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Analysis of Rubber Farming Income using Stimulants in Tebo District

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the rubber farming of farmers who use stimulants in Tebo District. The number of samples of farmers who use stimulants is 48. Sampling is done using the method purposive or intentionally. This study was conducted from March to May 2024. The results of the study showed that based on the problems and phenomena that occurred, the decline in rubber prices and low production caused low income, so farmers used stimulants to increase their productivity with the aim of meeting needs and increasing farmers' income. In this study, the use of stimulants did have an impact on the production and income of farmers in Tebo District.

Key Words: *Income, Rubber Farming, Stimulants, Rubber Price, Low Productions*

Tebo Bölgesinde Uyarıcılar Kullanılarak Kauçuk Çiftçiliği Gelirinin Analizi

Özet

Bu çalışma, Tebo District'de uyarıcı kullanan çiftçilerin kauçuk çiftçiliğini tanımlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Uyarıcı kullanan çiftçilerin örnek sayısı 48'dir. Örneklem, amaçlı veya kasıtlı olarak yöntemi kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma Mart-Mayıs 2024 arasında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonuçları, meydana gelen sorunlara ve olgulara dayanarak, kauçuk fiyatlarındaki düşüşün ve düşük üretimin düşük gelire neden olduğunu, bu nedenle çiftçilerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ve çiftçilerin gelirini artırmak amacıyla üretkenliklerini artırmak için uyarıcıları kullandığını göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada, uyarıcıların kullanımı Tebo District'deki çiftçilerin üretimi ve geliri üzerinde bir etkiye sahip olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Gelir, Kauçuk Çiftçiliği, Uyarıcılar, Kauçuk Fiyatı, Düşük Üretimler*

Introduction

The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that needs to get great attention from the government because some farmers, both food crop farmers, plantation farmers, forestry farmers and other types of agricultural activities. stated that the development of the agricultural sector is directed at increasing the productivity of agricultural products to meet the food needs of the community and the needs of the domestic industry, increase exports, increase farmers' income, expand employment opportunities and encourage business opportunities (Soekartawi, 2016).

Tebo District is one of the regencies that cultivates rubber plants quite extensively in Jambi Province. The area of rubber plants in Tebo District is 18.5% which is the third largest land area after Merangin and Sarolangun, for rubber production it is 14.09% which is in 4th place, but the problem is that its productivity is relatively low which is 0.87% where the figure is in 7th place. The possibility of low productivity in Tebo District is due to the inaccurate management of farming businesses so that it produces low production results (Direktorat Jendral Perkebunan, 2017).

Rubber plants are one of the commodities cultivated by most farmers in Tebo District and have an area that is already producing. However, the production produced does not match the area because it is not accompanied by an increase in maximum production. This is because farmers do not use superior seeds, many plants are old, and there is no fertilization and tapping that is not in accordance with recommendations. The obstacles faced by these farmers are due to the problem of quite expensive costs in carrying out maintenance, fertilization and rejuvenation of the rubber plants. To increase latex production, most farmers in Tebo District have used stimulants to increase latex production and it is known that the actual age of the plant for the use of stimulants itself is above 6 years. The increase in latex production cannot be separated from the costs and production factors of the farming business (Statistik Karet Indonesia, 2021).

Long-term use of stimulants if not implemented according to recommendations can reduce latex production. The reduction in latex production can occur because stimulants can dry out tapping grooves. This can reduce farmers' motivation to use stimulants. In general, it can be said that in addition to having an impact on increasing costs to buy stimulants, the use of stimulants is also feared to reduce the productivity of rubber plants (Marselly et al., 2022).

Overview of the Research Area

The area that is the object of research is Tebo District. In the general description section of this research, it will explain the geographical and topographic location, population conditions, agricultural support facilities and infrastructure and the livelihoods of the population.



Geographical Location and Territorial Boundaries

Tebo District is located in the western part of Jambi Province with coordinates 0° 52' 32 - 01° 54 50 LS and 101° 84 57 - 102° 49 17 BT. The area of Tebo District is 11.86% of the area of Jambi Province, consisting of 12 sub-districts, 116 villages and 5 sub-districts. It has a tropical climate with an altitude of between 50-1,000 m above sea level (asl). The distance from Tebo to Jambi City is 206 KM. Tebo District has an area that borders other regencies in Jambi Province. The boundaries are as follows: to the north it borders Indragiri Hilir District and Kuantan Singingi District (Riau Province), the south side borders Tabir District (Merangin District), The west side is bordered by Jujuhan Ilir District (Bungo District) and Damasraya District (West Sumatra Province) and to the east it borders on Tungkul Ulu District (West Tanjab District) and Muaro Sebo Ulu District (Batang Hari District). Tebo District is one of the most developed regencies with the highest population and high level of education. Tebo District is located between 1.20 to 1.25 LS and between 101.51 to 101.55 BT. The land conditions of Tebo District are generally lowlands with an altitude of 50-100 meters.

Population

Livelihood

The livelihoods of the population in Tebo District are mostly based on the agricultural and plantation sectors. In addition, there are other sectors that are also the livelihoods of the population in Tebo District. The number of residents in Tebo District by type of work according to the potential of the region in 2022 is as follows Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Tebo District Population

No	Type of Livelihood	Percentage (%)
1	Rubber Farmer	75
2	Trader	6
3	Fisheries/Livestock	10
4	Government employees	7
5	Etc	2
Total		100%

Social and Cultural Conditions

The majority of people in Tebo District are Muslim. People in Tebo District can carry out religious activities routinely, peacefully and with high tolerance. This can be seen from the harmonious atmosphere with the family nature that is still attached among them, such as mothers' wiritan, yasinan and other worship in each village. Social values are also strongly embedded in this area, for example the values of mutual cooperation, the level of mutual trust and high tolerance between each other, not only for daily life but also in farming is inseparable from social values. Although the population of Rimbo Bujang District is heterogeneous consisting of various ethnic groups, this ethnic diversity does not affect the culture and customs in Rimbo Bujang District, because the community highly upholds the culture and customs that have been inherited from generation to generation.

Socio-Economic Conditions and Infrastructure

Tebo District is a region with great potential in the agricultural sector, especially plantation crops, namely rubber and oil palm. Village development cannot be separated from education, both formal and non-formal. Educational facilities in Tebo District are 25 elementary school buildings, 7 junior high school buildings, 1 senior high school building, 2 vocational school buildings, 4 MTs buildings and 2 MA buildings. Health buildings in Tebo District are 3 hospitals, 4 health centers and 7 assistant health centers and 29 toddler health posts. The majority of the population of Tebo District is Muslim where there are 32 mosques and 123 prayer rooms and 9 churches that can be used by the people of Rimbo Bujang District for worship.

Kaynaklar

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