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47-53 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download The rapid development of tourism in the Bali Province led to the conversion of agricultural land into a settlement and tourism support facilities are growing rapidly occurred in Denpasar City. This causes the decline in the area of rice fields and increasingly threatened the existence of subak (Balinese cultural base irrigation system for paddy fields) in Denpasar City.

By making the paddy field become a tourism object based on the principles of ecotourism, is expected to maintain the existence of subak in Denpasar City. This study examines the benefits and feasibility of wetland paddy farming, economic efficiency of the use of production factors of wetland paddy farming, environmentally friendly production pattern of wetland paddy farming, the potential of subak sembung area as the attraction of ecotourism, performance of agribusiness system of wetland paddy farming and create a synergy model between subak and ecotourism based on agribusiness.

The results obtained can be concluded that the commodity rice paddy worth to be used as farming in Subak Sembung, rice farmers in Subak Sembung classified as efficient in using production factors but has not achieved optimal efficiency, production patterns in Subak Sembung still using chemicals (not yet environmentally friendly) and Subak Sembung has a very noble agrarian cultural value that can be used as tourism assets. © 2017 by the authors. Licensee RJOAS, Orel, Russia.

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. Life of the riverine fishermen: present status of livelihood strategies and economic conditions at Payra River, Bangladesh by Rahman Md. Hafijur , Haque Md. Mahfuzul , Mithun Paul , Hossain Md. Moazzem and Hasan Md. Rakib Issue 12(72), December 2017, pp.

299-306 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download A study was conducted to find out the livelihood condition of Payra River, located at the Angaria union of Dumki upazila under the district of Patuakhali for twelve months from July, 2012 to June, 2013. In the present study, it was found that highest percentage (40%) of the fishermen is young (21 to 31 years) where about 92% of the fishermen used boat for fishing.

By religion, 46% fishermen are Muslims and majority (54%) fishermen are Hindus. In terms of education, 50% had education up to primary level, 12% of fishermen in secondary level, 4% fishermen had education up to SSC level and 6% had no education. About 54% of the fishermen are dependent on upazila health complex for health facilities.

Maximum housing condition of the fishermen are Earthen made (52%), 44% are Tin shed building and only 4% are fully furnished cemented building. Service and labor are

the main occupation of 4% fishermen. Majority (80%) of fishermen main income source is fishing and among them 54% of the fishermen had 1 to 10 decimal homestead lands and majority (72%) of the fishermen had no agricultural land.

In case of other occupation 28% fishermen are involved in agriculture as other occupation, 40% fishermen in day laborer, Cookie Policy This site uses cookies to store information on your computer. Do you accept? 8% fishermen in business and 2% fishermen in service. The average monthly income was found to be Tk. 15000 when agriculture is the main occupation. When fishing is the main occupation the monthly income is Tk. 10410.

It has been observed that 54% fishermen have training on one or more than one related matter, 46% have no training. So from this study, we can conclude that the livelihood statuses of the riverine fishermen of Payra River were not satisfactory and the fishermen were deprived of many amenities. © 2017 by the authors. Licensee RJOAS, Orel, Russia.

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. The viewpoint of stakeholders on the causes of forest and land fires in Riau province, Indonesia by Badri M. , Lubis D.P. , Susanto D. , Suharjito D. Issue 2(74), February 2018, pp. 4-10 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download Riau Province is one of the prone areas of forest and land fires in Indonesia.

Fires began to grow since the 1980s as deforestation and the clearing of palm oil plantations occured. The peak of a major fire was happened before the study was taken from 2014 to 2015 and caused a smoke haze for months. This study aims to determine the factors causing forest and land fires in Riau in the viewpoint of stakeholders.

The research is conducted by using qualitative methods by exploring stakeholder viewpoint through semi- structured interviews on actors representing government, companies, research institutions, NGOs, mass media and community groups. The results show that all stakeholders have the same viewpoint regarding the cause of human-fire perpetrators.

Burning is largely done intentionally in open access areas, disputes, concessions, corporate land, and community lands. Fires continue to occur due to lack of oversight by authorities, massive peatland clearance, deforestation, increased permission for forest

or land management for political costs, land disputes, human negligence and weak law enforcement. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee RJOAS, Orel, Russia.

