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SIGMA-1 EKSAKTA

Analysis of coffee farming in Sukorambi sub-district, Jember district

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Abstract: Coffee is one of the plantation commodities which has quite an important role in economic activities in Indonesia. The types of coffee that are widely cultivated in Jember Regency are robusta and arabica coffee. The aim of this research is to identify: (1) the benefits of coffee farming (2) the cost efficiency of coffee farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency. The method used is a descriptive analytical method with a survey approach with a total of 52 farmers as respondents. Sampling used total sampling and *snowball sampling* . Data analysis uses descriptive analysis. The research results show that: (1) coffee farming is profitable, amounting to Rp. 5,624,180/ha. (2) the use of costs in coffee farming is efficient with an R/C value of 1.05

Keywords: cost efficiency, profits, coffee, coffee farming

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia does not have large coffee plantations and therefore finds it more difficult to maintain stable production volumes and quality, so the competitiveness of Indonesian coffee in the international market is less strong. Like regional coffee giant Vietnam, the majority of Indonesia's coffee bean production is of the lower quality robusta variety. Higher quality Arabica beans are mostly produced by South American countries such as Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Costa Rica. Therefore, the majority of Indonesia's coffee exports (approximately 80%) consist of robusta beans. Processed coffee exports are only a small part of Indonesia's total coffee exports (Prastowo et al., 2010).

Coffee is one of the popular drinks in Indonesia. Everyone from young people to old people like this drink which is known for its black color and bitter taste. This also encourages quite large consumption of coffee in the country. According to data from the International Coffee Organization (ICO), coffee consumption in Indonesia will reach 5 million 60 kilogram bags in 2021. This number has increased by 4.04% compared to the previous period which was 4.81 million 60 kg bags. This number increased by 4.04% compared to the previous period which amounted to 4.81 million bags measuring 60 kg. Coffee consumption in Indonesia in 2020/2021 was the highest in the last decade. Coffee consumption in Indonesia is fifth in the world. Indonesian coffee consumption is one of the largest in the world. Indonesia is in fifth place or below Japan whose coffee consumption reached 7.39 million 60 kg bags (Prastowo et al., 2010).

Utami (2017). shows that the coffee farming income is Rp. 22,979,164.59 per cultivated area per year (Rp. 16,235,439.00 per hectare per year), with an R/C ratio and B/C ratio value of >1 so that the farming can be declared profitable and feasible to implement. The coffee marketing process only has one marketing channel with end consumers, namely the coffee processing industry. With an efficiency level of 60.64 percent, which means the marketing channel is less efficient.

METHOD

Research design

According to Nazir, 2003 in Rohmi, 2019, the method used in this research is descriptive analytics with a survey approach. States that the descriptive method is a research method that aims to describe events systematically, factually and accurately regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between phenomena that occur in the present. Survey methods are generally a way to collect data from a number of units or individuals over a certain period of time simultaneously. The survey method can be carried out by conducting direct interviews with respondent farmers. The analytical method is a stage of the research process where the data that has been collected is processed to answer the problem.

Population, Sample, Sampling

There are two types of samples in this research, namely farmer samples and marketing institutions. Sampling from coffee farmers was carried out using the total sampling method. The sampling method using total sampling is also called saturated sampling or census. A saturated sample is where all members of the population are sampled. This was done because the population was small or completely accessible to researchers (Sugiyono, 2012). The total population as a sample is 52 farmers.

Intervention Procedures

This research was carried out in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency. The determination of the research area was carried out purposively. According to existing secondary data, it shows that Sukorambi District is one of the districts with the highest productivity in Jember Regency.

Instrument

To answer the first research objective, namely to calculate the profit of coffee farmers in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, using the following formula: (Soekartawi, 2002)

π=TR-TC

Information :

π = Profit in one harvest (Rp)

TR = Total farming income in one harvest (Rp) TC = Total farming costs in one harvest (Rp)

Decision making criteria

If TR> TC, then the business is declared profitable

If TR < TC, then the business is declared a loss

If TR=TC, then the business is declared not yet profitable

To answer the second research objective, namely the analysis used to test the first hypothesis regarding the cost efficiency of coffee farming. Cost efficiency to analyze the comparison between revenue and costs mathematically can be written as follows:

$$R/C \text{ ratio} = TR/TC$$
$$= (P \times Q)/(FC+VC)$$

Information ;

