

background

- Community used **chemical fertilizer** in their farm
- **chemical fertilizer** industry has powerful relation to local government
- Local government “push” farmer to use chemical fertilizer → PROBLEM?

- **chemical fertilizer** could damage farm (broken land) but in long time → difficult to plant on farm
- How to prevent it?

Community in Gowa

- Most of them are farmer Apr. 80%
- They eat natural food
→ Produce organic waste → **asset to community empowerment**

TAKAKURA FERTILIZER

Research Question

- Why community used Chemical fertilizer?

Research Method

Participatory Research → Deeper understanding

Research Design

Social mapping

1. where are they throw away their garbage
2. Potencial Location of broken land
3. Cost of chemical fertilizer

Collecting data

- Review social mapping with community
- Triangulation data
- Summary
- Ask question from summary

Analyze data

1. Decrease budget → cost of chemical fertilizer
2. Takakura fertilizer → more fertile land.

Former research

Disseminate

Result → Local meeting with community

Former research

Rahmah dkk. (2014), tentang Pengaruh Pupuk Organik Cair Berbahan Dasar Limbah Sawi Putih (*Brassica chinensis* L.)

Parman (2007), tentang Pengaruh Pemberian Pupuk Organik Cair Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Produksi Kentang (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

Pardosi dkk (2014), tentang Respons Tanaman Sawi terhadap Pupuk Organik Cair Limbah Sayuran pada Lahan Kering Ultisol.

Putra dan Histifanina (2010), tentang Respon beberapa Varietas Krisan Terhadap Penggunaan Pupuk Organik.

COMPOSTING WITH TAKAKURA BASKET IN GOWA DISTRICT
SOUTH SULAWESI



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2016

I. Background

KECAMATAN <i>District</i>	LAHAN BUKAN SAWAH <i>Area of Not Wetland</i>			
	TEGAL/KEBUN <i>Dryland /Garden</i>	LADANG/HUMA <i>Crop for Cultivation</i>	PERKE- BUNAN <i>Estate</i>	HUTAN RAKYAT <i>Forest of public</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
010. BONTONOMPO	182	-	-	-
011. BONTONOMPO SEL	65	-	-	-
020. BAJENG	163	85	37	-
021. BAJENG BARAT	-	60	-	150
030. PALLANGGA	980	-	-	-
031. BAROMBONG	296	-	-	-
040. SOMBAOPU	364	-	-	-
050. BONTOMARANNU	110	996	670	-
051. PATTALLASSANG	1.862	281	2.292	25
060. PARANGLOE	1.580	815	180	805
061. MANUJU	79	1.156	387	1.000
070. TINGGIMONCONG	1.972	-	640	-
071. TOMBOLO PAO	6.055	-	674	1.750
072. PARIGI	1.291	-	1.339	8.467
080. BUNGAYA	2.353	633	1.000	590
081. BONTOLEMPANGAN	1.321	1.203	-	736
090. TOMPOBULU	3.122	3.298	976	618
091. BIRINGBULU	9.478	2.921	-	5.594
2014	31.273	11.449	8.195	19.735
2013	31.666	11.161	7.218	19.248
2012	31.421	10.178	6.499	19.371
2011	24.499	10.465	7.232	10.500
2010	25.373	10.260	7.258	10.475

The data in figure above shows the widest of dryland/garden are located in pallangga subdistrict in gowa.

One way to reduce the pile of organic waste that does not pollute the soil, water or air is by composting. Composting methods is one way to process organic waste into fertilizer.

Takakura compost bins is one method of composting research expert named Mr. Koji Takakura of Japan.

The composting process takakura basket method is aerobic composting process, where the air is needed as an essential input in the process of outlining the growth of microorganisms that waste into compost. Media are required in the composting process by using a perforated basket, filled with ingredients that can provide comfort for microorganisms. The composting process this method is done by inserting organic waste into the basket every day and then a temperature control by means of stirring and watering.

Based on the above, the community outreach to produce fertiliser Takakura fertilizer will be carried out considering the importance of preserving the environment.

II. The reason of choosing the location

- a. High production of waste derived from household waste
- b. The majority of the people's livelihood is a farmer in Gowa District, sub district Palangga
- c. The location is close to the campus of UIN Alauddin Makassar II, to facilitate control of fertilizer production of Takakura.

III. The recent conditions of location

1. Community are depend on the presence of chemical fertilizers
2. Could eventually damage the preservation of nutrients in the soil
3. The land can no longer be used as farmland
4. Community burn waste

IV. Conditions Expected

1. Home made fertilizer Takakura which is then used to replace chemical fertilizers.
2. The nutriens in the soil keep available
3. The sustainability of farmland
4. Reduce production of dust,chemical effect of burning activity for sustainability of green environment

V. Strategy

The strategy is based Participatory research.

VI. Stakeholder involved

Gowa district government officials and Gowa district agricultural office.

VII. Framework

1. Get the data and problem from community
2. Mix formula of Fungi and Bacteria for production of Activator organism of Takakura fertilizer.

3. Optimise the ability of formula ; pH and Temperature based on scale of laboratorium
4. Engage of community for production of Takakura fertilizer
5. Aplicate in the economic plant
6. Involve Stakeholder for sustainability

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FOTO KEGIATAN

