ON GROWTH RESPON AND RESULTS OF UPLAND RICE DUE TO THE ALLOTMENT OF SOME A DOSE OF COMPOST BAMBOO LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

The research " On Growth Response and the Results of Upland Rice due to the Allotment of Some a Dose of Compost Bamboo Leaves ". On the field and laboratory of Agriculture Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatera. Research purposes , to get a dose of compost bamboo leaves which is proper for upland rice . This is a experiment in Completely Random Blok Design,, with 5 level and 3 replication of dose of compost bamboo leaves 0 , 5 , 10 , 15 and 20 t / ha. Data observation dianalis in statistika by test f the first real 5 percent. The results showed research for growth and uplang rice the results of a dose 20 t / ha give the best results for growth and the results of upland rice .
Key words : Compost bamboo leaves ; upland rice

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia today face food problems resulting from the rise in the number of people who followed many rice fields fertile both irrigation, shift function to become an industrial area and settlement . In addition of the recent disasters in the form of long dry season flood and almost every year , so as to meet their governments national import rice reached 1.428.505,678 t and us score $ 291.422.862 (BPS, 2003a), hence challenges ahead is how improving the results of rice farming and rice gogo .

BPS in 2004 reported that the average productivity rice gogo in indonesia only reached 2.66 t ha^{-1}, with the area under harvest 1.04 million ha and contributing only 5.01 % of the results of rice national. The average yield is still very low because rice gogo commonly planted marginal soil and use conventional system (Soeraptoharjo and Suwarjo, 1988). One effort to increase production rice gogo in the use of compost dregs leaves bamboo.

Research purposes to get compost bamboo doses leaves the best so can increase growth and upland rice results.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research is field testing , material used in experiments is: varieties of upland rice Situ Bagendit there , fertilizer Urea , SP-36 and KCl (200 kg ha^{-1} Urea, 250 kg ha^{-1} SP-36 and 100 kg ha^{-1} KCl . Compost leaves bamboo, granting compost about 0 , 5 , 10 , 15 and 20 t / ha in give a week before planting. Fertilization inorganic in give doses urea while SP- 36 and KCl entirely , when cropping then doses urea age 40 days. Care done watering otherwise rain .Weeding weeds done manually to revoke weeds at the time of 2 WAP and 6 WAP , while pest and disease control done wisely.

The research uses method experiment used is a random a group (a shelf) with 5 treatment and 3 replication. All the data observation obtained analyzed by test f the first real 5 percent , if markedly dissimilar followed by Duncan s New Multiple Range Test (DMRT) the first real 5 percent.

Observation is observation tall plant, the number of saplings per a thicket, the percentage saplings productive per a thicket, the number of panicles per a thicket, long panicles, the number of grain per panicles, dry weight grain per a thicket or ha and weights 1000 seeds.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Plant height (cm).

The average tall plant rice after tested said DNMRT the first real 5 % can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1.Tall plant rice on some doses compost leaves bamboo age 10 mst.

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Plant height (cm)
0	96.31
5	100.15
10	102.39
15	103.57
20	105.00
KK = 3.51 %	

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

Form Table 1, can be seen that high rice plants showed no real different his neighbor either between the influence of various dosages compost bamboo leaves .It is suspected that this tall plant influenced the nature of genetic of the plant itself .In accordance with statements from Gadner, Pearce and Mitchell (1991) that plants affected by genetic including higher plants. To research Yusnaweti in 2014 of upland rice varieties Lake Gaung has also in be high is no different real ter turn to several species of fungi mycorrhizal arbuskula.

3.2. Total plants per bunch (stems).

The average total plants per bunch of paddy plant after further tested with DNMRT at 5% level of probability were shown in Table 2

Table 2 . Total plants per bunch per bunch of paddy on various doses compost leaves bamboo age 10 WAP .

