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FARMER EMPOWERMENT THROUGH PROCESSING OF MAIZE AND ITS WASTE INTO PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC COMMODITY IN BOALEMO REGENCY OF GORONTALO

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Abstract: *The object for this research is produced: 1) Developed the maize farm capacity in maize and waste maize processing to become economy production; 2) Analyzed the target gained such as in empowering the maize farmer via on processing of maize and waste maize commodities. Where as the method of this research is: 1) For training maize and waste of maize used the active participation about 50% theory and 50% practice, to where it's described by speech method and discussion also due to the practice for maize and the waste of maize; 2) Analyzed the profitability of maize and waste processing production by using the organoleptic method also consuming responded and also effective and efficient of briquette from waste of maize; 3) Target analysis is dividing in to two as well as: a) Absorbed analysis for operating and using the machine used qualitative method; b) Maize farming financial analysis used quantitative method. Based on result analysis above those commodities is very potential and prospect to increase the people of Boalemo Regency.*

Keywords: *farmer empowering, economy productive, maize and the waste processing*

I. Introduction

Gorontalo province known as maize province that is optimistic has a program of maize product attainment of one million tons per year to support national food security. In 2011 the addition of maize land approximately 3.500 hectares affected to increase the production of maize approximately 245.000 tons, so that at that moment maize production reached 600.000 tons. In addition, as an effort to boost the production of maize, the Provincial Government of Gorontalo also take a variety of ways, including an increase in extension worker capacity, the use of high quality of seed and the availability of fertilizer. According to Isa (2012) that maize production of Gorontalo from year to year increases. Every maize crop is estimated that maize (yield) produced approximately 65%, while 35% in the form of waste such as stems, leaves, barks, and corncobs.

In addition maize to meeting the needs of people's daily life of Gorontalo, maize also can be processed to various kind of products such as corn sticks, corn oil, corn starch known maizena, poultry feed, fish feed, and many more. In addition to maize seed processed for a variety of products, waste of maize can also be tapped as a variety of products such as maize waste into ruminant feed, maize waste into organic fertilizer, corncob into charcoal- briquette, as well as cornhusk can be processed to be used as a flower, dodol pad, the basic material clothes, tablecloths and many other unique products.

Based on the survey result that in addition to corn seed (yield) in Gorontalo is generally only used for daily meal, it is also sold to other places either to neighboring country or neighboring province. Corn seed (yield) has generally not processed yet into the other processed products that can increase the economic value of the product. As an illustration mentioned, the comparison of corn seed price 1 kg Rp. 2,800 if it has been processed into fodder, the price reached 5 times from the original price when unprocessed. By processing corn seed into a basic ingredient of fodder will increase the economic value of the product.

The urgency of this research is that through this research the problems faced by maize farmer can be identified and sought for its alternative solution, furthermore which can be done to empower the maize farmer through processing of maize and maize waste into productive economic commodity in an effort to increase the income of maize farmer in the Boalemo regency of Gorontalo province. The targeted outputs are: in the first year (2014): 1) potential profiles of natural resources and human resource of maize agriculture and 2) The analysis result of the resource potential of maize agriculture based on the best of comparative and competitive. In the second year (2015): 1) The formulation of strategies for maize farmer empowerment, and 2) Activity proposal of intervention to increase the income of maize farmer. In the third year (2016): Model of maize farmer empowerment based on theoretical and empirical studies in improving the income of maize farmer in Boalemo regency of