



NATIONAL SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY FOR ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, soybean was a strategic food commodity, as the sixth soybean producer country of the world, until now, Indonesia still importing a big amount of soybean from the other countries, it makes Indonesia reach the ninth position of soybean importer country of the world, until 2019, the estimation of the deficit is up to 204%. The objectives of this study were analyzing variables and indicators that can increase the amount of soybean production. This research was conducted by surveys, interviews and questionnaire at the relevant agencies were Department of Agriculture food crops, farmers' groups combined, Group Farming and individual national soybean farmers of Jember and Banyuwangi, the secondary data was obtained from the previous research's road map, the previous research related documents and the public web. The research used 9 variables with 37 indicators. The data was analyzed by SWOT. The result showed that the right strategy was the Aggressive strategy that are: 1). Eight items weakness, 2). Realising sixteen items opportunities, 3). Fourteen items maintain strength and 4). Eliminating / change two items threat.

Keywords: strategy, production, availability, self-Sufficiency, domestic production soybean.

INTRODUCTION

The last ten years, the soybean's demand had been increased, it exceed the amount of the country's production, in January 2007 soybean was a distinct commodity, as the result, the soybean's price was increased, from Rp 3.500,-/kg to Rp 8.500,-/kg (Harsono, A., 2008).

Indonesia's soybean consumption had reach 2.25 million tons, while the amount of national production was only able to supply about 779 thousand tons. Supply shortage for about 1.4 million tons, it was overcome by importing soybean from the United States (Rista, R. D., 2013). One of the soybean experts at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jember, East of Java, (Suyono, 2013), said that the production of soybean in the country should be encouraged to make ends meet.

From the above explanation can be concluded that we need a strategy to increase the national soybean production to overcome deficit of the national soybean so that dependence on imported soybean will be reduce.

METHOD

This research were done by surveys, interviews and Questionnaire, the primary data results was obtained from a few relevant agencies, such as, the Department of Agriculture crop, Soybean Farming Group (Farmers), of East Java, Jember and Banyuwangi, the secondary data was obtained from the research's road map and related documents from the Central Bureau of Statistic and the Ministry of Agriculture field crops at both the district, provincial and national level as well as the web of each relevant agencies and the public web.

The research used 9 variables with 37 indicators which need further analysis by SWOT in order to search a relevant strategy to solve the availability of soybean's adequate needs problem.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

These were the results obtained from each of the variables and indicators related:

1. Cost of goods sold (HPP) appropriate

i. From the respondents answers, it showed that the respondents, Dipertan (Department of Agriculture) and Team 93% said that the principal market price (HPP) affect the interest of farmers to plant soybeans and Gapoktan (Farmers Group Association) 100% confirmed, it could be concluded 97% of respondents said that HPP affect the interests of farmers planting soybeans.

ii. From the respondents answers, it showed that the respondents, Dipertan and Team 61% said that soybean's HPP is Rp 7.400,-/kg had not been in appropriate and 73% from Gapoktan, it was concluded 67% of respondents said that HPP Rp 7.400,-/kg was not deserve.

iii. For 25% of import charge, Dipertan respondents and Team 82% agreed and Gapoktan 69%, it could be concluded 67% of respondents agreed with the 25% import tariffs.

iv. Respondents Dipertan and Team and Gapoktan 100% agree to the imposed import restrictions (maximum 10%). Dipertan respondents and Team 61% and Gapoktan 94% disagree to the imposed lengthy contract (5 years) with importers, it could be concluded 78% of respondents disagreed imposed lengthy contract (5 years) with importers. From the interviews of all respondents, they expect that there will be no longer import. Even if there was a contract will only last for 2 years. This was the answers from the Dipertan respondent and Team but not from Gapoktan respondents, as seen from the above answer.



