

Optimalisasi Pendapatan Usahatani Kelapa Sawit

This book provides a collection of conceptual and methodological chapters on the socio-economic aspects of vegetable production-to-marketing systems in Africa. The diverse topics covered in this book include the conceptual challenges in economic research on vegetable production systems, the implications of good agricultural practice standards, the challenges and opportunities of meeting the growing market demand and issues in pest management. The book aims to inform researchers, development partners and policy makers on the opportunities and constraints of vegetable production-to-marketing systems for development. The book has 16 chapters and a subject index.

What kind of economic policy package do Islamic teachings imply? This book seeks to answer this and other related questions. More than 500 million family farms manage the majority of the world's agricultural land and produce most of the world's food. We need family farms to ensure global food security, to care for and protect the natural environment and to end poverty, undernourishment and malnutrition. But these goals can be thoroughly achieved if public policies support family farms to become more productive and sustainable; in other words policies must support family farms to innovate within a system that recognizes their diversity and the complexity of the challenges faced. The State of Food and Agriculture 2014: Innovation in Family Farming analyses family farms and the role of innovation in ensuring global food security, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. It argues that family farms must be supported to innovate in ways that promote sustainable intensification of production and improvements in rural livelihoods. Innovation is a process through which farmers improve their production and farm management practices. The 2014 edition of The State of Food and Agriculture, FAO's major flagship publication, considers innovations in family farms and their role in ensuring global food security, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

Highlights: The world's food security and environmental sustainability depend on the more than 500 million family farms that form the backbone of agriculture in most countries. Family farms are an extremely diverse group, and innovation systems must take this diversity into account. Public investment in agricultural R&D and extension and advisory services should be increased and refocused to emphasize sustainable intensification and close yield and labour productivity gaps. Capacity to innovate in family farming must be promoted at multiple levels. Individual innovation capacity must be developed through investment in education and training. Effective and inclusive producers' organizations can support innovation by their members.

Provides invaluable information on natural resources, population, agricultural access to services, cash income, land potential, child malnutrition and disadvantaged people in PNG.

Panduan Replanting Kelapa Sawit ini diharapkan bisa digunakan sebagai pegangan bagi Petani Swadaya dan Plasma yang akan melakukan Peremajaan (Replanting) Kelapa Sawit dan atau bagi petani yang akan menerapkan budidaya kelapa sawit sesuai dengan standart teknis. Dengan demikian produktivitas kelapa sawit rakyat dapat meningkat. Karena berdasarkan data bahwa luas lahan perkebunan rakyat sebesar 4,55 jt ha (42%), namun saat ini produktivitas CPO 2-3 jt ton/ha/th (sekitar 12-15 ton

TBS/ha/tahun dan rendemen CPO 19-20%). Produktivitas tersebut hanya 50% dari potensi standart. Disamping itu pada saat ini perkebunan kelapa sawit rakyat sudah banyak yang berumur 25 tahun dan produktivitasnya rendah, sehingga saatnya sudah harus dilakukan peremajaan. ?

This collection of papers summarizes the World Bank's views of the conceptual, methodological, and technical issues that remain to be resolved after the UNCED meeting, more commonly known as the Rio Earth Summit, in 1992. These papers, written by staff me

This is a practical guide to delivering green infrastructure from the ground up and bringing nature in to the built environment. Exploring the process of delivery through an array of design approaches and case studies, it demystifies the concept and provides the tools for practical implementation - highlighting the challenges and opportunities on both small and large projects.

Examining the law, regulation and governance of natural resources, this timely work addresses the conflicts and contradictions arising at the intersection between international economic law, sustainable development and other areas of international law, most notably human rights law and environmental law. Bringing together a collection of legal and policy expertise from a range of academic and practitioner perspectives, this book will appeal to scholars of law, political science, international relations, political economy and development studies.

Optimalisasi dana sawit dan pengaturan instrumen fiskal penggunaan lahan hutan untuk perkebunan dalam upaya mengurangi deforestasiCIFOR

Indonesia is Southeast Asia's largest economy and freest democracy yet vested interests and local politics serve as formidable obstacles to infrastructure reform. In this critical analysis of the politics inhibiting infrastructure investment, Jamie S. Davidson utilizes evidence from his research, press reports and rarely used consultancy studies to challenge mainstream explanations for low investment rates and the sluggish adoption of liberalizing reforms. He argues that obstacles have less to do with weak formal institutions and low fiscal capacities of the state than with entrenched, rent-seeking interests, misaligned central-local government relations, and state-society struggles over land. Using a political-sociological approach, Davidson demonstrates that 'getting the politics right' matters as much as getting the prices right or putting the proper institutional safeguards in place for infrastructure development. This innovative account and its conclusions will be of interest to students and scholars of Southeast Asia and policymakers of infrastructure investment and economic growth.

Catalog of thesis collection of Program Studi Ilmu Ekonomi Pertanian.

