

Analysis Of Entrepreneurship Activities In Rice Farming

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Abstract – The demand for rice as a basic need of the Indonesian people in meeting food needs encourages farming to have good farming performance and be able to provide optimal results. Achievements performance farming will determined by the farmer and other factors that influence it good internal factors and external . Farmer as manufacturers in the field agriculture often Act as *price takers* . Ability farmer in allocate factor production and other factors with alternatives combination new could produce performance different farming . _ This other factor is entrepreneurship (*entrepreneurship*). Entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector can create and provide value-added products or new innovations, making people more creative, independent and able to develop agricultural businesses into business . Study this aim to analyze the Entrepreneurial Activities of Rice Farmers in the District Bojong Picung Regency Cianjur . Primary data collection time starts June-December 2019. Data used is hard data latitude (*cross section*) of 167 farmers paddy rice. Analysis activity entrepreneurship use *Entrepreneurial Behavioral Index (EBI)* with enter component measurement Entrepreneurship in farming proposed by the *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)* consists of: on 4 (four) indicators , namely : *Entrepreneurial Qualities, Entrepreneurial Competencies, Managerial Competencies, Technical Competencies* . Research results show that activity entrepreneurship in the District Bojongpicung Cianjur included in the medium category with an EBI value of 56.15. Farmer with high EBI category by 22.75 percent , in the medium EBI category at 50.90 percent , and in the low EBI category by 26.95 percent . This EBI Assessment seen from motivation farmers who make farming as profession main , ability farmer in build network with involved in group farm and courage take risk with no follow insurance agriculture , skills managerial specifically in ownership status land and setting plant , and input and production management farming carried out . Implication study this is activity entrepreneurship could Upgrade performance farming . Ability entrepreneurship could push farmer apply more management _ good in management farming and quality individual farmers who have motivation , courage take risk , and build good cooperation network so that farmer could own power competitive .

Keywords – *Entrepreneurial Behavioral index* , farming , Production

Abstrak. Permintaan beras sebagai kebutuhan pokok masyarakat Indonesia dalam memenuhi kebutuhan pangan mendorong usahatani agar memiliki kinerja usahatani yang baik dan mampu memberikan hasil yang optimal. Capaian kinerja usahatani akan ditentukan oleh petani dan faktor-faktor lain yang mempengaruhinya baik faktor internal maupun eksternal. Petani sebagai produsen di bidang pertanian seringkali bertindak sebagai *price taker*. Kemampuan petani dalam mengalokasikan faktor produksi dan faktor lain dengan alternatif-alternatif kombinasi baru dapat menghasilkan kinerja usahatani yang berbeda. Faktor lain ini adalah kewirausahaan (*entrepreneurship*). Kewirausahaan dalam sektor pertanian dapat menciptakan dan menyediakan produk bernilai tambah atau inovasi baru, mewujudkan masyarakat lebih kreatif, mandiri dan mampu mengembangkan usaha pertanian ke arah bisnis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Aktivitas Kewirausahaan Petani Padi di Kecamatan Bojong Picung Kabupaten Cianjur. Waktu pengambilan data primer mulai Juni-Desember 2019. Data yang digunakan adalah data kerat lintang (*cross section*) dari 167 petani padi sawah. Analisis aktivitas kewirausahaan menggunakan *Entrepreneurial Behavioral Index (EBI)* dengan

memasukan komponen pengukuran kewirausahaan pada usahatani yang dikemukakan oleh *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)* terdiri atas 4 (empat) indikator, yaitu: *Entrepreneurial Qualities, Entrepreneurial Competencies, Manajerial Competencies, Technical Competencies*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas kewirausahaan di Kecamatan Bojongpicung Cianjur termasuk kategori sedang dengan nilai EBI sebesar 56,15. Petani dengan kategori EBI tinggi sebesar 22,75 persen, kategori EBI sedang 50,90 persen, dan kategori EBI rendah 26,95 persen. Penilaian EBI ini terlihat dari motivasi petani yang menjadikan Bertani sebagai pekerjaan utama, kemampuan petani dalam membangun jaringan dengan terlibat dalam kelompok tani dan keberanian mengambil risiko dengan tidak mengikuti asuransi pertanian, kemampuan manajerial khususnya dalam status kepemilikan lahan dan pengaturan tanam, serta manajemen input dan produksi usahatani yang dilakukan. Implikasi penelitian ini adalah aktivitas kewirausahaan dapat meningkatkan kinerja usahatani. Kemampuan kewirausahaan dapat mendorong petani menerapkan manajemen yang lebih baik dalam pengelolaan usahatani dan kualitas individu petani yang memiliki motivasi, keberanian mengambil risiko, dan membangun jaringan Kerjasama yang baik sehingga petani dapat memiliki daya kompetitif.

