

Rice Milling Business in Anjir Serapat Muara Village

Eri Saswili

erisaswii30@gmail.com

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Syahrudin

syahar@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Jumriani

jumriani@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Mutiani

mutiani@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

M. Ridha Ilhami

ridha.ilhami@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Article History

Received: 27/05/23 Review: 20/02/24 Revision: 14/03/24 Available Online: 01/04/24

Abstrak

Desa Anjir Serapat Muara merupakan desa yang penduduknya dominan sebagai petani. Untuk mendukung aktivitas tersebut, maka di Desa Anjir Serapat Muara terdapat berbagai usaha penggilingan padi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui usaha penggilingan padi di desa Anjir Serapat Muara Kecamatan Anjir Muara Kabupaten Barito Kuala. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah kualitatif dan metode deskriptif. Dengan mendeskripsikan usaha penggilingan padi di Anjir Serapat Muara. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi pada penggilingan padi di Anjir Serapat Muara. Wawancara dan dokumentasi berupa rekaman dan gambar. Analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan inferensi atau bisa disebut dengan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji ketelitian data dengan pengamatan tambahan, pertumbuhan dan triangulasi. Hasil penelitian memastikan bahwa usaha penggilingan padi desa Anjir Serapat Muara Kecamatan Anjir Muara Kabupaten Barito Kuala terbagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu penggilingan individu dan penggilingan kelompok.

Kata Kunci: Usaha Penggilingan Padi; Ekonomi

Abstract

Anjir Serapat Muara Village is a village whose population is dominant as farmers. To support these activities, in Anjir Serapat Muara Village there are various rice milling businesses. Therefore, this study aims to determine the rice milling business in Anjir Serapat Muara village, Anjir Muara District, Barito Kuala Regency. The research methods used in research are qualitative and descriptive methods. By describing the rice milling business in Anjir Serapat Muara. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation on rice mills in Anjir Serapat Muara. Interviews and documentation in the form of recordings and images. Data analysis uses data reduction, data presentation, and inference or can be called drawing conclusions. Test data accuracy with additional observations, growth and triangulation. The results of the study confirmed that the rice milling business of Anjir Serapat Muara village, Anjir Muara District, Barito Kuala Regency was divided into two groups, namely individual milling and group milling.

Keywords: Rice Milling Business; Economy

PRELIMINARY

Anjir Serapat Muara Village is one of the villages that produces rice. The majority of the population works as farmers, therefore a study entitled rice milling business was conducted

in Anjir Serapat Muara, Small-scale rice milling usually only consists of peeling and polishing machines, so rice production is low and rice quality is not good.

Rice milling is growing along with the increase in rice production. The production, post-harvest, processing, and sales of grain and rice are all integrated in the factory. To ensure a consistent supply of rice, this supply chain is crucial. Rice milling can also be designed to handle by-products of rice processing. Processing rice into rice will produce by-products. These by-products must be utilized optimally. If rice mills can expand their business by processing by-products, it will help diversify the economy and encourage farmers to support the role of rice mills as by-product processing facilities.

Post-harvest rice is one of the key factors in efforts to increase grain yield and value through good quality. Therefore, a post-harvest technique is needed, namely rice milling. Milling is one of the post-harvest processes that has been known for a long time. Initially made in a simple way with the same principle, namely removing the outer shell (skin) and cuticle part of the grain to be used as rice (Ashar & Iqbal, 2013).

The agricultural sector is a very important part of the Indonesian economy, and can play an important role in development and provide employment for many people in Indonesia. The agricultural sector in Indonesia is divided into five main sub-sectors: food crops, plantations, forestry, fisheries. One of the important agricultural sectors is the agricultural sector of food crops which plays an important role in providing staple foods for the people of Indonesia (Abbas et al., 2021; Ilhami, 2022; Mutiani et al., 2023).

From the economic side, the rice milling business is very important, namely as a catalyst for improving community welfare. Rice milling can create employment opportunities for local communities, as well as other commercial activities, making it very profitable in terms of employment. Rice milling often assists farmers in the process of storing and marketing their crops through their business management. In addition, the existence of existing rice mills also sometimes affects the level of prices and income received by farmers and the level of prices that must be paid by consumers. The large number of rice mills and their almost even distribution in relation to the rice milling process reflects this role.