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. Impact of agricultural exports on economic growth of Peru: the case of avocado and grapes by Urriola Nadia Nora , Aquino Carlos Alberto , Baral Pradeep Issue 3(75), March 2018, pp. 3-11 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download Agricultural sector in Peru contributes to 7.7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounts for 15% of the total export earnings and employs 25% of the labor force.

Agriculture products such as grapes and avocadoes have seen notable export successes in the recent years compared to the country's traditional exports, such as sugar and coffee. Research of the connection between agriculture exports and economic growth wasn't given serious attention until recently. This study seeks to analyze and quantify the impact of the selected agricultural products' exports on the Peruvian economic growth using an annual time series data from 1998 to 2016 obtained from Central Bank of Peru and International Trade Centre.

Grape exports, avocado exports, agriculture growth rate, real exchange rate and price consumer index for each year of the stipulated period were used as determinant factors of the economic growth. Ordinary Least Square regression, Augmented Dickey Fuller test, Phillip Perron test and Granger Causality tests were used for data analysis.

The findings revealed that while agriculture growth rate and the avocado exports have a positive impact on the real GDP, the grape exports and price consumer index have a negative impact. Tests showed that, with the exception of the real exchange rate, all determinants achieved stationary at level I(0). Moreover, there was a unidirectional causality in the relation between the agriculture growth rate and the real GDP, and between grape and avocado exports and agriculture growth.

The study recommends policy options including value addition, the incentive for private investment, and improvement of the traditional agricultural production techniques for a proper diversification of Peruvian economy in the future. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee RJOAS, Orel, Russia. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license.

Phylogenetic relationship of Phytophthora sp. infected citrus in East Java of Indonesia using polymerase chain reaction by Widyaningsih Sri , Dwiastuti Mutia Erti issue 5(77), May 2018, pp. 297-303 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download Cookie Policy This site uses cookies to store information on your computer.

Do you accept? Soilborne Phytophthora species are the pathogen that causes several diseases on citrus in Indonesia. The objective of this research was to know phylogenetic relationship of Phytophthora sp. causing citrus crown rot disease in East Java Indonesia using Polymerase Chain Reaction.

The research was carried out at Phytopathology Laboratory, Indonesian Citrus and Subtropical Fruits Research Institute (ICSFRI). The phylogenetic relationship analysis was based on PCR using ITS (Internal Transcribed Spacer) primer. In the research, 21 cultures of Phytophthora were isolated from infected citrus rootstock at citrus center production (Banyuwangi, Jember, Ponorogo, Blitar, and Tulungagung), 2 culture isolates from non citrus center production (Kraton-Pasuruan and Tlekung-Batu) and 1 culture isolate from apple rootstock infected by Phytophthora.

The result showed that several isolates from Banyuwangi, Jember, Ponorogo, Blitar and Tulungagung have 100% similarity coefficient, while Banyuwangi-2 isolate have 82% similarity. Ponorogo isolates number 3, 4, and 5 have 100% similarity coefficient. That isolates with other 21 isolates have smallest similarity, i.e. 28%. These data suggest that frequent outbreaks of Phytophthora crown rot in various citrus growing centers might be resulted from other factors rather than from different genetic structure, such as climatic condition which is conducive for the disease epidemic, resistance of citrus rootstock, and plant maintenance. Hungarian forest management tendencies at the beginning of the XXI century by Komarek Levente issue 6(78), June 2018, pp. 5-11 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download Today, the forest is a key element of natural resources, the most complex natural (ecological) system in the continent. Because of its environmental impact, it is also a vital condition for healthy human life.

In addition to its dominant role in regulating the quantity and quality of waters, the forest defines the nature of the landscape, preserves the richness of wildlife species and,

being a renewable natural resource, continuously improves the state of the environment, while producing raw materials, energy sources and food. The present area and condition of forests have evolved over centuries of human activity.

Due to their territorial fragmentation and the environmental damage forests are exposed to, we can only count on the indispensable survival, protective effect and products (yields) of forest communities if we treat them professionally and protect them from damaging effects, excessive use and stress, ensuring the diversity and appropriate harmony of their flora and fauna.

The forest area of Hungary has grown dynamically over the last decades, however, in the European Union, we are one of the countries with less favourable indicators in this field. This study deals with the current issues of forest management in Hungary (forest area, forest land proportion, forest-tree supply, afforestation, forest health, logging) focusing on the direction and extent of positive and negative changes in this field. © 2018 by the author. Licensee RJOAS, Orel, Russia.