R/C ratio = comparison between total revenue and total costs
TR = total revenue (Rp/harvest)
TC = total cost (Rp/harvest)
P = product selling price per bundle (Rp/ku)
Q = number of products produced (ku/harvest)
FC = fixed costs (Rp/harvest)
VC = variable costs (Rp/harvest)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics General And Age of Coffee Farmers in Sukorambi District

Farmer age is an important factor in carrying out farming. Age influences farmers' physical abilities in managing their farming business. Coffee farmers of productive age are considered to have good physical abilities in managing their farming compared to farmers of unproductive age. This is considered because physical abilities have decreased so that they are not optimal in processing their farming.

Table 6.1 Coffee Farmers by Age in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, 2021

No	Age Classification (Years)	Amount (Soul)	Presenrase (%)
1	26 – 35	3	6
2	36 – 45	15	29
3	46 – 55	23	44
4	56 – 65	11	21
	Total	52	100

Source: Processed Primary Data , 202 2.

Based on table 6.1, it shows that coffee farmers in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency are dominated by those aged 46-55 years with 44%. It can be said that this age group is quite optimal in running a coffee farming business.

The level of farming experience that farmers have will indirectly influence the mindset of farmers who have longer farming experience will be able to plan their farming business better because they already understand all aspects of farming. so that the longer the experience gained allows production to be higher.

Table 6.3, Coffee Farmers Based on Farming Experience in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency in 2021.

No	Farming Experience (Years)	Amount (Soul)	Percentage (%)
1	6 – 15	13	25
2	16 – 25	25	48.08
3	26 – 35	12	23.08
4	36 – 45	2	3.84
	Total	52	100

Source: Processed Primary Data , 202 2.

Based on table 6.3, it shows that the experience of farmers in coffee farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency is quite high, namely 25 people or 48.08 %, for 16-25 years , 13 people or 25 % for 6-15 years, 12 people or 23.08 % for 26-35 years, 2 people or 3.84%, for 36-45 years. It can be said that coffee farmers in Sukorambi sub-district, Jember district have been involved in coffee farming for quite a long time, based on this, farmers can respond to farming business problems that come with an attitude because they are more experienced. Land is one of the production factors that influences farming production results. Farmers who have the status of their own land have the freedom to use and utilize their agricultural land.

Table 6.4, Coffee Farmers Based on Land Area in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency, 2022

No	Land area (Ha)	Amount (Soul)	Percentage (%)
1	<0.25	3	5.8
2	0.7 - 0.75	4	7.7
3	1.00 - 1.5	32	61.5
4	1.8 - 2.00	13	25.0
	Total	52	100

Source: Processed Primary Data , 202 3.

Based on table 6.4, it shows that the land area < 0.25 ha of coffee farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency is 3 people or 5.8% for an area of 0.7 – 0.75 ha, 4 people or 7.7 % for a land area of 1.00 – 1.5 ha 32 people or 61.5% and for an area of 1.8 – 2.00 ha 13 people or 25.0%. With a medium area of

cultivated land, many labor activities are carried out by the land owner, starting from land processing, planting, fertilizing and pest control.

It takes a long time for a coffee plant to mature, namely around three to four years before it actually becomes an adult tree that is ready to produce coffee flowers after 12 months when the sturdy shoots are planted on plantation land. The lifespan of one tree can reach 100 years, but the production may not be as much and the quality of the cherries is not as good as coffee trees under 20 years old.

Table 6.5, Coffee Farmers Based on Plant Age in Sukorambi District, Regency 2021

No	Plant Age (Years)	Amount (Soul)	Percentage (%)
1	6 – 10	21	40.4
2	11 – 15	28	53.8
3	16 – 20	3	5.8
	Total	52	100

Source: Processed Primary Data , 202 2.

Based on Table 6.5, it shows that the average age of coffee plants in Sukorambi District is 11-15 years, which is the age at which they are able to produce coffee quite optimally.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research, analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Coffee farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency is profitable, amounting to Rp. 5,624,180 /ha.
2. The use of costs in coffee farming in Sukorambi District, Jember Regency is efficient with an R/C value of 1.05.

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