Subirrigation and Controlled Drainage provides information by four subject groups: subirrigation/controlled drainage

system planning and operation, economic/production impact, environmental impact, and barriers to further implementation of water table management systems. The chapter authors address water table management opportunities and issues by providing results and discussions of their research and experience. The book provides essential information to anyone associated with shallow water table management for agricultural production. Supporters of neoliberalism claim that free markets lead to economic growth, and the establishment of democratically accountable governments. This book offers a view from Sumatra of the realities behind the debates during the final years of Suharto's New Order and the beginning of a transition to more democratic government.

Agricultural research and development in Indonesia.

Behandeling van de organisatie van zaadkwekerijen; principes van zaadproductie; teelt; oogst en behandeling; bewaring; kwaliteitscontrole en afzet. Verder wordt gedetailleerd ingegaan op de volgende plantenfamilies: Chenopodiaceae, Compositae, Cruciferae, Cucurbitaceae, Leguminosae, Solanaceae, Umbelliferae, Alliaceae, Graminae, Amaranthaceae en Malvacea

Pemanfaatan dan penggunaan sumber daya alam secara nyata telah menyebabkan terjadinya penurunan kualitas dan kuantitas lingkungan hidup. Hal ini membuat pemanfaatan sumber daya alam harus dilakukan secara bijaksana atas dasar prinsip-prinsip kelestarian (daya dukung), agar sumber daya alam yang dimiliki daerah dapat dimanfaatkan secara berkelanjutan bagi generasi saat ini dan masa yang akan datang. Sehingga memahami daya dukung lingkungan hidup, merupakan langkah awal bagi pengelolaan lingkungan untuk terwujudnya kualitas dan kuantitas lingkungan hidup yang baik. Pendekatan Jasa Ekosistem dapat digunakan untuk mengetahui daya dukung lingkungan di suatu wilayah, tak terkecuali wilayah/kawasan Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS). DAS sering dijadikan basis pendekatan pada saat manusia ingin menyelesaikan berbagai persoalan kerusakan lingkungan, misalnya persoalan kerusakan hutan, erosi, tanah longsor, banjir, sedimentasi, pencemaran air sungai dan pendangkalan sungai. Di Indonesia, terdapat ratusan DAS termasuk wilayah DAS Kayan dan Sembakung Kalimantan Utara yang dijadikan sebagai wilayah penyedia air serta wilayah penyedia pangan. Oleh karena itu, buku ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui daya dukung lingkungan DAS Kayan dan Sembakung Provinsi Kalimantan Utara dalam penyediaan pangan dan penyediaan air bersih. Oleh karena itu, buku ini hadir sebagai salah satu sumber rujukan ilmiah yang dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan referensi yang mengkaji daya dukung lingkungan berbasis jasa ekosistem.

The book covers both theory and applications of locational analysis (LocAn). The reader will see the power of LocAn models in various real-world contexts, varying from communication design to robotics and mail delivery. It is divided into two parts. The first part contains an overview of some of the LocAn methodologies. The second part describes in thorough detail some selected applications. The text provides researchers with an excellent and well thought-out review of available location models.

Dramatic changes caused by a foreign-owned nickel mining company in an Indonesian town provide the setting for this ethnographic study. Robinson notes the changes that took place in Soroako, a village in Sulawesi. The book outlines the effects of this new development, principally in regard to the 1,000 indigenous Soroakans whose former agricultural land is now the site for the mining town. It presents an analysis of developing capitalist relations in the mining town, investigating changes not only in the sphere of production manifested in daily life as new forms of work, but also in culture and ideology. The book also investigates related changes in other areas of social life, in particular that of women's roles, marriage and the family, and the importance of ideologies of race and ethnicity in regulating relations between different

groups in the mining town. Furthermore, Robinson shows that new ideological forms have arisen in the context of the evolving class structure. It's Little Red Riding Hood as you've never seen her before in this funny, feminist spin on the fairy tale, from award-winning author Ursula Vernon. Most monsters know better than to mess with Princess Harriet Hamsterbone. She's a fearsome warrior, an accomplished jousting, and is so convincing that she once converted a beastly Ogrescat to vegetarianism. So why would a pack of weasel-wolf monsters come to her for help? Well, there's something downright spooky going on in the forest where they live, and it all centers around a mysterious girl in a red cape. No one knows better than Harriet that little girls aren't always sweet. Luckily there's no problem too big or bad for this princess to solve. In this sixth installment of her whip-smart Hamster Princess series, Ursula Vernon once again upends fairy tale tropes and subverts gender stereotypes to brilliant effect. This is a "Once Upon a Time" like you've never seen before.

This book includes twenty-one comprehensive chapters addressing various soil and crop management issues, including modern techniques in enhancing crop production in the era of climate change. There are a few case studies and experimental evidence about these production systems in specific locations. Particular focus is provided on the state-of-the-art of biotechnology, nanotechnology, and precision agriculture, as well as many other recent approaches in ensuring sustainable crop production. This book is useful for undergraduate and graduate students, teachers, and researchers, particularly in the fields of crop science, soil science, and agronomy.

Optimization of role and function of Indonesian National Logistics Agency; collection of articles.

