

ANALYSIS OF COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL PRODUCTION PLANNING IN LEOK I VILLAGE, BIAU DISTRICT, BUOL REGENCY (Case Study of Arang Tampurung Business)

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Abstract

The type of research used in this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, namely explaining and describing the phenomena that occur. The selection of the type of descriptive research is based on the way the researcher obtains data, namely by field observation, interviews and documentation. Jane Richie in Lexxy J. Meleong (2014: 6) explains that qualitative research is research experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivation, actions and so on, as a whole, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language in a natural special context, from the explanation above, descriptively regarding the differentiation strategy process. This research was carried out in Leok I Village, Biau District, Buol Regency. The determination of this location was based, among other things, on considering the problem of shell charcoal production analysis in Leok I Village. The time this research was carried out was for three months, namely from March to May 2023.

The production planning for the shell charcoal business is well structured, starting from the raw materials for the production process to the marketing location. Usually one month of production produces 16 tons, producers or business owners sell their products to the island of Java. The result is 48,000 kg of shells or the same as 16 tons of charcoal produced in 4 weeks or 1 month which is sold to the island of Java. 1 kg is sold for IDR 10,000 ,- x 16,000 Kg = IDR 160,000,000.-

Keywords: *Production planning*

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INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is the main sector in the Indonesian economy. Almost all sectors are inseparable from the agricultural sector, meaning that agriculture plays an important role in the entire national economy. This is aimed at the large number of residents or workers who work in the agricultural sector or from national products originating from agriculture.

Development of the agricultural sector requires rapid use of production factors. Farmers as the main actors in agricultural activities are the subject of farming which is expected to lead to an increase in farmers' living standards.

Indonesia is one of the main coconut producing countries in the world. The area of coconut plantations in 2000 reached 3.76 million ha, with total production estimated at 14 billion coconuts, the majority of which (95%) were smallholder plantations. Coconut has an important value and role both in terms of economic and socio-cultural aspects. Coconut is one of Indonesia's plantation products, which has the largest coconut plantation area in the world, followed by the Philippines and India. The use of coconuts is generally only the flesh of the fruit to make copra, oil and coconut milk for household purposes, while other by-products such as coconut shells are not widely used, the weight of the shell reaches 12% of the weight of the coconut. Thus, if the average production of coconuts per year is 5.6 million tons, it means that there are around 672 thousand tons of shells produced. Such a large potential for shell production has not been fully utilized for productive activities that can increase added value (Director General Plantation, 2011). One of the products made from coconut shells is shell charcoal which in the next process can be processed into activated charcoal. So shell charcoal is a raw material for the activated charcoal industry. Not many people do this to make shell charcoal, even though the raw material potential, usage and market potential are quite large.

From a technological aspect, processing coconut shell charcoal is still relatively simple and can be carried out by small businesses. Limited capital, limited access to market and market information, and fiber quality that does not meet the requirements are obstacles and problems in developing the coconut shell processing industry.

Indonesia is an agricultural country surrounded by many coconut trees throughout the archipelago. Indonesia has quite a lot of coconut income, namely around 3 million tons per year. The coconut shell waste produced is around 360 thousand tons per year. However, there has not been much utilization of coconut shell charcoal waste (BPS 2014).

Buol Regency has coconut plantations with an area of 12,480 hectares. This area has great potential for development, including in the plantation sector (BPS Buol Regency 2023). Coconut plantation commodities have a big impact on trade. Trade is the basis of the population's livelihood. In Leok 1 Village, Biau District, Buol Regency has a fairly large coconut plantation area with a relatively high production value, namely 12 thousand pieces per year, and produces shell charcoal of 3 tons per year. Most of the residents of Leok 1 Subdistrict, especially coconut farmers from Tontoyon, use coconuts to make copra, while most of the coconut shell waste is sold to buyers of coconut shell waste.

One of the coconut shell charcoal processing businesses is in Leok I Village, Biau District, Buol Regency. Coconut shell is a good material for making charcoal, because

it has hard properties due to its high silicate (SiO_2) content, bound carbon content and ash content. low minerals. Coconut shell charcoal is the main product of the coconut shell pyrolysis process and the by-products are volatile components, water and ash (Palungkun, 1992, in Fitria Na'imatu Sa'diyah thesis).