The problem of this study is the rice milling business in Anjir Serapat Muara Village, Anjir Muara District, Barito Kuala Regency. Where the rice milling business is a necessity needed by the community in grinding rice obtained post-harvest. The purpose of this study is to determine the results of costs and the process of working in rice milling. Related to this, researchers found research relevant to this research entitled "Rice milling business in Anjir Serapat Muara". The results of this study are expected to determine the results of rice milling

efforts and the process in rice milling work in Anjir Serapat Muara village (Jumriani et al., 2021; Susana et al., 2023). As for the methods that can be used in this study, namely using descriptive methods and qualitative approaches.

METHOD

The type of research used is the field in qualitative form, namely by presenting various arguments. Qualitative research methods include seeking insight into a phenomenon, event, or fact. Facts, realities, problems, symptoms and facts can only be understood if the seeker is deep in and does not limit himself to superficial appearances. This depth is characteristic of qualitative methods, as well as their dominant factors (Semiawan, 2015). Qualitative study of a story, which uses expressive terms written on terms that are actually encountered when making observations and research. In accordance with the approach used, the research instrument is the researcher himself who is supported by interview instructions that have been prepared and an audio recording device to store information on the results of the informer interview (Pahleviannur et al., 2022). Data sources that can be used in this study are primary data and secondary data. As for data collection techniques, researchers can specifically make observations, interviews, and documentation. Then in data analysis techniques, researchers use data reduction techniques, data presentation, and data verification. Then, to check the validity of the data, researchers use the extended observation and cross-check method. The subjects selected for this study included village heads, rice milling business owners and villagers of Anjir Serapat Muara in the following informant table.

Table 1. Informer Table

No	Name	Age (Years)	Information
1	JR	58	Village Head Anjir Serapat Muara
2	AJ	40	Owner of a Rice Mill
3	S	38	Owner of a Rice Mill
4	RE	42	Owner of a Rice Mill
5	E	60	Owner of a Rice Mill
6	A	32	Community (Farmer)
7	N	45	Community (Farmer)
8	R	38	Community (Farmer)
9	S	55	Community (Farmer)
10	T	40	Community (Farmer)
11	R	40	Community (Farmer)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Anjir Village as close as an estuary is one of 15 villages in Anjir Muara sub-district with an area of 400 ha. Anjir Serapat Muara Village is one of the villages in Anjir Muara sub-district which has an area of 400 ha in terms of topography and soil structure. Anjir village as close as an estuary consists of 8 hamlets / Rt. And anjir village as close as an estuary in general in the form of rice fields.

Anjir Serapat Muara Village is one of the villages in Anjir Muara sub-district located in the western part of the capital city of Barito Kuala Regency. The distance from Anjir Serapat Muara village to the sub-district capital is about 2.5 km, and to the provincial capital is about 40 km.

Figure 1. Map of Anjir Serapat Muara Village, Anjir Muara District



Anjir Serapat Muara Village has an area of 4 km² and there are 8 RTs and RWs in the village. Anjir Serapat Muara Village is located at an altitude of 0.2 to 3 meters above sea level, with tidal capacity and soil fertility that is partially waterlogged and decorated with swamps. Overall, the area of Anjir Serapat Muara Village is a relatively flat low temple area.

The land area of the village is divided into several names and can be collected for public facilities, settlements, agriculture, economic activities, etc. It consists of the village of Anjir Serapat Muara with an altitude of 0.2-3 meters above sea level. The carrying capacity and fertility of the soil are determined by tides, in part by floods and swamps. In general, the area of Anjir Serapat Muara village is relatively flat and low. The land area is currently divided into several denominations, which can be grouped by general land, settlements, agriculture, plantations, economic activities, and others.

Based on village government administration data, the number of administratively registered villagers in 2021 was 1738 people under 8 RTs. Of the total population, 931 are males and 807 are females.

Rice milling plays a very important role in converting rice into ready-to-eat rice that can be processed for consumption or stored as a staple food reserve. As for the rice milling process, it is necessary to know the physical characteristics of rice because the rice milling process actually processes the physical form of rice grains into white rice. To separate them. The portion of rice released during the rice milling process until finally edible rice is formed is called white rice.