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. Abbreviation of scales on apple plant in Junggo (Tulungrejo village of Batu City, Indonesia) by Tito Sama' Iradat , Mudjiono Gatot , Abadi Abdul Latief , Himawan Toto issue 6(78), June 2018, pp.

457-467 Language of article: English Full-text paper: download Scales have attacked 9 hectares of apple land spread in 8 villages of Bumiaji sub-district such as Giripurno village, Tulungrejo village, Pandanrejo village, Sumbergondo village, Bulukerto village, Punten village, Gunungsari village, and Bumiaji village. This pest is a perennial pest on apple crops and difficult to control. The current way of control has not been able to overcome this pest problem.

This research was conducted to find out abbreviation of scales on apple plant at Junggo, Tulungrejo Village, Bumiaji Sub-district, Batu City. Number of duct tape observed as many as 18 units of experiment and trap color as much as 30 unit experiment. The results showed that the total population of scales that can occur in one year is 1322 individu with a generation of 7.20 months and the rate of breeding speeds of 3.21 in one parent. Decrease of scales occurs in March to May and September to November.

In March to May it is suspected to be caused more by natural enemies, whereas in

September to November it is caused more by rainfall factor. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee RJOAS, Orel, Russia. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. Cookie Policy This site uses cookies to store information on your computer.

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ECONOMY IN GORONTALO PROVINCE OF INDONESI Hasan A.M

* Departm of Biolog Faculty of Mathematics and Natur Sciences , Universit y of Neg Gorontalo, Indonesia Hali A. Faculty of Ag University of Neg Gor Indonesia Ah L. Departm of Ag T nolog Faculty of Agricultur Universit y of Neg Gorontalo, Indonesia Hasdiana Departm of Craft Eng , Fac ulty of Eng University of Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia Il R. Departm of Administration and Public Policy, Faculty of Economy and Business , Universit y of Neg Gorontalo, Indonesia * E - mail: transbahasa.ilmiah@gmail.com ABTRT T obj of this study is to create the model f the develop of corn - based products.

T ultimate object of this study is: 1) the availability o development and utilization of appropriate technolog f corn processing products to be adopted by industry; 2) the increase of added value f each actor within the value chain and comm as the economic multiplier eff in Gor province. The method used in this study is q descriptive met whic encompasses desk study, secondary data analysis, work and meeting with related stak develop the desig of the study for each value chain actor, f visit and in - depth inter f group discussion, presentat and fs discussion to f the master plan and the model f the development of corn commhe conclusion of this study is 1) benef of chips very depen ant on the type of packing; 2) the advantag of chips are increasing improved ; 3) based on the results of the org test seen fr the aroma, taste, textur and the most pref color is Balado. KEY WO Corn chips, economic value, comm , public service.

Gor Province is k as the maize pro that optimistically h the prog of one - million - ton maize product achievement in a year to support the national f security. In 2011 there was an ext of maize fland by 3.500 hectares, and this then had increased the production of maize around 245.000 ton, and that time the product of maize could reach 600.000 tonnes.

Besides, as an attempt to increase the maize production, the Government of Gorontalo Province a has att various wa including thrh the improvement of the capacity of the elucidator, the use of the qied hig yield seed and the provision of fertilizer. As stat by Isa (2012), the maize production in Gorontalo f time to time has been increasing in which it is predicted that each maize crop could reach around 65%, and 35% is in the for of wastes such as stalk leaves, husk, and stem of maize ear.

RJ11(83), Nober 2018 334 In addition, to fill the dail needs of society in Gor maize also

can be processed f a variety of products such as maize steak maize oil, maize meal, livestock f f feed, and many more. Moreover, the maize g can be processed into various products, and the waste of maize is also used to be various products such as the ruminant f and org fertilizer.

T stem of maize ear, f can be processed to be the charcoal briq and the husk of maize can be processed to be a f , toff wrapping, and start product of clothes, tablecloth, and many mor uniq products. As revealed b a surve the maize g in Gorontalo are commonly used as daily f and sold in other neig countries or provinces. Usuall the maize g have not been processed to be other processed products that can improve the economic values f the products.

