

The Influence of the Coffee Business on Farmers Income at Mentari Women Farmers Group (KWT) North Lombok

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that has great potential in the diversity of natural resources that can be profitable. One of the plantation products is coffee, coffee is a plantation product that has a fairly good market and business opportunities at home and abroad. the research objective was to determine the contribution of the coffee business to farmers' income at Mentari womens group in Rempek Village Ganga District. Data collection was carried out using survey techniques, namely direct interviews with respondents and guided by a list of questions that had been prepared beforehand the net income earned by the mentari farming women group is IDR 20,351,000 in one production while the average production of coffee farming in the group is 3,015 pcs per hectare at a price of 15,000. Based on the results of this study it was concluded that the production costs incurred by the mentari women farming group are IDR 24,874,000. The high cost of production is due to the cumulative result of the cost of depreciation of tools and machines used for production. The constraints faced by farmers in coffee farming are climate, environment, production and pests and diseases.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has great potential in terms of natural resource diversity which can provide benefits, both financially and in maintaining natural harmony. One of the potential sources of income generation or contribution to the state or society is the plantation subsector. Plantation is a subsector that experiences consistent growth in terms of land area and production output which can increase the country's foreign exchange and absorb labor. The plantation itself has several superior commodities, including palm oil, rubber, coconut, tea and coffee. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is an area that has abundant agricultural resources in addition to the tourism sector (Ansyar, M., & Herdiana, 2023).

The agricultural sector has an important role in the national economy, because business in the agricultural sector is a very promising business (Zuhda H, et al, 2023). One of these agricultural products is coffee, which is a product that has a fairly good market and business opportunities both domestically and abroad. From the agricultural sector, namely Indonesian coffee production, it has become a commodity in the plantation sector which is exported to foreign markets and even the world. Coffee plants are one of several plantation products that still have the potential to be developed and cultivated in Indonesia. The tropical climate in Indonesia has quite good potential for coffee commodities, so it can be developed as an effort to improve people's welfare. Indonesia's nature has great potential to be used for coffee cultivation, the forests that still exist, coffee plantation areas are areas that local farmers use to do business in the coffee sector.

Coffee is a type of plantation crop that has been cultivated for a long time and has quite high economic value. So many coffee plants are cultivated by garden farmers. The coffee plant is a type of plant found in tropical and subtropical areas that stretches around the equator, and can live in the lowlands to the highlands. The development of coffee plants is very dependent on the land or soil as a place to grow, so it is

necessary to determine the potential of land to be used for cultivating coffee plants (Widayani and Usodri, 2020).

The coffee business is one of the farming businesses carried out to meet the increasing need for coffee. The large demand for coffee cannot yet be balanced by the coffee industry's ability to increase coffee production, so to overcome this condition, coffee business development needs to be carried out. Data from the NTB Agriculture and Plantation Service in 2021 shows that the area planted for Robusta coffee in NTB is 11,286.77 hectares with 13,015 farmers. Its production reached 5,462.01 tons. Meanwhile, Arabica is on 2,498 hectares of land managed by 2,681 farmers. Arabica production in NTB in 2021 will be 865.69 hectares spread across various districts in West Nusa Tenggara province, including North Lombok Regency.

North Lombok Regency itself is one of the regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province whose people have cultivated coffee plants for generations. Efforts to increase the source of income for farming families or the welfare of farmers are often faced with the problem of limited capital and knowledge of farmers. Labor is also a supporting factor in coffee farming which functions to assist farmers in caring for the garden and when the harvest arrives, labor usually comes from members of the coffee farmer's family but there is also labor from outside the family but not so much. Outside labor is usually used by farmers to help during the harvest season, spraying or maintenance which takes quite a long time.

Rempek Village is one of the villages in North Lombok Regency, most of whose residents are coffee farmers. This is the reason for farmers because coffee plants are more resistant to disease compared to other plants. Apart from that, caring for coffee plants is also easier and these coffee plants are certainly more productive. As the main crop cultivated, farmers' income depends on the sales of coffee and this greatly affects their welfare. Due to low coffee productivity, coffee farmers also face constraints on the relatively low and uncertain selling price of coffee. Because coffee farmers in Rempek only depend on market prices and middlemen or collectors who are the places to sell the farmers' coffee crops. This condition will affect the income from the farming business.

Coffee business development carried out by a group of women farmers in Rempek Village, Gangga District, North Lombok Regency from 2013 until now. Number of groups of women farmers who run businesses.

METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. According to Moleong in qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivation, actions and so on. This research was conducted on the Mentari women's group in Gangga District. The determination of the area was based on the consideration that the sub-district was still active in cultivating coffee in North Lombok Regency. The respondents in this research were determined by interviewing a group of women farmers as coffee farming actors, totaling 30 respondents, which is the number of members in the Mentari women farmer group. (Herdiansyah, 2015)

The types of data in this study include qualitative data and quantitative data. Qualitative data is data not in the form of numbers, such as respondent identity data, while quantitative data is data in the form of numbers, such as the price of coffee and the amount of coffee produced. The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data, namely quantitative data and qualitative data obtained from direct interviews with respondent farmers based on a list of questions. Secondary data, namely data or information that has been documented, either in the form of statistical data or research data obtained by related agencies or institutions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Coffee Cultivation Analysis

Coffee cultivation in the Mentari women's group is carried out by only a few group members and generally does coffee cultivation like other farmers. Selection of types and varieties: Coffee farmers select types and varieties of coffee plants to be cultivated according to the characteristics of growing conditions at the location of cultivation. The variety cultivated by farmers in the research area is Robusta coffee. Preparing seeds, after deciding to cultivate coffee that is suitable according to the conditions of the land and surrounding climate. The next steps taken are selecting superior seeds, preparing the land and trees for shade. Planting seeds: Planting seeds is carried out after ensuring the availability of suitable seeds, good land preparation and shade trees. As for the spacing itself, it is done with a spacing of 2.75 x 2.75 meters as recommended for Robusta coffee plants and adapted to the existing land.