The rice milling process plays a very important role in converting rice into rice that can be processed for consumption or stored as a staple raw material. In the rice milling process, it is necessary to know the physical properties of rice because the rice milling process changes the physical morphology of rice grains into white rice.

Rice grains contain inedible parts that must be separated. During the grinding process, these parts are removed to produce edible rice, known as white rice. Rice milling is mostly done by private entrepreneurs, in this case small farmers.

Rice milling at that time was certainly needed by today's society. Production is a link in the business chain, providing consumers with the goods and services they need. Producers, like consumers, want to maximize their business. For example, rice production requires grain, grain owners, workers, and rice millers. In this case, it is not only how much capital is spent to build a rice mill, oil consumed, wages, and excess bran, but also what kind of rice is cooked properly and how much is included in the rice. Market costs, the amount of labor needed, the amount of rice milled, the magnitude of the positive impact on the surrounding area and the users of the rice milling services concerned.

According to the type, rice milling businesses can be divided into three categories: paid, free, and hybrid. Other terms used by Winarno (2007) are commercial milling for paid rice milling companies and service milling for paid rice milling companies. Maklon rice mill is a rice mill that provides rice milling services to farmers and collectors. Non-cyclone rice milling is an activity where millers use milling to process their own grain. Therefore, rice millers also often buy and sell grain and rice.

Post-harvest rice is a very important factor in increasing rice productivity and creating value through quality. Therefore, a post-harvest technique is needed, namely rice polishing. Rice milling is a well-known post-harvest process. This was first done by a simple method

based on the same principle, removing the husk and epidermis components from the grain to produce rice.

Some theories explain that rice milling is an active stage after drying. This rice mill usually uses a huller. Rice milling in rural areas is generally carried out with a two-stage rice milling machine consisting of a peeler (huller) and a rice mill (huller). Peel the rice with a peeler, make broken rice, and puree it with a rice mill to make white rice.

The rice sector is the most heavily subsidized and regulated sector in the economy. It's been going on for a long time. Since the introduction of new technologies such as new high-yielding varieties and chemical fertilizers in the mid-1960s, various government support programs have never stopped. To be able to support this sector, various industries were built, especially those engaged in chemical fertilizers. Similarly, the birth of the rice milling industry, namely the rice milling industry.

It can be concluded that the existence of rice milling plays a very important role as an improvement in community welfare, especially in the Economic Sector. Like any other business activity, rice milling can create jobs in the area. Rice millers, through their management, are often involved in helping farmers store and market their crops. In addition, the existence of rice milling can determine the price level and income of farmers, as well as the price level that consumers must pay. Related to the rice milling process.

1. Tawakal Group's Rice Milling Business

Milling business is a business owned by an individual to sell rice. The factory is used privately like the rice milling business owned by 42-year-old Mr. Rustam Efendi. Mr. Efendi's party rice milling business already has business licenses from villages, agricultural halls, sub-districts to General Licensing (PU). Pak Efendi's rice milling business was previously located close to the community settlement which was established in 2011 but during the course of the mill for 5 years there were complaints from the community such as factory dust flying into the community settlement, the more complaints so Mr. Efendi decided to move the rice mill which was 200 meters from Jalan Rasa and there was no community settlement. This new rice milling plant was established on June 20, 2019 until now it is still operating. Mr. Efendi's tawakal rice mill has 15 employees, 4 employees working in the factory, 6 rice drying employees, for 5 employees, taking rice to rice producing areas. The wages of employees employed in the factory are Rp 1,000 per sack and per balek when buying and selling rice or selling rice. To meet the needs of rice, Mr. Efendi usually buys rice to communities such as the Kuala area because in the area there is good quality rice. In addition, Mr. Efendi usually buys rice to the Palangkaraya

area because usually there is a type of ipang rice where this type of rice is of the same quality as the type of Siamese rice or dukuh coral.

For wages for outsiders, party milling in the rice milling business, Mr. Efendi, if one day is finished, the wage per sack is IDR 2,500, but if it arrives at night, the wage is IDR 3500, such as the type of Siamese rice or dukuh coral that cannot be put into the bleaching machine after the milling must be left for one night because otherwise the rice produced can crumble, While the type of rice that can be milled in one day is the type of pandak kembang.

The machine used for Pak Efendi's rice mill is the same as that used by community milling which distinguishes only the existence of filtering to clean rice from dust / antah, besides that Pak Efendi's rice mill is processed twice the purpose of bleaching to get good and clean rice quality.