As an illustr the ratio of the price of one kram of maize g is Rp. 2.800 and when it has been processed to be the lives feed, then the price can be f times hig than the initial price. By processing the maize g to be basic livestock feed, it is potential to improve the economical values of the product.

Economic welf growth depends on the capacity to inno to produce sustainably h value - added products which cannot be easily imitated by others. T should be supported by the prog target , implementat of appropriate technolog deve bett q products and bett production process as the f f the reg even inter economy in this modern era. Agr sector plays a signif role in the country's economic development, as Indonesia is an ag country.

Economic development heaviy relied on ag and agricultural - based industry or ag W the agribusiness s ystem agy is one of the sub - system wh tog with other sub - systems shaped the agribusiness. One of the effs to develop the product fr the agricultur sector is by increasing the added value of its products. This can be done b ling the ag with iocessing industry or services in the economic sector ? 3 ? ? 4 ? .

Gor province is cently tr to boost its maize comm fr cultivation to development of its processed products. T maize production in Gorontalo province increases by 7.58% in 2014 compared to the previous year which was only 719, 787 tons ? 4 ? . As the feat product f Gor the added value of maize into various processed products is needed throug the involvement of small and medium scale industries.

Processing industries of agricultur will increase the economic value of the products. One of the popular agricultur product processing industries is corn - based processing

industry. T are q several small - scale corn - based processing industr such as corn chips, corn f popcorn, corn crackers, and fr corn.

T corn processing industr process locally produced corn with limited mark coverag In addition , there are also several larg companies which produce the maize f corn - based noodle, and corn - based snack such as corn f tortilla chips, and popcorn ? 6 ? ? 7 ? . T obj of this study is to create a model for the development of corn - based products.

T ultimate objectives of this study are : 1) the availabil of development and utilization of appropriate technolog for corn processing products to be adopted by industry; 2) the increase of added value f each actor within the value chain and comm as the economic multiplier eff in Gor province. LITERE REVIEW Corn Comm . C orn is the second f source of carbohydrates aft rice, essential for food security. Corn also plays an important role in the animal f industry and the f industry.

In Anonim (2012) it was e that in the past f years, the need f national maize f feed, food and beverag industry materials increased ± 10% - 15% / year. Based on the order of staple food in the world, corn i the third af wheat a rice (Directorate General of Food Crops, 2012). Corn plants have many uses. Almost all parts of the plant can be utilized, f example, 1) Young leaves: cake wrappers (stick dodol , corn leaf f fabric f 2) Young stem and leaves: anim feed; 3) Old stem and lea g RJ11(83), Nober 2018 335 manure or compost; 4) Dry stem and leaves for f According to Angg et al. (2006) corn waste fr stems rang fr 55.4

- 62.3%, fr leaves 22.6 - 27.4% and fr k between 11.9 - 16.4%; 5) Corn stalk ; pulp (paper mat 6) Young corn fr cak veg bak ; and 7) Old corn k substitut f rice, mar , pastries, animal f f rice noodles, mixtur of ground coff biscuits, corn bread , popcorn, animal f raw mat f beer industry, pharmaceutical industry, dextr adhesives, textile industry. Corn Farmers Society .

The comm of corn fs is a comm that has a basic business and livelihood as a corn farmer. Farmers' lives are synonymous with the lives of people in rur areas so that the corn fing comm is also called a f or peasant . Corn f are human resources that need to be considered because part of ag producers in a reg Comm produced by corn fers are corn (Zea mays) which can g normally in a areas 0 - 1300 above sea leve (lan 2007) T infraphic characteristic is characteristic of the Indonesian reg including in Gor Province, especiall in Boalemo Dist so it can be concluded that corn is a plant that is very suitable

in develop productive comm throug various comm empoweents, especially corn farming communities.

Corn Chips . Corn is one of the important types of food with complete nutr content such as rice. According to EIRI (Eng India Research Institute), the composition of nutrients contained in each corn seed is carbohydrates 8 - 10%, Proteins 9 - 7%, star 50 - 60%, Fat 10 - 15%, water in small amounts, sug 10% and ash ± 3%. T chemical composition mak corn as the second f source aft rice.

In Indonesia, corn is not only consumed in the form of whole corn seeds which are processed by boiling burning or added to veg but as technolog advances, processed corn products are also increasing diverse. One of them is corn chips. Corn chips are one of the corn processing industr which are ver poial to be developed in rur areas because the manufacturing process is very simple , hig yield and products in the f of raw chips ha a long shelf lif because of the low moisture content and f content.