Fertilization: Fertilization activities are carried out by farmers as a way to increase production value. Fertilizing coffee is carried out every year using either chemical fertilizer or organic fertilizer. Providing fertilizer for coffee plants is 20 kg of fertilizer per tree. Control of pests and diseases. Control of pests and diseases of coffee plants in this group is carried out based on advice from pest officers. The distribution of

pests and diseases on plantations is controlled in an integrated manner following the principles of integrated pest control and using chemical control agents as the last alternative for control.

Harvest and post-harvest. The harvesting process in the Mentari women's farmer group involves workers from the group and the surrounding community. The harvesting process is carried out simultaneously when the coffee cherries look old without distinguishing the color of the fruit either green, red or yellow. After the harvesting process is carried out, the coffee is sorted by wet coffee beans to separate the coffee beans that are of poor quality and then dried in the sun to dry for about 7 days. After that, the coffee beans are ground and sorted again to separate the physical size of the coffee beans and objects. other foreign goods, then after that the dry coffee beans are roasted, ground to powder, and packaging and labeling of the coffee is carried out.

Analysis of Coffee Farming Business

The average cost of using production facilities in the coffee business of the Mentari women farmer group is IDR. 6,484,250. The relatively high cost of production facilities in the coffee business is due to the fact that the products produced are in accordance with market demand standards. The average labor cost incurred by the Mentari women farmer group is IDR 8,189,750. The labor costs incurred are relatively large, namely the costs of sangri and ground powder amounting to Rp. 4,020,000, as well as costs during the harvest process. The relatively small costs incurred for labor, namely the drying process, are IDR. 165,000.

The average fixed costs incurred by farmers for coffee farming in the Mentari women farming group are IDR. 10,200,000. Ha/year. The amount of fixed costs incurred by the group for this production depends on the use of tools and machines for each tool and machine used. The tools and machines used during the production process include dry coffee grinding machines, coffee roasting machines, powder grinding machines, and plastic sealing machines.

The average production of the Mentari women farmer group's Kg/Ha coffee business in packaged form is 3,015 Pcs with a price per Pcs of Rp. 15,000. The production value received by the group was Rp. 45,225,000. The Mentari women farmer group's coffee business income in one production (kg/ha) is IDR. 20,351,000 with production value minus coffee production costs, the total income of farmers for cocoa farming and coffee farming in the Mentari women farming group in Rempek Village is IDR. 58,446,000.

The contribution of coffee farming to the Mentari women farming group is 53.42%, which was obtained from calculation results using the contribution formula. The contribution of the coffee business in the research area is included in the medium category, this shows that coffee farming is a very promising business to undertake to meet the needs of oneself and one's family.

Analisis Kendala-kendala Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Petani Kopi

1. Climate
Coffee farmers are constrained because the climate is unpredictable every year and often changes. For example, the conditions experienced by coffee farmers in the previous year decreased due to the length of the rainy season and caused prospective coffee cherries to miscarry.
2. Environment
A healthy environment is a condition for growing and increasing plant production. Ideally, plants need nutrition and other food, as well as preserving local wisdom as a way to reduce production costs. There are coffee farmers in Rempek Village who abandon local sustainability and switch to conventional cultivation such as the continuous use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides without recommendations.
3. Production
The production of coffee that has been harvested and ready to be marketed is still constrained by the limited amount of production so that market demand is still not fulfilled. The production from the results of interviews with the Mentari Farmer Women's Group is coffee production from 2020 of 500 kg/ha, 450 kg/ha in 2021, 430 kg/ha in 2022, and in 2023 that is equal to 401 kg/ha.
4. Pests
Pests and diseases are one of the factors that hinder coffee farmers from producing optimally. Pest and disease factors are the main focus of farmers in securing production, but in practice farmers often ignore the correct way of dealing with pests and diseases resulting in natural enemies or pollinating insects also dying and resulting in decreased coffee production. The pests and diseases that often attack coffee plantations include leaf rust and fruit rot.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that: The costs incurred in coffee farming are Rp. 24,874,000 kg/ha which includes production facility costs of Rp. 6,484,250, labor costs 8,189,750, and equipment and electricity depreciation costs 10,200,000 and the group's net income is Rp. 20,351,000 kg/ha. The contribution of the coffee business to farmer income in the Mentari women farming group is 53.42% of the results calculated using the contribution formula. This shows that this coffee business can help meet the needs of oneself and other family members. The constraints that affect coffee farming in the Mentari women farming group include climate, environmental, production and pest and disease factors.

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