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Total plants per bunch (stems)
0	16.31 a
5	20.15 a
10	21.39 a
15	24.57 b
20	30.01 c
KK = 22.12 %	

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In table 2, can be seen that total plants per bunchs per bunch of paddy doses compost leaves bamboo 20 t / ha shows the number of saplings per a thicket highest namely 40.01 a distinct stem with real disis compost 15, 10, 5 and 0 t / ha. But between doses compost leaves bamboo 10, 5 and 0 t / ha not markedly dissimilar his neighbor.

It is suspected that this that in doses compost leaves bamboo 20 t / ha had instances of hara more widely available and providing to the growth of plants .The results of the study Agustamar in 2007 levels hara compost Tithonia (BO = 50.49 % , C-org = 29.28 % , C/N = 9.27 , N = 3.16 % , P = 0.73 % , K = 3.97 % and the water level = 17.91 % and compost beef (B.O = 35.45 % , C-org = 20.56 % , C/N = 13.39 , N = 1.54 % , P = 0.43 % , K = 1.57 % and the water level = 37.06 %) . Hara enough to be increase photosynthesis that will produce the number of saplings per of more

3.3. Percentage of productive plant per bunch (%)

The average percentages of productive plant per bunch of paddy plant after further tested with DNMRT at 5% level of probability were shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Percentage of productive paddy plant at of some doses compost leaves bamboo age 10 WAP.

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Percentage of productive (%)

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0	76.31
5	78.15
10	79.39
15	80.57
20	81.35
KK = 2.53 %	

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In Table 3, can be seen that the puppies productive of paddy show non significant differences fellow various compost leaves bamboo doses.This might have been caused the percentage of saplings productive is the result comparison all the children with a total produce panicles puppies formed at times 100 %, here is where all plants and produce panicles is directly proportional to total saplings formed caused the results of the percentage of saplings productive show no same unreal because in this research using a kind of varieties of rice echo gogo that is the sea. Varieties determine long growth puppies and the number of puppies rumpun^{-1}. These findings Defeng et al (2002) that the number of puppies productive highly influenced by varieties are used. ~

3.4. Total panicles per bunch

The average total panicles per bunch after further tested with DNMRT at 5% level of probability were shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Total panicles of paddy plant on various doses compost leaves bamboo age 10 WAP.

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Total panicles per bunch (bunch)
0	10.31 a
5	12.15 a
10	15.39 a
15	22.57 b
20	23.10 b
KK = 12.15 %	

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In Table 4 , can be seen that that the number of panicles rice gogo given various doses compost leaves bamboo on the highest doses 20 t / ha namely 23.10 cm is no different real with 15 t / ha and markedly dissimilar with 10 , 5 and 0 t / ha .This supposedly associated with the more compost who ddiberikan so element hara the more available so that the number of panicles in doses compost leaves bamboo 20 t / ha the most .This is in accordance with the results of the study Gusnidar in 2007 that the number of panicles will be increased a lot as increased doses compost tithonia given on rice farming intensification

3.5. Longest panicles (cm)

The average of longest panicles of paddy plant after further tested with DNMRT at 5 % level of probability were shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Longest panicles length of paddy plant on various doses compost leaves bamboo age 10 WAP.

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Longest panicles (cm)
0	19.31
5	20.15
10	21.39
15	22.57
20	23.98

KK = 2.61 %

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In Table 5, can be seen that long panicles of paddy does not disclose not same between doses compost leaves bamboo 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 t / ha. It is suspected that this because in environmental conditions that quite beneficial as the water supply, hara and light the sun will to get the growth of plants normal, so long panicles formed only determined by genetic factors namely varieties of a plant. On trial it uses is the same namely varieties there Situ Bagendit, so long panicles produced the same. This is in accordance with opinion Gadner, Pearce and Mitchell (1991) that plants influenced by genetic including long panicles.

3.6. Total grains per panicles (grains)

The average total grains per panicles of paddy plant after further tested with DNMRT at 5% level of probability were shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Total grains per panicles of paddy plant of paddy on various doses compost leaves bamboo .