Proceedings of the International Symposium on Systems Approaches for Agricultural Development, 2-6 December 1991, Bangkok, Thailand
This volume presents an extensive collection of contributions covering aspects of the exciting and important research field of data mining techniques in biomedicine. Coverage includes new approaches for the analysis of biomedical data; applications of data mining techniques to real-life problems in medical practice; comprehensive reviews of recent trends in the field. The book addresses incorporation of data mining in fundamental areas of biomedical research: genomics, proteomics, protein characterization, and neuroscience.

Biological management of nutrient supply to plants is intrinsically more complex than the provision of nutrients as inorganic fertilizers. We need to know whether the nutrients released are retained or lost from the system, whether rates of decomposition can be manipulated to improve nutrient use efficiency, and how the various fractions of plant residues translate into pools of organic matter in soil. Only then can predictive models for nutrient release, plant uptake and soil organic matter dynamics be truly tested and validated. This book brings together contemporary ideas on the characterization and manipulation of plant quality and especially its role in soil organic matter formation and nutrient cycling. It contains work from the leading workers in both temperate and tropical systems. There are also contributions describing work outside decomposition in soil ecosystems, such as the work of plant biochemists and animal nutritionists, as research in these areas has provided many ideas and concepts used in plant quality analysis. A wide range of topics is covered from investigations at the molecular level through to management options for farmers in relation to optimising biological management of crop residues. The work presented in this volume is valuable to all those researching and managing the supply of nutrients to plants. It is important reading for soil scientists, plant physiologists and crop scientists.

The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture is FAO's first flagship publication on the global status of land and water resources. It is an 'advocacy' report, to be published every three to five years, and targeted at senior level decision makers in agriculture as well as in other sectors. SOLAW is aimed at sensitizing its

target audience on the status of land resources at global and regional levels and FAO's viewpoint on appropriate recommendations for policy formulation. SOLAW focuses on these key dimensions of analysis: (i) quantity, quality of land and water resources, (ii) the rate of use and sustainable management of these resources in the context of relevant socio-economic driving factors and concerns, including food security and poverty, and climate change. This is the first time that a global, baseline status report on land and water resources has been made. It is based on several global spatial databases (e.g. land suitability for agriculture, land use and management, land and water degradation and depletion) for which FAO is the world-recognized data source. Topical and emerging issues on land and water are dealt with in an integrated rather than sectoral manner. The implications of the status and trends are used to advocate remedial interventions which are tailored to major farming systems within different geographic regions.

Coal Information provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in the world coal sector. It provides an overview of world coal developments covering coal production and coal reserves, coal demand by type, coal trade and coal prices. A detailed and comprehensive statistical picture of historical and current coal developments in the 35 OECD member countries, by region and individually is presented in tables and charts. Complete coal balances and coal trade data for selected years are presented on 22 major non-OECD coal-producing and -consuming countries, with summary statistics on coal supply and end-use statistics for about 40 countries and regions worldwide. Coal Information is one of a series of annual IEA statistical publications on major energy sources; other reports are Electricity Information, Natural Gas Information, Oil Information and Renewables Information.

Tropical forests are an undervalued asset in meeting the greatest global challenges of our time—averting climate change and promoting development. Despite their importance, tropical forests and their ecosystems are being destroyed at a high and even increasing rate in most forest-rich countries. The good news is that the science, economics, and politics are aligned to support a major international effort over the next five years to reverse tropical deforestation. *Why Forests? Why Now?* synthesizes the latest evidence on the importance of tropical forests in a way that is accessible to anyone interested in climate change and development and to readers already familiar with the problem of deforestation. It makes the case to decisionmakers in rich countries that rewarding developing countries for protecting their forests is urgent, affordable, and achievable.

Advances in Agricultural Microbiology is a collection of papers about the progresses in the field of agricultural microbiology. The said papers are contributions of different experts in related fields. The book is divided into three sections. Section A covers topics related to the role of microorganisms in the mobilization of nutrients for plant growth such as the relationship of microbial genetics and biological nitrogen; plant surface microflora and plant nutrition; and

developments in grass-bacteria associations. Section B discusses the use of microorganisms in the management of pathogens, pests, and weeds and includes topics such as the microbial control of insect pests; microbial herbicides; and agricultural antibiotics. Section C tackles strategies in bioconversion such as the production of biogas from agricultural wastes; bioconversion of lignocelluloses into protein-rich food and feed; and ethanol fuel from biomass. The text is recommended for biologists and agriculturists who would like to know more about the importance of microorganisms in the field of agriculture.

Tulisan ini membahas optimalisasi dana sawit dan pengaturan instrumen fiskal penggunaan lahan hutan untuk perkebunan serta insentif ekonomi lainnya dalam mendorong upaya mengurangi deforestasi dan degradasi hutan sebagai bagian dari pencapaian sasaran pem

Although much has been said about livestock's role in achieving food security, in reality, the subject has been only partially addressed and no current document fully covers the topic. This report is an attempt to fill the gap. It expands the 2009 State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) section which examined the multiple roles played by livestock in the food security of the poor and advocated for support of smallholders, both in responding to opportunities in livestock production and in finding other opportunities within a broad rural development strategy. Recognizing that food security is central to international development--and to the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO)--the report tells the story of livestock and food security from three perspectives.

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