The price of rice purchased by Mr. Efendi in the community depends on the type of rice such as Siamese for IDR 60,000 reversal, mayang IDR 65,000 reversal. Each region has a price difference of Rp 1000 depending on the quality of the rice, if the quality of the rice is good then the price will increase and vice versa.

The rice produced by Pak Efendi's rice mill is distributed to various places such as Palangkaraya, Kapuas and there are also those who take rice directly to the rice mill. For fine waste / dadak sold back to the community and to animal farmers, in a 1000 return rice mill will produce 700 kilos of bran.

2. Private Rice Milling Business

Mr. Anang is 40 years old who works as a rice mill owner and also as a farmer. He is a member of Anjir Serapat Muara RT 02, he owns a rice mill from his parents' successors. This rice mill has been established for more than 40 years and is the first rice mill that stands in Anjir Village as close as an estuary. Pak Anang's rice mill is open every day from 14:00-17:00 pm. Usually, Pak Anang's rice mill in Anjir Serapat Muara Rt 02 village is usually in a day when it is quiet grinding 5-8 bags per day, but if crowded it can reach 25 bags, rice milling is crowded during the rice harvest season and before Eid. For wages received because the price of diesel increased, the price of wages was increased which was previously fresh so that it was Rp. 3,000 per return, now it is Rp. 5,000 back. The milling business owned by Pak Anang has no employees because of uncertain income so that it is unable to pay employees only enough daily needs. In rice milling, it produces factory waste, namely coarse waste and fine waste. For fine waste, it is sold back to the community in the form of per kilo and per return. The price per kilo is IDR 2,700 while the reverse price is IDR 15,000.

There are various types of rice milled in the mill of Mr. Anang's rice, namely the type of pandak kambing, dsn karandukuh, but the rice that is often milled by the community in Anjir village is as close as the estuary, namely the type of rice pandak kambing or commonly called ganal rice. Like the type of pandak kambing rice, if the community grinds one sack or four backs, it can produce two turns of rice depending on the quality of the rice, while for the type of rice karandukuh if you grind one sack or four balek, it will be one seven-liter balek. The fuel used in rice milling is diesel fuel. If the quality of rice is good, then the rice milling time is only 15 minutes, but if the quality of rice is not good then the time used is more than 15 minutes.

CONCLUSION

Rice milling is an active step after drying. This rice mill aims to separate the husks that make up white rice from the bran and grain which are by-products. This rice mill can usually use a grinder. Rice milling business in rural areas is usually carried out with a two-stage machine consisting of a milling machine and a polishing machine. The rice milling business in Anjir Serapat Muara is closely related to the economy. Anjiri Serapat Muara village rice milling is divided into two groups, the first is collective rice milling business and the second is individual rice milling business. Collective rice mills have employees, but individual rice mills have no employees.

In everyday life, humans interact with their economic environment. They use available economic resources to carry out their economic activities. Economic resources in the form of goods and services are one of the tools to meet human needs. Natural resources, labor, capital and entrepreneurship are economic resources.

The Anjir Serapat Muara community is greatly helped by the rice mill in Anjir Serapat Muara village. The community really needs this mill so that the surrounding community who work as farmers are greatly helped by the milling in the village.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbas, E. W., Jumriani, J., Syharuddin, S., Subiyakto, B., & Rusmaniah, R. (2021). Portrait of Tourism Based on River Tourism in Banjarmasin. *The Kalimantan Social Studies Journal*, 3(1), 18. <https://doi.org/10.20527/kss.v3i1.4145>
- Abdullahi, A. B., & Mustaka, Z. D. (2016). Penerapan Konsep Zero Waste Pada Usaha Penggilingan Padi di Kabupaten Pinrang. Prosiding Semnas Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat.
- Abubakar, R., & Arif, R. (2020). Keuntungan Pabrik Penggilingan Padi Di Desa Karang Rejo Kecamatan Lalan Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin. *Societa: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Agribisnis*, 8(1), 65-72.
- Aisyah, S., & Fachrizal, M. H. (2020). Analisis Finansial dan Sensitivitas usaha penggilingan padi. *Paradigma agribisnis*, 3(1), 50-63.
- Ilhami, M. R. (2022). *The Social Values of the Banjar People in Traditional Markets*. 4, 13.