T corn chips is one of the processed products that has been widel k by the comm especiall in Ja thi is e b the m ag - industries there that mak corn chips as one of the starting products, among others, as mentioned by Hadi (2010) in his study stat that for the case study in the Pandan Wi sub - distr Blimbing Distr Mag Municipa the ae ag - industry f corn chips earned a prof of Rp 1,990,000 f one production process.

T data fr the Development Studies Association (2008) obtained f stat data in 2006 that 12.2 million people living in Ethiopian urban areas with an averag of 5 fam mem represented around 2.5 million fam only 2.5 percent of these fam can meet the need for chips with the potential demand for 62,500 f W a conservative assumption that of 1 kram of corn chips consumed per family per week at a lower price, the annual demand will increase to 3000 tons.

Analysis of this demand increased when the public and requests fr hotels, restaurants and inter caf were added to the calculation. METHOD S OF CH T method used in this study is qive descriptive met which encompasses desk study, secondary data analysis, work and meeting with related stak develop the desig of the study f each value c actor, f visit and in - depth inter focus g discussion, presentation and fs discussion to f the master plan and the model f the development of corn commodity.

Activities: 1) identif of potentially app corn processing technolog f the industry, 2) eng of

the appropriate technolog and economic analysis and technical analysis f the utilizatio of appropriate technolog eng 3) business f analysis, added value analysis a proj of multiplier eff 4) stak and institut mapping, SW analysis, stry f for the streng of value chain stry RJ11(83), Nober 2018 336 for various corn processing products, 5) fulation of inter activities to increase production, 6) socializa and evaluation toward the implementat of value chain result/formulation of stry f inter activities, increasing the production of various corn - processing products, replication of various corn processing - based industries to other areas in Gorontalo, 7) research roadmap initiated by previous study.

RESUL AND DISCUN Total Production Cost and the Sales Volume of Corn chips Product for 2015 - 2017 . T data on the production cost of corn chips f monthly and annuall T production cost f is larg inf by a number of produced products . T averag fion in each year consecutively is 15% in 2015, 7% in 2016, and 3% in 2017.

T production cost steadily increased annuall alo with the increase in sales vo T averag increase of production cost on the period of 2015 - 2017 is 79%; whereas the averag increase of sales volume of corn chips annually f a similar period is 85%. T averag rang of monthly production cost is f Rp. 900.000 to Rp. 1.500.000 fr 2015 to 2017 . T averag sales also increase fr Rp. 1.500.000 to Rp. 2.700.000 during a similar period.

The comparison of production cost ag the sales volume f each month rang fr 67.75% to 77.9%. T sales volume va is hig than the production cost . T , the income for this corn chips production stays positive over the years. T 1 – T prion c and t sles vole of c c prod f 20 - 20 Mon Yea 20 20 20 Prodn ct Sal Prodn ct Sal Prodn ct Sal Juary 2.9.97 4.4.80 8.4.84 1400 1250 2300 Febry 3.4.67 5.5.00 8.8.37 1500 1169 2000 Marc 2.8.18 4.3.00 8.4.81 1400 1457 2800 Apri 4.1.96 6.6.20 1187 2000 1033 1900 Ma 2.4.93 3.8.60 8.9.57 1800 1512 3000 Je 5.1.29 9.0.60 1050 2000 8.2.32 1200 Jy 5.8.96 1000 4.2.19 8.0.80 1001 1600 Augt 3.8.40 6.5.60 8.2.84 1300 1474 2600 Sepbe 5.0.94 8.1.00 9.5.06 1600 1301 2400 Octor 3.6.89 5.8.80 8.7.91 1500 1201 1900 Novemb 3.6.15 5.8.60 8.2.50 1300 1387 2500 Dec 6.0.76 1100 8.8.62 1200 1132 1800 Tota 4857 8200 10373 18700 15538 26200 Soue: procesed seconda da 20 .