Doses compost leaves bamboo t/ha)	Total grains per panicles (grains)
0	110.31 a
5	120.15 a
10	123.39 a
15	144.57 b
20	178.50 c
KK = 20.67 %	

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In Table 6, can be seen that the number of grain per panicles upland rice who were given compost leaves bamboo show had been a clear sesamanya. Next to doses compost leaves bamboo 20 t / ha rice gogo show higher namely 178.50 the different with real doses compost bamboo leaves 15, 10, 5 and 0 t / ha.This might have been caused the number of grain per panicles derived from total panicles and long panicles and in fact that the number of grain per panicles positively correlate very real by the number of panicles and long panicles which means the number of panicles and long panicles significantly very determining the amount of grain per panicles. On the number of ample panicles and long panicles long will produce sum grain many. The results of the study Agustamar, Ahmad and Sondang, (2012) fertilizer compost the organo of complex is fertilizer organic that can fix the structure of the soil and the land be friable and roots can develop well and Agustamar in 2007 levels hara compost tithonia (B.O = 50.49 % , C-org = 29.28 % , C/N = 9.27 , N = 3.16 % , P = 0.73 % , K = 3.97 % and the water level = 17.91 %) while in compost beef (B.O = 35.45 % , C-org = 20.56 % , C/N = 13.39 , N = 1.54 % , P = 0.43 % , K = 1.57 % and the water level = 37.06 %). Hara enough to be increase photosynthesis that will produce production dry substances more the number of grain per panicles of paddy does not disclose a clear different his neighbor either between the influence of various doses compost .

3.7. Grains weight per panicles (g) and t/ha

The average grains weight per panicles of paddy plant after further tested with DNMRT at 5% level of probability were shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Grains weight per panicles of paddy on various doses compost leaves bamboo.

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Grains weight	
	Per panicles (g)	t/ha
0	10.11 a	2.52 a
5	10.15 a	2.53 a

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10	11.00 a	2.75 a
15	12.27 b	3.01 b
20	15.52 c	3.85 c
KK = 12.31 %		

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In Table 7 , can be seen that weight dry grain per a clump or per hectare of paddy show the provision of doses compost leaves bamboo 20 t / ha showed weight dry grain per a clump or per hectare higher doses different with real 15 , 10 , 5 and 0 t / ha .It is suspected that this hara available was much so sufficient to the growth of plants.

Research Gusnidar in 2007 the Tithonia 7.5 t ha^{-1} in rice farming improve the result grain of 20.51 - 21.08 g pot^{-1} (18.69 - 19.21 %) .The results of the study judges and Agustian (2003: 2004: 2005) , the provision of tithonia dry as much as 4 t ha^{-1} (24 t ha^{-1} tithonia fresh together to mensubtitusi 50 % needs chemical fertilizer) on the ground ultisol for plants chili and ginger the results chili as many as 9.36 t ha^{-1} and ginger fresh as many as 11 t ha^{-1}.

3.8. Weight of 1000 grains (g)

The average weights of 100 grains of paddy plant after further tested with DNMRT at 5% level of probability were shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Weight of 100 grains of paddy on various doses compost leaves bamboo.

Doses compost leaves bamboo (t/ha)	Weight of 1000 grains (g)
0	26.31
5	26.95
10	27.39
15	27.45
20	27.50
KK = 2.23 %	

Numbers at the column followed by the same letters is not significantly different at DMNRT with 5% level of probability.

In Table 8 , can be seen that of paddy does not disclose a clear different neighbor either between the influence of various doses compost between 0 , 5 , 10 , 15 and 20 t / ha. It is suspected that this for using varieties same namely verietas there bagendit showed the similarity variations in the quantity of cells and cell size seeds , so here more of a role genetic trait of a plant, although different treatment but treatment has yet to significant not can change environment growing so that it will remain give weight 1000 seeds almost the same.