Kata kunci: *Entrepreneurial Behavioral index, usahatani, Produksi*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, with a population that continues to increase to reach 265 million in 2018 (Bappenas, 2018), is a country that has the third highest level of rice consumption in the world after China and India. More than 90% of Indonesian people consume rice every day. The high demand for rice, which tends to increase, requires the government to make efforts to increase rice/rice production. This increase will be closely related to the level of quality of agricultural human resources. Richards and Bulkley, (2007) and Goethner *et al.*, (2012) mention that one of the key attributes of successful agricultural development is entrepreneurship . This is because, entrepreneurs are the creators of wealth through innovation, the center of job and economic growth, and the sharing of wealth that depends on hard work and risk taking (Bygrave and Zacharakis 2010).

Recent research has identified entrepreneurship as a key mechanism in creating wealth accumulation and savings in modern economies (Parker, 2009). Referring to Parker's (2003) review, Britons who are self-employed enjoy above-average wealth in their old age. Davidsson (2003) and Kirzner (1973) argue that entrepreneurship is a competitive behavior that drives the market, not only creating new markets, but creating new innovations into the market. The existence of entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector can create and provide value-added products or new innovations, making people more creative, independent and able to develop agricultural businesses towards business. The ability of farmers to have the capacity as entrepreneurs is to have entrepreneurial skills. The growth of quality entrepreneurship will be accompanied by awareness of increasing skills in accordance with the field of business.

Entrepreneurship is able to increase people's income and economic growth, the determining factors according to Okpara (2007) are creativity and innovation. Active activity looking for opportunities to do new things, or do old things in a different way is one way of assessing a person's creativity and innovation. So that the value of creativity and innovation can encourage the level of entrepreneurship. Based on this, innovation can be seen from three different sides (Vokalo 2000), namely product, process, and company. Innovation activity acts as the basis for forming a positive relationship between the growth variable and the entrepreneurial activity variable. Innovation activities such as individual work choices, relative wages, and social development projects, both productive and unproductive, can be used to estimate the endogenous variables of entrepreneurial activity and economic growth (Dejardin 2000). In addition, several policies such as the distribution and allocation of skills in the form of fiscal policies that appreciate innovation or institutional development that encourage the growth of entrepreneurship can also explain the variables of entrepreneurial activity. At the on-farm and off-farm levels, entrepreneurial activity is explained by innovation. Supporting this statement, previous research by Hussain *et al.*(2011b), found a positive correlation between innovation and entrepreneurship in Pakistan. The relationship between entrepreneurship and innovation and their influence on economic growth, according to Musai *et al.* (2011), entrepreneurship and innovation have a positive impact on economic growth. In this context, increasing entrepreneurship and innovation coefficient can increase GDP. Thus it can be understood that physical capital and labor can have a positive impact on gross domestic product. Regarding the conclusions given, Musai *et al.* (2011) presents observational variables using data on the number of personal computers per 100 inhabitants, a secure internet network per one million people, the budget for research and development in basic research, applied research, and experimental development, internet bandwidth capacity for international connections in megabits. per second (Mbps), Revenue from royalties and licensing fees such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, franchises, films and scripts, wholesale and retail value added,