- Jumriani, J., Mutiani, M., Putra, M. A. H., Syaharuddin, S., & Abbas, E. W. (2021). The Urgency of Local Wisdom Content in Social Studies Learning: Literature Review. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 2(2), 103. <https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v2i2.3076>
- Juliana, N. (2021). Aktivitas Kehidupan Ekonomi Dan Sosial Masyarakat Di Pelabuhan Fery Jelapat I-Kuin Sebagai Sumber Belajar Ips.
- Lobwaer, A. K. R. (2018). Strategi Rantai Pasokan Usaha Penggilingan Padi Kabupaten Merauke. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi & Sosial*, 9(2), 74-79.
- Maryam, D. N. H. S. S. (2019). Berwirausaha Sebagai Upaya Untuk Penguatan Ekonomi Keluarga. *Al-'Adalah: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum Islam*, 4(1), 74-85.
- Momongan, J. F., Ruauw, E., & Benu, N. M. (2019). Analisis Keuntungan Usaha Penggilingan Padi “Sederhana” Di Desa Poopo Kecamatan Passi Timur Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow. *Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development (Jurnal Agribisnis dan Pengembangan Pedesaan)*, 1(1).
- Mutiani, M., Handy, M. R. N., Wiyanarti, E., Warmansyah Abbas, E., Syaharuddin, S., & Jumriani, J. (2023). Strengthening the Content of Local History in Social Studies. *Yupa: Historical Studies Journal*, 7(2), 124–136. <https://doi.org/10.30872/yupa.vi0.1569>
- Oktafiani, N. (2021). Potensi Ekonomi Dari Penggilingan Padi Dan Sampingannya Sebagai Bahan Pakan Ternak Di Desa Guntung Papuyu Kecamatan Gambut Kabupaten Banjar (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB).
- Pahleviannur, M. R., Pd, S., Saputra, D. N., Pd, S., Sn, M., Mardianto, D., Sinthania, N. D., Kep, S., Kep, M., Hafrida, L., Pd, S., Si, M., Bano, V. O., Si, S., Pd, M., Susanto, E. E., Ak, M., Amruddin, D., Pt, S., ... Lisya, M. (2022). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*.
- Purba, A., Harahap, G., & Saleh, K. (2021). Analisis Perbandingan Pendapatan Usaha Penggilingan Padi Menetap dan Keliling di Desa Pematang Johar. Kecamatan Labuhan Deli. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pertanian (JIPERTA)*, 3(1), 1-11.
- Putri, T. A., Kusnadi, N., & Rachmina, D. (2013). Kinerja Usaha Penggilingan Padi, Studi Kasus Pada Tiga Usaha Penggilingan Padi Di Cianjur, Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Agribisnis Indonesia (Journal of Indonesian Agribusiness)*, 1(2), 143-154.
- Putro, H. P. N., & Jumriani, J. (2020). Kehidupan Sosial Dan Ekonomi Masyarakat Bantaran Sungai A Sebagai Sumber Belajar IPS.
- Raharjo, B., Hadiyanti, D., & Kodir, K. A. (2012). Kajian kehilangan hasil pada pengeringan dan penggilingan padi di lahan pasang surut Sumatera Selatan. *Jurnal Lahan Suboptimal: Journal of Suboptimal Lands*, 1(1).
- Rahmah, Z. (2010). Bisnis Penggilingan Padi Di Desa Jambu Burung Kecamatan Beruntung Baru Kabupaten Banjar.
- Widowati, S. (2001). Pemanfaatan hasil samping penggilingan padi dalam menunjang sistem agroindustri di pedesaan.
- Wulandari, R. E. S. K. I., Agribisnis, P. S., & Pertanian, F. (2021). Analisis kelayakan finansial usaha penggilingan padi skala kecil di kelurahan bontomanai kecamatan bontomarannu kabupaten gowa. *Skripsi*, 56, 1-83.
- Susana, S., Subiyakto, B., Jumriani, J., Ilhami, M. R., Mutiani, M., & Sari, R. (2023). Agricultural Activities of the Anjir Serapat Muara Village Community 1. *The Kalimantan Social Studies Journal*, 5(1), 93. <https://doi.org/10.20527/kss.v5i1.8364>