According to research Yusnaweti in 2015 also get the number of grain 1000 seeds not markedly dissimilar on variety Danau Gaung. The weighting of 1000 seeds that uses green manure tithonia and manure with various distance cropping on rice varieties beautiful gogo also shows the weighting of 1000 seeds that is not markedly dissimilar (Bilman , 2008)

CONCLUSION

Virtue of the outcome of the experiment response growth and the results of rice gogo due to the provision of a couple doses compost leaves bamboo it turns out that the provision of doses 20 t / ha can provide growth and the best results in upland rice.

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ANALISA SUMBER DAN PENGGUNAAN MODAL KERJA PADA KOPERASI SYARIAH (KS) BMT AT--TAQWA MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Modal kerja merupakan aset lancar yang sangat penting dalam menjalankan operasional suatu perusahaan, demikian juga dengan KS BMT At-Taqwa Muhammadiyah Sumeta Barat

Bagaimana laporan sumber dan penggunaan dana dalam artian modal kerja pada KS BMT At-Taqwa Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat dengan membandingkan dua periode laporan posisi keuangan yaitu periode 2014 dan periode 2015. Dalam analisa tersebut terjadinya penurunan modal kerja yang disebabkan oleh sumber-sumber modal kerja lebih kecil dari pada penggunaan modal kerja dan banyaknya terjadi penambahan aset tetap.
Sebaiknya manejer KS BMT At-Taqwa Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat dapat mempertahankan aset lancarnya dengan mengurangi penambahan aset tetap

Kata Kunci : Modal Kerja

A. PENDAHULUAN

Setiap perusahaan termasuk KS BMT AT-Taqwa Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat dalam aktifitasnya membutuhkan modal kerj yang cukup, dengan tersedianya modal kerja yang cukup dapat membantu kelancaran operasional perusahaan.

Modal kerja merupakan masalah pokok dalam koperasi, karena modal kerja dan aktiva lancar merupakan bagian yang sangat penting dari aktiva. Modal kerja sangat dibutuhkan untuk membiayai opeasional koperasi, dengan demikian koperasi perlu mengetahui dan memperkirakan dari mana sumber modal kerja dan penggunaan modal kerja tersebut.

Dalam suatu perusahaan, pengelolaan modal kerja merupakan hal yang sangat penting, karena meliputi pengambilan keputusan mengenai jumlah dan komposisi aktiva lancar dan bagaimana membiayai aktiva ini.

Koperasi adalah badan usaha yang beranggotakan orang maupun badan hukum dan berlandaskan pada asas kekeluargaan dan juga demokrasi di bidang ekonomi. Koperasi memiliki banyak manfaat untuk para anggotanya. Banyak jenis koperasi yang ada di Indonesia. Berdasarkan jenis usahanya koperasi dibagi menjadi koperasi produksi, koperasi konsumsi, koperasi simpan pinjam dan koperasi serba usaha.

Setiap koperasi memiliki manfaat dan kegunaan akan menjalankan prinsipnya masing-masing. Masyarakat Indonesia banyak yang tidak mengetahui manfaat dari koperasi, hal ini ditandai dengan sedikitnya yang tergabung dalam anggota koperasi. Padahal dengan bergabung menjadi anggota koperasi, akan memberikan manfaat bagi dirinya sendiri dan orang lain. Ada sedikitnya 10 manfaat koperasi bagi anggota koperasi, baik itu dibidang ekonomi maupun di bidang sosial. Dengan adanya manfaat-manfaat dari koperasi, diharapkan tujuan koperasi untuk mensejahterakan anggotanya dapat terwujud.

Dalam upaya pemberdayaan koperasi, perlu perencanaan penggunaan dana yang bersumber dari:

1. Anggota-koperasi berupa; simpanan pokok,simpanan wajib, simpan sukarela
2. Sisa hasil usaha koperasi, yaitu; bagian yang dimaksud cadangan modal dari sisa hasil usaha.
3. Dana dari luar koperas, berupa pinjaman dari pihak ketiga