transportation, professional, and personal services such as education, healthcare, and real estate services, Information and communication technology exports, Number of new companies, defined as listed companies in the current year reporting and costs of starting a business. Different regional specific conditions create different conditions for entrepreneurship and regional development. Related to this, it is known that the innovation of each region varies, so the influence of entrepreneurship in each region will be felt differently, which is determined by regional conditions (Fredin 2013). Entrepreneurial activity is said to be good, if with higher productivity from an economic activity, it can create more ability to share risks. This means that entrepreneurial activity can also be assessed based on the business risks faced. Individuals who tend to choose to become entrepreneurs (Caliendo et al. 2006), are those who are willing and stronger to take risks, because decision makers in an uncertain environment are those who choose to become entrepreneurs. Based on the several sources of information, it is briefly known that innovation and business risk are values that can explain the level of entrepreneurial activity, and reflect the quality of an entrepreneurship. The difference in entrepreneurial conditions in each region is influenced by the impact of specifications on scientific knowledge, technology, entrepreneurship in the form of knowledge assets of companies, other organizations located in the region, as well as human capital and social capital related to the population in an area, which is owned by each region. . Furthermore, this has an impact on the availability of carrying capacity forming the innovation components of each region and company. In the end the level of innovation it produces will also be different. Entrepreneurial Activities of Broiler Farms in Indonesia Research on entrepreneurial activities on broiler farms has been carried out by (Musai et al. 2011). The conclusion of the study explains that the core of entrepreneurial activity on broiler farms is developing a business and starting a new, productive business. In addition, entrepreneurial activity in broiler farms is also explained by competitive capacity.

Empirical studies on the forming factors of entrepreneurial activity have been carried out. Related to entrepreneurial activities in Indonesia, Burhanuddin et al. (2013) and Burhanuddin (2014) have conducted. The two studies basically have different focuses. Burhanuddin et al. (2013) focused on factors influencing entrepreneurial activity, while further research by Burhanuddin (2014), apart from identifying factors influencing entrepreneurial activity, also focused on the effect of entrepreneurial activity on business growth. The difference in the substance of the two studies is that the factors forming entrepreneurial activity in broiler farms (Burhanuddin et al. 2013) are directed at their contribution to creating new entrepreneurs in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, entrepreneurial activity (Burhanuddin 2014), sees its influence which is directed at the growth of the broiler business in Indonesia. Based on these two studies, with different substances, it can be seen that entrepreneurial activity in broiler farming businesses has positively contributed to creating new entrepreneurs in Indonesia, with innovation as the main factor forming entrepreneurial activity¹³ (Burhanuddin et al. 2013), also providing a real influence on the growth of the broiler business (Burhanuddin 2014). In this case, apart from looking at the influence of entrepreneurial activity on the growth of the broiler business, Burhanuddin (2014) also provides an overview of individual internal factors, company internal factors and external factors, along with valid indicators reflecting these factors, on entrepreneurial activity in livestock business. broiler chicken. The results tend to be the same regarding the forming factors of entrepreneurial activity from Burhanuddin et al. (2013), providing research conclusions that innovation, competitiveness and government policies are factors that shape the entrepreneurial activity of broiler farms. The description of the results of research regarding the factors that influence entrepreneurial activities of independent smallholder broiler farms in more detail is concluded from Burhanuddin's research (2014), that not only innovation significantly affects entrepreneurial activities of independent smallholder broiler farms, the courage to take risks also has a significant effect and both are determined. as individual internal factors. Production power and labor as internal factors of the company significantly affect the entrepreneurial activity of independent smallholder broiler farms, as well as government policies that act as external factors.

The valid indicators reflect the internal factors of entrepreneurial activity of chicken farmers according to Burhanuddin (2014), including the intensity of breeder innovation, the intensity of farmer research, the courage to take risks in production and investment, livestock production efficiency, control of livestock costs, production knowledge and labor attitudes. . Meanwhile, government policies on job creation and livestock technical assistance are indicators of external factors of entrepreneurial activity. In addition, government policies related to land access are also indicators that significantly affect the entrepreneurial activity of broiler farms (Burhanuddin et al. 2013). Entrepreneurial activity is influenced by external factors, individual internal factors, and company internal factors. Government policies, innovation and production power, are external, individual internal, and company internal factors that influence the entrepreneurial activities of independent smallholder broiler farmers (Burhanuddin 2014).

Furthermore, it is explained that the entrepreneurial activity significantly affects economic growth, seen at the level of income and business scale. Among individual breeders, companies, and partner breeders, according to Burhanuddin (2014), the entrepreneurial activity of partner breeders is higher among others. Based on this statement, the focus of this research is on the entrepreneurial activity of partnership broiler breeders.

