located under the auspices of the Indonesia Organic National Accreditation Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With regard to food safety (rice) that have a high quality, safe to eat and not contaminated with chemicals that harm (pesticide residues, it is recommended to farmers who have not been implementing organic farming, in order to immediately implement organic farming in agricultural cultivation.
2. Related to the organic certificate, it is recommended that Subak Wangaya Betan immediately arrange for the resumption organic certificate from the previous period for the rice it produces.

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