Figure 1 – Com gra of age proion c and sles vole f the pd of 2015 - 2 (Sourc proced sar data sc 201) RJ11(83), Nober 2018 337 The income value for corn chips production for the period of 2015 - 2017 . As seen in T 2, it shows that the monthly income f corn chips production stays positi o the years. T monthly inco is inf by production cost and total

sales of the product. T lowest income per month on averag is Rp. 1.500.000; and the highest income per month is Rp. 11.000.000. T hig averag increase of income per month f the period of 2015 - 2017 is 27.7%; whereas the lowest aag income per month f this product f a similar period is 12.4%.

T 2 – T ince valu f c c proon f the peri of 2015 - 2 Mon Ince/yea (in Rupi 20 20 20 Juary 1.4.82 6.3.55 1050 Febry 2.0.32 6.6.42 9.1.53 Marc 1.5.81 6.1.58 1343 Apri 2.5.23 9.1.01 8.2.86 Ma 1.4.66 9.6.22 1588 Je 3.9.30 9.5.55 4.6.17 Jy 4.7.23 3.8.61 6.8.69 Augt 2.7.19 5.4.16 1226 Sepbe 3.1.05 6.8.24 1099 Octor 2.1.91 6.4.78 7.3.79 Novemb 2.1.44 5.3.29 1113 Dec 5.1.63 3.3.87 6.9.36 Tota 3300 7800 11650 Soue: procesed seconda da , 20 .

Figure 2 – T tre of the avera ince in ince in t period of 20 - 2 (Sourc prs sdy d 201 For each month, the averag income is about Rp. 2.700.000 to Rp. 9.700.000 fr 2015 to 2017 . In 2016, the averag income increases by 138% compared to the previous year; meanwhile, in 20 the increase is 48% compared to 2016. T averag income increases by 93% during the period of 2015 - 2107.

T steady positive increase of income indicates that the corn chips product is f by the consumers and can increase the weare of the small - scale industry that work in producing these corn chips. As seen in Fig 3 below, the total production cost, total sales volume, and income fr these corn chips during the period of 2015 - 2017, the total production cost annually increases with linear patt toward the sales and income.

T bring the positive inf for the improvement of weare level thrh improvement of perfance of the small - scale industries which produce these corn chips. T level of sales of these small - scale industries which produce these corn chips is very prof and promising as the economic locomotive f the products in Gor T value of sales is above all the cost components, wh in tur yields positive ret RJ11(83), Nober 2018 338 Figure 3 – Grph of tota value deent f the period of 20 - 20 (Sourc prs sdy d , 201) Or Analysis .

T org analysis is one of the analyses used to determine whether a pro is suitable or not, especiall f products are prefed or not lik T results of this assessment will be used as a basis f the chips industry to be developed or not because the org aspect has been accepted by consumers . T results of the org analysis of corn chips were carr out with 5 test scales, namely: 5 = very lik 4 = lik 3 = Rather lik 2 = less lik it, 1 = Don't lik the picture below Note : 1 = Bal Tas 2 SpiSweetBalaFloredChi, = CheeseFlavor,4 Sal e Fl 5 = Empty Flavo Corn Flavo 6 = Roas Chicken Flavo Chips, 7 = Roas Cow Flor , 8 = Tas Fl

Chips Figure – Spidagramolept cps with 8 faria Org testing showed that corn chips f f paramet (purple) with Balad f corn chips and sweet spicy balado occupied the outermost point on scale 4 on the spider diag above. Lik f the overall o parameters, it shows values in the scale rang above 3 f the two variants.

T va can be inter that the averag consumer "lik the aroma, taste, textur color and taste of corn chips with this f 0 0,5 1 1,5 2 2,5 3 3,5 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Arom W Tektur ras overal RJ11(83), Nober 2018 339 variant. Unlik the chips with s cheese f salted cheese andbalado f the results of the averag rating f the overall paramet are in the range of 2 and above.

T value can be inter that consumers g a "rather lik rat as well as the color, taste, aroma, and texture of corn chips f the thr f W observed, the panelist's assessment of all corn chips is in the scale of 3 (rat lik on all test parameters except f the salted cheese f sweet cheese f and barbeq f with overall paramet Nevert the results of testing of corn chips with diff f variants org did not show a signif diff for all test params.

Analysis of Production Cost Corr w the Sales of Corn Chips Product . T corr analysis is carr out to investig whether there is a corr between the production test and the level of sales of these corn chips product. T test is administered using the Pearson product moment corr test, where diff annual f data are used .