Empirical studies (Wankhade *et al.*, 2013). about the entrepreneurial behavior of vegetable farmers is operationally defined as the cumulative result of ten components / attributes, namely; risk taking, hope of success, persuasion, management, confidence, knowledge, persistence, use of feedback, innovation, and achievement motivation . While Subrahmanyeswari *et al.* (2007) stated that the level of a person's entrepreneurial behavior can be measured by 15 components, namely: *innovativeness, risk orientation, decision making ability, achievement motivation, information seeking behavior, knowledge of the enterprise, utilization of assistance, cosmopolitanism, market orientation, results oriented, managerial assistance, ability to coordinate activities, leadership ability, self confidence, and scientific orientation* . Asmit *et al* 2015 explain that the Characteristics of Entrepreneurship consist from Sense of Personal Control , Innovative , Risk Taker , Growth Oriented , Cooperative and Self Confidence . The purpose of this study was to analyze the Entrepreneurial Activities of Rice Farmers, Bojongpicung District, Cianjur

II. METHODS

This research was conducted in Bojongpicung District, Cianjur Regency which consists of 11 villages. The location of this research was chosen deliberately with the consideration that the area is an area in the middle of the Cihea Irrigation Area which is managed by the Central Government which relatively obtains optimal irrigation so that it can achieve increased farming performance. When the research was conducted on June-December 2019. The data collected is Primary Data and Secondary Data. Primary data were obtained directly from data sources, namely farmers in Bojongpicung District, Cianjur Regency using a questionnaire. Meanwhile, the proposed questionnaire is based on predetermined variables and has been tested for validity and reliability. Secondary data was obtained through documentation studies by studying data from BPS, Cianjur Regency Government, Ministry of Agriculture, other relevant agencies and their websites.

The population of this study were all farmers in Eleven Villages in Bojongpicung District, Cianjur Regency. The sample was determined by random and purposive sampling as many as 220 agricultural households. The limitations and incompleteness of the data are the cause of this study using only 167 farm data. According to the central limit theorem for a sufficiently large sample size ($n \geq 30$), the sample mean will be distributed around the population mean which is close to a normal distribution (Cooper and Emory, 1996). Therefore, taking a sample of 167 farms has met the criteria of the central limit theorem which can be used to estimate the variation of the population.

Entrepreneurship activities are analyzed more comprehensively starting from the individual characteristics of farming actors, farming characteristics to external factors such as government policies. Descriptive statistical analysis for entrepreneurial activity was measured using the *Entrepreneurial Behavior Index* (EBI) (Balasaravanan and Vijayadurai, 2012) with the following formula:

$$EBI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n SEV_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n MSEV_i} \times 100(3)$$

d where:

SEV = score of observations from the variable

MSEV = maximum score of variable I

i = 1 – n number of question items in the variable.

EBI Category (Activity Level Entrepreneurship) is determined based on the scores obtained, namely:

$$\text{Class Range} = \frac{\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Minimum Score}}{3} = \frac{81,25 - 37,50}{3} = \frac{43,75}{3} = 14,58$$

Low category if the EBI score is between 37.50-52.08

Medium category if the EBI score is between 52.09-66.67

High category if the EBI score is between 66.68-81.25

This study uses indicators of entrepreneurship in farming proposed by FAO (2012) with the following indicators:

Table 1. Component Evaluation Activity Entrepreneurship in farming Paddy

Dimension	Indicator	Components assessed in research
<i>Entrepreneurial Qualities</i>	<i>Motivation</i>	Motivation of farmers who make farming their main job
<i>Entrepreneurial Competencies</i>	<i>Risk Taking</i>	Participation of farmers in agricultural insurance
	<i>Networking</i>	Participation of farmers in farmer groups
<i>Managerial Competencies</i>	<i>Planning</i>	Cropping settings
	<i>Organizing</i>	Farming Land Status
	<i>Actuating</i>	
	<i>controlling</i>	
<i>Technical Competencies</i>	<i>Managing Input</i>	Use of VUB
		Use of Chemical Fertilizer
	<i>Managing Production</i>	Nursery
		Effective irrigation
		Maintenance
		Pest Population Observation
	Pest Control	

