Investment Potential of Rice Agribusiness

In everyday life carbohydrate is one of necessary materials for body and absolutely required every day. Carbohydrate is carbon organic compound, hydrogen, and oxygen, which consist of one simple sugar molecules or more, which is important foodstuff as energy source. We obtain carbohydrate from primary food like paddy, corn, tapioca, potato, sago, grist, sweet potato, and others. From so many sources of carbohydrate, paddy is simple ideal for us. That is why paddy becomes vital importance for Indonesians.

Paddy crop types

For our nation paddy is identical with life, because besides paddy as source of subsistence, t also has taken care of our nation. Since hundreds of last years paddy has been recognized in Indonesia. Our ancestors we had planted paddy crop as a main food. Remembering that situation of climate, soil structure and water is different, so every area has different type or paddy. The difference of paddy type in general is on :

a. Crop age
b. Number of result
c. Quality of Rice, and
d. its resilience to pest and disease.

Evaluated from its usefulness paddy can be distinguished in 2 type, they are:

- Rice paddy is paddy crop, which its result is for daily primary food. Rice as the last result is made as carbohydrate, cooked, and eaten.
- Sticky paddy/rice is paddy crop, which its result is not as primary food. Sticky rice generally is made as flour for food component. Thereby sticky rice is not consumed directly as rice paddy.

Paddy can be grouped in 2 type, they are:

- **Lowland rice**
  Lowland rice is planted in rice field, area of which enough obtaining water. Lowland rice at certain time requires water pond, especially since planting season until bearing fruit.
- **Dry Paddy**
  Dry paddy is paddy, which does require a lot of water as lowland rice. The paddy can grow only relies on rainfall. Evaluated from the result, lowland rice clearly can yield more than dry paddies.

This dry generally is planted in areas, where water is less or few. This paddy type can be distinguished in clusters, they are:

- Upland paddy
  Upland paddy is specific dry paddy planted in new opened-forest region. The result is very low. Upland paddy generally planted by traditional farmers in forested hinterland as in Kalimantan. Generally they do it in migratory way, so it harms natural preservation. Upland paddy relies on water from rainfall. The farmer usually fell the forest trees, burn them, and at the rainy season they cultivate the paddy. If the forest is infertile, they will open another forest in the same way.

- Gogo Rancah paddy
  Gogo Rancah paddy is specific one dry paddy planted in non-irrigated dry field in rainy season. The paddy is suffused by water as in rice field. It relies on rainfall. So, in dry season there is no Gogo Rancah paddy.

- Non-Irrigated paddy/tegalan
  This paddy is specific dry paddy planted in non-irrigated dry field. Its result is low because it relies on climate and rainfall. Tegalan paddy is also called as upland rice growing in dry land. If its growth is suffused by water like lowland rice, it called as Gogo Rancah.

Agriculture product efforts are continuously lmproved, for example by traversing paddy and getting new paddy seed type with high and various qualities. The type has excellences: short age, its result is a lot and resistant from pests and disease. Besides the paddy type is expected to yield rice with high quality, delicious taste, and not easy to crumple.

In the effort of increasing production of paddy, Research Hall of paddy in Bogor also propagates new seeds with more quality, which we know as VUTW, abbreviation from Resistant High Yielding Variety of Wereng and Cisadane. Excess of new paddy seed besides its short age and resistant to pest and disease, Its taste is also more delicious.

Rice research is also in Philippine, International Rice Research Institute. The Research hall successfully developed new paddy seed, called IR 5 and IR 8. The paddy is developed from a type of paddy, paddy mapping in Indonesia. Paddy IR 5 and IR 8 in Indonesia have different name to become PB 5 and PB 4, abbreviation of new map.

Type 5 and PB 8 have some excellences of like brief age, a lot of yield and resistant to pests dap disease. But the types' taste is likely less delicious for Indonesians' tongue.

IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) in Philippine always develops pre-eminent type, for example IR 24, which is more suitable for Indonesian consumption. One of excellences is more delicious taste besides the age is only 120 days and resistant to pest and disease.

Successively IRRI then releases new paddy types like IR 26, I.30, I.32, and IR 36. Any way, is very meritorious. Till now IRRI has successfully crossed paddy more than 1900 crossings. Cross paddy 1561 is called IR 1561 and successfully obtains more qualified seed than IR 24 with paddy age between 100-105 days.

IRR paddy expansion and Rice Research in Bogor is very meritorious. Till now IRRI has successfully crossed paddy more than 1900 crossings. Cross paddy 1561 is called as IR 1561 and successfully obtains more qualified seed than IR 24 with paddy age between 100-a05 days.

To new paddy types Indonesia of course doesn't receive off hand. Agriculture Service will test it high yielding variety. If the result is good, they will socialize it to public.

Lowland rice planted in Garut Regency cover 41,4% From all field crop commodity. National dominant high yielding paddy seed varieties are IR 64, Ciherang, Membramo,WA Buru, and Cisadane. But since 1995, local variety, Sarinah, has started to be recognized by widely in Garut. Till 2003, wide planting area for Sarinah variety reached 45365 Ha (38,53%) from all varieties planted in Garut. Generally , Sarinah is developed in Cilawu District, Samarang, Tarogong Kaler, Karang Pawitan, Wanaraja, Sukawening, Leuwigoong, Kadungora, and bayongbong. Even in 2003, through project of PMI, Bayongbong District started to develop it widely (350 Ha).