T test is to ensure the sigicant corr between production cost and sales of the corn chips product. The result of this test is presented in T 3 below. T 3 – Age value an De Standard Vari Tota Avera Std. deon Prodn ct 36 84112 38708 Sal 36 7,1 0,3 Soue: procesed seconda da , 20 . T averag value of production cost f corn chips product is compared ag the standard deviation value.

As seen in T 3 above, the averag value 8425112,97; whereas the standard deviation value is 3856708,430. T averag value is hig than the standard deviation value . Hence , i can be said that the data is appropriate to be analyzed. Similarl the averag value of sales variable is 7,1399 wit the standard deviation value of 0,32043. T averag value is larg than the deviation standard value, thus, worthy of analysis.

T 4 – Sm of the Corrional test reslt r - cnt (t table = ± 1,97 Sig (p - v no Prodn ct* sales 0,7 0,0 Sigfic Soue: procesed seconda da 20 . T result of the correlation test of the production cost and the sales yield the r - count of 0,775 with the sigicance level of

0,000. The r - count 0,775 describes that there is a str and positive corr between the production cost and sales of corn chips product.

T increase in corn chips production is also followed by the positive increase in sales . T statistically prove that there is a signif correlation between production cost and sales, where the p - value 0,000 is smaller than alpha 0,05. Te, it also indicates that the production cost of corn chips also inf the increase of sales of the product and impacts on the increase in income.

T result indicates that production cost and the sales of the corn chips are promising for the community to utilize this corn comm and tur it into corn chips. T corn commodity as the leading commodity in Gor can be utilized into corn chips, wh ha been done b these small - scale industries to increase their economic weare. Norm data test of the production cost and sales variables of corn chips .

Norm test is to test whether data or the investig variables or the developed model has norm or abnormal distribution. In linear correlation, the data distr is expected to have to have a normal distr T normality test is conducted using the Kolmogorov - Smirnov test, where the test is carr out and proven with the asympt significance. Asympt significance value which larg than 0.05, shows that the variables or observed data have a normal distr and vice versa. T Kolmogorov - Smirnov test result is presented in T 5 below.

RJ11(83), Nober 2018 340 T 5 – T res of data normy test Vari Asy Sig Alp (a) Note Prodn ct 0.2 0.0 Norm Sal 0.2 Norm Soue: Processed da 2018 . T 5 above shows that the asympt significance value of production cost and mark is mor than alpha 0.05 (> 5%). Te, it can be said that the variables used in the corr model meet the norm assumption and appropriate to be used .

Linearity Test of Production Test Variable and Sales price of Corn C Product . T linearity test is conducted to see whether there is a linear corr patt between the variable or insignif T test is carr out using the Test for Linearity with the signif level of 0.05. T variables can be said to have a linear corr when the signif level is less than 0.05.

T linearity test of the variable is shown in T 6 belo T 6 – Liney test of the varia Liarit Alp (a) no Prodn ct * s price 0.0 < 0.05 Li Soue: procesed data, 201 . From T 6 above on the linearity test result above, it is k that the signif value on the linearity is 0.000. T sigicance value of the test for linearity is smaller than the alpha value (0. < 0.05).

Tore, it can be concluded that there is a linearity corr between the production cost and sales price. T 7 – T of Norm Kologo - Smirnov a Sharo - W Stat Df Sig Stat df Sig Prodn ct .11 36 .20 * .94 36 .06 Lo Sal price .11 36 .20 * .90 36 .00 *. Thi is a lower bou of the true signifance. a. Lilliefors Significae Correcon .

T 8 – ANO T Sum of Squ Df Prodn ct * Lo s price Betwee Group (Com) 32 20 Liarit 29 1 Deviati from Linea 2.9 20 W Groups .13 35 Tota 32 23 T 9 – ANO T Mea Squ F Betwee Group (Com) .16 42 Liarit 29 78.62 Deviati from Linea .01 3.8 W Groups .00 Tota T 10 – ANOV T Sig Betwee Group (Com) .00 Liarit .00 Deviati from Linea .00 W Groups Tota RJ11(83), Nober 2018 341 CONCLUSION T conclusion of this study is 1) benef of chips very depend on the type of packing; 2) the advantag of chips are increasing increasing 3) based on the results of the org test seen fr the aroma, taste, textur and the most pref color is Balado.

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