III. RESULTS

Overview of Subdistrict Bojongpicung Cianjur

Cianjur Regency is one of the rice producing centers in West Java Province. Regency Cianjur have area area 350 , 148 ha, utilization in agriculture is 58 , 101 ha (16.59%) in the form of wet land agricultural land, 97 , 227 ha (27.76%) in the form of dry agricultural land and dry land. The livelihoods of the residents of Cianjur Regency in the agricultural sector are around 62.99%. The agricultural sector is the largest contributor to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which is around 42.80% (Cianjur Regency 2012). Lowland rice production in West Java in 2010 was 7 , 364 , 222 tons and Cianjur Regency able to supply 915 , 266 tons or about 12.43% to West Java Province (BPS 2011). The Citarum Watershed (DAS) is the main watershed that passes through Cianjur Regency and plays an important role in meeting water needs for agriculture. The Citarum Watershed has several sub-watersheds which are then divided into irrigation watersheds. Cihea Irrigation Area is one of the important irrigation watersheds in Cianjur Regency.

Geographically, the Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency is located at coordinates 1070 10' – 1070 20' East Longitude and 50 50' – 60 40' South Latitude. Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency has an area of 15,600 ha with an agricultural land area of 5,848 ha. Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency has an average annual rainfall of between 1 , 000 to 4 , 000 mm, and the number of rainy days on average is 150 days per year. This situation makes most of the land very fertile. There are quite a lot of large and small rivers so that they can be used as a source of irrigation for agriculture (BPS 2016).

The Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency is divided into 3 sub-districts, namely Ciranjang District, Haurwangi District, and Bojongpicung District. Ciranjang sub-district consists of 9 villages, with an average height of 317 m. The highest village above sea level is Sindangsari Village with a height of 500 m, while the lowest village is in Kertajaya Village and Mekargalih Village with an altitude of 260 m. There are 8 villages in Bojongpicung sub-district with an average height of 515 m. The highest village above sea level is Kemang Village with an altitude of 2,500 m, while the lowest village is in Hegarmanah Village, which is 174 m high. Haurwangi sub-district consists of 8 villages, with an average height of 301 m. The highest village above sea level is Sukatani Village with a height of 400 m, while the lowest is in Kertasari Village, which is 250 m high (BPS 2016).

Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency is one of the oldest irrigation areas in Indonesia which was built by the Dutch government in 1879 to 1904 and began functioning in 1914. Geographically and administratively, the Cihea Irrigation Area is located in Cianjur Regency, West Java with an area of rice fields irrigated reaches 5,484 ha. The Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency, gets its water supply from 2 rivers, namely the Cisokan river and the Ciranjang river with 2 weirs and 2 main channels. There are two main canals, namely the Cisokan main channel of 17.1 km and the main Ciranjang canal is 5.1 km long, and has several secondary channels along 29.4 km consisting of the Cipetir Barat and Cipetir Timur secondary channels. The condition of the irrigation network in the Cihea Irrigation Area, Cianjur Regency generally functions well and can be operated to regulate the distribution of water into 3 groups. Availability of irrigation water in the rainy season (December - May) above $5\text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$, while the decrease in discharge starts in the dry season (June - October) around $1\text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ to $2\text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (Hakim et al. 2006).

Characteristics of Respondents' Farmers and Farmers

The majority of rice farming in Bojongpicung is managed and owned by male farmers, which is 94.6 percent. This shows that the manager of the farm is a farmer with the status of the head of the family in an agricultural household. In other words, can it is also said that source income household agriculture in Bojongpicung Cianjur rely on farming rice done by the heads his family. Farmers who are male as the head of the family are responsible for meeting the needs of their family life compared to farmers who are female. Thus, male farmers devote more time and energy in carrying out rice farming. more women many play a role as power supporter in owned farm _ his family. girls _ in household agriculture, more given role moment season plant done until with approaching season harvest. people woman on duty for nurse farming, for example doing supervision related irrigation, control pests and care plants. Whereas people man in House ladder agriculture that, more many use up time with working in the non- agricultural sector, for example Becomes laborer building in Kkwasan the city that will return to House moment approaching season harvest.

Average manager farming in Bojongpicung is farmer 55.8 years old. Structure age this show in the area research, management farming is farmers belonging to age still productive _ potential capable manage farming optimally. More from 8.9 percent farmer aged under or equal to 40 years, which indicates that farming paddy still give power pull for public aged young, beside there is farmers who confess get into business because carry on business his parents.