The strategy for developing coconut shell charcoal can be used as an alternative product that increases the income of coconut farmers, coconut shells are processed into products that have a higher selling value. The abundance of coconut shells can be used as a potential for improving the community's economy. The obstacle encountered in maximizing coconut shell waste is the lack of skills of residents in utilizing the existing potential. Coconut shells can also be used as shell charcoal and activated carbon. Based on the problems described above, the problems that are the focus of this research are:

What is the planning for coconut shell charcoal production in Leok I Village, Biau District, Buol Regency

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in preparing this research is descriptive research using a qualitative approach, namely explaining and describing the phenomena that occur. The selection of the type of descriptive research is based on the method of research to obtain data, namely by field observation, interviews, documentation and observation. In this case, a research will be carried out, namely Analysis of Shell Charcoal Production Planning in Leok 1 Village, Biau District, Buol Regency.

According to Moleong (2017:6) qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and so on holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, on a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research according to Hendryadi, et. al, (2019:218) is a naturalistic investigation process that seeks a deep understanding of natural social phenomena.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the research that has been carried out by interviewing research informants related to the title Analysis of Coconut Shell Charcoal Production Planning in Leok I Village, Biau District, Buol Regency, it can be explained that the shell charcoal business has very good potential in the current business era and this shell charcoal business is continuous so that this business It is very easy to run as long as there is still a supply of coconut shells. The production planning for the shell charcoal business is well structured, starting from the raw materials for the production process to the marketing location. and the income in this business can be said to be quite large, per month it can generate around Rp. 160,000,000 million, this is a profit for the shell charcoal business owner in Leok I Village. This production value is allocated to the raw material in the form of shell charcoal at a price of 6,400,000/month. Thus, the added value created from each shell charcoal is worth 31,933,333/month or 60% of the production value. The labor compensation for each coconut shell production which is processed into shell charcoal is IDR 833,333. Thus, the share of labor in processing coconut shells into shell charcoal is 3%. Further analysis shows that the profit level is 97% of the production value. Apart from that, the production process costs are also relatively not

too large, and since the establishment of this business, the communities around this company have been greatly helped because it provides employment opportunities for less fortunate and poor people. have no job opportunities. Apart from that, the shell charcoal production process can be said to be very large. One production per week is around 4 tonnes and approximately 80 sacks are packed. The shell charcoal production process is usually carried out for 3 days and the burning process is 1 day because this time is usually the normal time for shell burning. This business development continues to be improved by marketing the charcoal production to the island of Java so that the salaries of employees who work for the company This could be said to be very large by calculating how many kilos of charcoal each employee produces in one production run. The production planning in this business is well structured, starting from the production process, implementation to the marketing stage, everything has been carefully planned, however, in the production process things often happen that the company does not want, for example in the delivery process, usually the fire in the charcoal is not yet there. completely dies, causing a fire in the shell charcoal that will be marketed. Therefore, employees are extra careful in the production process.

Citations and References

The definition of planning is an effort to determine various things to be achieved or goals in the future and also to determine the various stages that are needed to achieve these goals. The definition of planning can also be interpreted as a form of activity that has been coordinated to achieve a certain goal and also within a certain time period. So, in planning there will be various testing activities in several directions of achievement, analyzing all uncertainties, assessing capacity, determining achievement goals, and also determining steps in achieving them. In simple terms, the definition of planning is a process of thinking logically and making rational decisions before carrying out various actions that you want to take. This will help each party in projecting its future and deciding the best way to deal with situations that will occur in the future. Some experts also say that the meaning of planning is one of the most important management functions, where in planning itself there are activities in explaining organizational goals, creating strategies, and also developing organizational work plans. So, the meaning of planning is an initial stage in activities of an organization related to achieving organizational goals.

Listyangsih (2014:90) Planning is a continuous process which includes two aspects, namely planning formulation and implementation. Planning can be used to control and evaluate the course of activities, because the nature of the plan is as a guide for implementing activities.

Planning is the main factor in determining a person's success in carrying out their duties. Because if someone has a thorough plan, the management function will be easier to carry out and apply. Because planning includes strategies for achieving these goals, and developing plans to optimize and coordinate the work of the organization.

Production is a function or plan that shows the relationship between the level of output and the level of input use for each production system, which is a function of technological characteristics. Productivity factors are a source for obtaining the optimal proportion of input that must be used to produce a product which refers to

the law of variable proportion. Factors can provide a basis for efficient use of resources in a production system.

Production in a simple sense according to (Ginting, 2017) is the entire process and operations carried out to produce products or services. Meanwhile, according to Duaib (2018), production is an effort to exploit resources in order to produce economic benefits.

Goods and services produced aim to meet human needs, production activities require supporting factors such as natural resources, capital and technology, labor. Production in the broadest sense is a business or activity carried out that can result in the use of goods and services to meet the needs of many people

The activity of increasing the usefulness of an object without changing its form is called service production, while the activity of increasing the usefulness of an object by changing its original nature is called goods production. So production can be defined as a process that creates new use values or benefits. So production includes all activities creating goods and services.

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