The level of experience of farmers in managing farming is indicated by how long they have been in the world of agriculture or have been in the profession as a farmer. The majority of rice farmers in Bojongpicung Cianjur have managed their farms for 11 to 30 years. This shows that the respondents of this research are farmers who have experience in managing farming. This experience will have the potential to make a big contribution in realizing high performance. Experience can be an informal education for farmers in improving their ability and knowledge in managing farming.

Education is an important indicator that can change attitude, behavior DNA pattern attitude in management farming. Education will tend make it easy somebody in absorb information and innovation technology new can _ influential to enhancement performance farming. Education can distinguished into informal education and formal education. Elementary Schools / People's Schools are formal education taken majority manager farming rice in Bojongpicung. A total of 58.1 percent farmer confess only graduated from SD/SR. some more is junior high school graduate (17.9 percent) and high school (17.9 percent). Only 5.9 percent who admit succeed go through higher education level. One farmer from 167 farmers _ respondent confess has complete studies masters and stay operate profession as farmer until moment this. This Education Level hold role important in quality management farming.

Counseling is an important part for farmers in increasing their knowledge and ability to manage farming. An increase in the knowledge and ability of farmers will encourage increased farm performance so that it is more profitable. A total of 64.7 percent of farmers stated that they did not participate in the extension. The reason for not participating in this extension activity is

because counseling is rarely carried out, even though there are extension activities that often coincide with other activities, namely doing other work outside of farming management or farming.

The level of education owned by farmers managing rice farming in Bojongpicung is mostly at a low level. Farming management training is an important alternative in improving the abilities and skills of farmers. The enthusiasm of the farmers was very high to participate in this training activity. A total of 90.8 percent of farmers stated that they participated in training activities, the remaining 9.3 percent of farmers did not participate in training activities. Another attraction for farmers to take part in this training is the opportunity to get assistance with agricultural facilities or equipment as well as seeds or fertilizers that can be obtained free of charge.

Entrepreneurial Activities of Farmers and Rice Farming

Descriptive statistical analysis for entrepreneurial activity was measured using the *Entrepreneurial Behavior Index* (EBI). The basis for determining EBI is data on entrepreneurial activities carried out by farmers in their farming activities.

1. Quality Entrepreneurship (*Entrepreneurial Qualities*)

The high motivation of farmers and making farming their main job is a measure of *entrepreneurial qualities*. Respondent as big as 92 . 81 percent stated farming as their main occupation. Only 7 . 19 percent of respondent farmers stated that farming is not their main job. Making farming as the main job, will make farming get more attention or even full attention from farm managers. This will give a real contribution in increasing productivity or farm performance.

Table 2. Farming Motivation as Main Job

The main job	Number of Farmers (Persons)	Percentage (%)
Farming	155	92 . 81
Not Farming	12	7 . 19
Amount	167	100

Source: Primary Data Processed.

2 Competencies Entrepreneurship (*Entrepreneurial Competencies*)

The ability of farmers to dare to take risks and build cooperative networks into *entrepreneurial competencies* that can be a measure of entrepreneurial activity. The ability to build a network can be reflected in the involvement of farmers in the Membership of Farming Managers in Farmers' Groups.

Table 3. Ability Farmer in build Network

Membership	Number of Farmers (Persons)	Percentage (%)
Yes	165	1.20
No	2	98,80
Amount	167	100

Source: Primary Data Processed.

Majority farmer (98. 80 percent) states involved in membership group farmer (poktan). Benefits obtained _ from membership group farmer is get access credit , obtain agricultural inputs by collective , facility save borrow , get help subsidy premium insurance agriculture , as well as Settings use irrigation irrigation . things _ the Becomes reason for farmers _ manager farming for down as well as Becomes member group farmer . Hope to get benefit Becomes pusher for farmer for follow membership group farmer .

The courage of farmers to take business risks is reflected in their participation In Insurance Program Agriculture . If the farmer takes insurance, it means that the farmer has the ability to take low risk, and vice versa farmers who don't follow insurance own bravery in take risk .

Table 4. Bravery Farmer in Take Risk

Follow Insurance	Number of Farmers (Persons)	Percentage (%)
No	131	78 . 44
Yes	36	21 . 56
Amount	167	100

Source: Primary Data Processed.

Agricultural insurance aims to prevent losses on the farmer's side if things happen that are not desirable during the farming process. Agriculture is considered to be a type of business that is full of risks. Areas with a tropical climate can cause crop failure in the agricultural sector. Floods in the rainy season, drought in the dry season, apart from being caused by the change of seasons, the potential for crop failure can also be caused by pests, plant nuisance orgasms, and diseases. When farming fails, it's not only the farmers who lose money, the community can also be affected. The number of agricultural lands with crop failures triggers price increases to the scarcity of goods.

The government to reduce the risk of crop failure issues Agricultural Insurance for farmers to protect their businesses. Participation in the Agricultural Insurance program provides an alternative funding scheme that will protect participants from being able to return to financing agricultural businesses in the following season in the event of crop failure. 78 . 44 percent of farmers managing rice farming in Bojongpicung stated that they did not follow agricultural insurance. There are various reasons behind not participating in the agricultural insurance program managed by Jasindo. Some of the reasons referred to are the high insurance premiums that must be paid by farmers, the difficulty of the claim process when there is a farming loss and the minimum requirements for damage to the farm that can be submitted for insurance claims. Some farmers stated that they had participated in an agricultural insurance program, because of the obligation to participate in agricultural insurance as a condition for receiving assistance and subsidies for agricultural insurance premiums.

3. Competence Managerial (*Managerial Competencies*)

Managerial competencies are reflected in land status indicators and cropping pattern arrangements made by farmers in farming. The planting system consists of 2 systems, namely the conventional system and the jajar legowo system. Use with conventional systems does not apply entrepreneurial principles, especially with regard to input management. The jajar legowo system applies input management, especially in terms of spacing and seed requirements.

Table 5. Land and System Status planting farming Paddy

Land Status and Cultivation System	Number of Farmers (Persons)	Percentage (%)
Land status		
Owned _	155	92.81
Rent	2	7.19
Amount	167	100.00
System planting		
Conventional	131	78 . 44
Jajar Legowo	36	21 . 56
Amount	167	100

Source: Primary Data Processed.

4. Technical Competencies (*Technical Competencies*)

The technical ability of farming in managing farming can be assessed from the application of farming cultivation technology. This technology includes the use of superior seeds, fertilizers, nurseries, irrigation, observation of pest populations and pest control.

Table 6. Management Technical Ability farming

Technical Ability	Do not do	To do
VUB	132 79.04%	35 20.96%
Chemical fertilizer	0 0%	167 100%
Nursery	0 0%	167 100%
Irrigation	65 38.92%	102 61.08%
Pest Population Observation	138 82.63%	29 17.37%
HPT Control	53 31.74%	114 68.26%

Source: Primary Data Processed.

Based on Table 8, farmers more interested use seeds that are not VUB. This thing based on consideration production and low risk production if use the usual variety used . Some farmers also take advantage of seed from results harvest before . Fertilizer chemical still used by all farmers and farmers also do system plant move . Farmer by 61.08 percent has To do Settings irrigation for ensure availability water supply for cultivated rice fields and farmers have also To do control pests and diseases .

Average achievement index entrepreneurship (EBI) in study this is 56.15. Based on this achievement, the entrepreneurial activities carried out by farmers in rice farming are in the moderate category. The distribution of EBI achievements is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Activity Level Entrepreneurship Farmers and Characteristics farming Paddy

Characteristics	Activity Level Entrepreneurship		
	Low	Currently	Tall
Type Sex			
Man	40	80	38
Woman	5	4	0
Age (Years)			
< 27	0	0	0
27 – 64	34	63	27
≥ 65	11	21	11

Experience (Years)			
< 10	4	8	2
10 – 20	19	25	8
≥20	22	51	28
Education			
SD / SR	25	49	23
junior high school	7	15	8
high school	11	12	7
DIPLOMA/BAG/MASTER	2	8	0
Opt-in In Counseling			
Follow	10	45	5
No Follow	35	39	33
Opt-in In Training			
Follow	2	12	2
No Follow	43	72	36
Amount	45	84	38
Percentage	26.95%	50.30%	22.75

Source : Primary Data Processed

Farming managed by Farmers _ manifold sex Man majority get index achievement entrepreneurship at the Medium level as much as 50.63 percent . Achievements this still show Thing good , compare with Farming managed by the majority of female farmers is at index level low and moderate entrepreneurship . _ of nine managed farm _ farmer manifold female gender , no none of them reached the activity level high entrepreneurship . _ one _ characteristic or characteristics entrepreneurship is height business or effort expended _ in development effort . This thing in line with activity level data results entrepreneurship achieved by farming _ rice in Bojongpicung Cianjur this , where able farming _ reach activity level high entrepreneurship _ is Farming managed by farmers _ manifold sex Man as much as 24 percent of 158 farms . Based on results study this could recommended that farming rice that wants developed for reach activity level high entrepreneurship _ should could handed over or at least involve management on farmers manifold sex The man in the role wide , no just as labor in farming _ paddy that .

Age own roles that are not a little in development farming rice in Bojongpicung Cianjur . Majority farming rice in Bojongpicung Cianjur managed by farmers in range 27 to 64 years old , a very productive age . Possible age _ got it performance good and high farming . _ Analysis result show that farming managed rice _ farmer at age productive that , the majority gain activity level moderate entrepreneurship _ or medium (51 percent) , only 22 percent farming at age that is capable reach activity level high entrepreneurship . _ Eleven of 43 (four twenty three) farming is farming rice managed by farmers _ over the age of 65 who are successful reach activity level high entrepreneurship . _

Activity level high entrepreneurship _ earned by 28 percent of 101 farms managed by farmers with over 20 years of experience . _ Amount the is total highest from a lot farming by age and activity level more entrepreneurship _ low . This thing show that experience has give contribution real in push farming for be in position farming with activity level high entrepreneurship . _ Experience capable Becomes catalyst for perform more good in management farming rice .

Table 6 shows different conditions _ with other fields outside agriculture , which often disclose that level education capable Upgrade performance effort . Data on farming rice in Bojongpicung Cianjur which is dominated by farming managed by farmers who have Elementary/SR education level , showing that Education level no cause something farming capable reach

activity level high entrepreneurship . _ Activity Level High entrepreneurship , in population farming Rice in Bojongpicung Cianjur obtained dominant by farming managed by farmers _ educated SD / SR. low Farmer education level , no obstruct farming gain activity level the entrepreneurship high . In population data , no obtained Farming managed by farmers _ educated bachelor who obtained activity level achievement high entrepreneurship . _ In other words, activity level entrepreneurship more many caused by factors other than Education level , such as experience or perseverance farmer who manages farming paddy that .

Same thing with Education level , participation in counseling or training , no _ push farming gain activity level high entrepreneurship . _ farming paddy with Farmers who follow counseling and training , the majority reach activity level moderate entrepreneurship . Often Theory lessons learned _ through Education, training or counseling , no _ could implemented in farms managed by farmers _ that , because various factor cause . Farmers _ manager farming paddy more choose learning in the field (rice field), compared to the room formal study . _ So that among education , training and extension , farmers more tend willing follow ongoing counseling _ by practical in the field or in a house that tends to character no formal .

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

1. Farmers and Rice Farming Entrepreneurship Activities in Bojongpicung District, Cianjur are in the moderate category with an EBI value of 56.15. Rice farming in this area, in general, has shown the existence of an entrepreneurial spirit and ability applied by rice farming managers, which has the potential to achieve farming performance through optimizing the available resources as well as the available potentials and opportunities.
2. The performance of rice farming reached an average production of 3190.23 kg with an average land area of 0.5 hectares, productivity 6111.63 kg/ha. The technical achievement of farming performance in the high EBI category was higher than other categories. This thing show that own soul and ability entrepreneurship will more profitable compared for performance farming rice . Owned resources _ will be optimally utilized for reach performance maximum farming . _ This thing has proven by managers farming rice in Bojongpicung Cianjur , that although have land area extensive farming _ relatively small , with outpouring all ability and soul entrepreneurship , able is at the activity level high entrepreneurship and achieve _ maximum income _ as well as profitable .

Suggestion

1. The entrepreneurial activity of rice farming needs to be increased to a higher level by improving the quality aspects of entrepreneurship, aspects of entrepreneurial abilities, managerial abilities, and technical abilities as a whole through counseling and training.
2. Need done development advanced in the measurement model of entrepreneurial activity in farming. Empirically entrepreneurial factors have a real influence on the development and performance of farming so that education about entrepreneurship needs to be socialized and applied at the level of entrepreneurship farming .

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