2. HIGH PRODUCTIVITY

i. Dipertan respondents and Team 93% and Gapoktan 100% certifying that counseling could improve productivity, it could be concluded 97% of respondents stated correctly that counseling could improve productivity.

ii. Dipertan respondents and Team 68% and Gapoktan 76% said that the counseling was already running effective, it could be concluded 72% of respondents said that the counseling has been operated effectively.

iii. Dipertan respondent and Team 50% reported to had the less 45%, while from the Group, 48% less and 47% stated that already, it could be concluded 50% of respondents stated that the counseling workers was not enough.

iv. Dipertan respondents and Team 93% confirmed that the availability of breeder/producer sufficient and superior seed could increase productivity as well as respondents Gapoktan 100% confirmed, it could be concluded 97% of respondent stated that the availability of breeder/producer sufficient and superior seed could increase productivity.

v. Dipertan respondents and Team 100% said that the seed Wrangler was still lacking while Gapoktan 74%, it could be concluded 87% of respondents said that the availability of breeder seed was still lacking.

vi. Both Dipertan respondents and Team nor Gapoktan 100% said it was true that the used of inputs to increase productivity.

vii. Dipertan respondents and Team 66% said that farmers still occasionally perform appropriate input use recommended while Gapoktan 78% said it was, it could be concluded 72% of respondents said that farmers were already using the recommended input.

viii. Dipertan respondents and Team and Gapoktan 100% said that the production techniques it was true could increase productivity,

ix. Dipertan respondents and Team 87% said that farmers had been doing production techniques as well as recommended Gapoktan 94% said it had been doing production techniques as recommended by experts, it could be concluded 91% of respondents said that farmers had been doing production techniques as recommended.

3. SUFFICIENT CAPITAL

i. Dipertan respondents and Team 87% said that it's true if a cooperative could increase the capital as well as, Gapoktan respondents 84% said that it's true if a cooperative could raise capital, it could be concluded 86% of respondents said the cooperative could raise capital.

ii. Both Dipertan respondents and Team nor Gapoktan 100% said there was no soy farmer's cooperative.

iii. Dipertan respondents and Team and Gapoktan 73% said that they would set up a soybean farmer's cooperatives.

iv. Dipertan respondents and Team 79% and 100% of respondents Gapoktan said it's true if loan without interest (PUAP) could raise capital, it could be

concluded 90% of respondents said that the loan without interest (PUAP) could raise capital.

v. Dipertan respondents and Team 60% and 97% Gapoktan said loan without interest (PUAP) obtained from the government, it could be concluded 79% of respondents said that the Loan without interest (PUAP) obtained from government.

vi. For this question Dipertan respondents and Team from the district of Jember and Banyuwangih as no charge. Because the money was given directly to the Gapoktan. For groups of

vii. Million borrowing 46% of respondents and lending group 11-15 million 28% of respondents, it could be concluded 46% of respondents said that the loan without interest (PUAP) obtained from the government amounting to 1-5 million (according Integrated service unit that PUA given by 2.5 million/ha).

viii. Dipertan respondents and Team 93% and 97% Gapoktan said subsidies input could reduce production costs, it could be concluded 95% of respondents said that input subsidies could reduce production costs.

ix. Dipertan respondents and Team 60% and 81% Gapoktan said subsidies input has been running 10-25%, it could be concluded 71% of respondents said that subsidies inputs were running 10-25%.

x. Dipertan respondents and Team 73% and 71% Gapoktan said subsidy input was already running but sometimes (rotation), it could be concluded 71% of respondents said that the input subsidy was already running but sometimes (rotating).

xi. Dipertan respondents and Team 86% and Gapoktan 94% said the subsidy facilities/production technology could reduce the cost of production, it could be concluded 90% of respondents said that the subsidy facilities/production technology could reduce the cost of production.

xii. Dipertan respondents and Team 81% said the subsidy facility/existing production technology, while 57% Gapoktan said the subsidy facilities/production technology did not exist, it could be concluded Gapoktan 57% of respondents said the subsidy facilities/production technology is not exist yet. The answer used to the average response of the Gapoktan respondents because in the field who used the means were farmers and researchers saw and hear directly the reality of things.

xiii. Dipertan respondents and Team 54% and 47% Gapoktan said the subsidy facility/production technology already exist less than 10%, it could be concluded 51% of respondents said the subsidy facility/existing production technology is less than 10%.

xiv. Dipertan respondents and Team 80% and 97% Gapoktan said the long-term loans with low interest rates could raise capital, it could be concluded 89% of respondents said the long-term loans with low interest rates could raise capital.

xv. Dipertan respondents and Team 87% and 74% Gapoktan said the long-term loans with low interest rates had not been there, it could be concluded respondents



81% said that there was not the long-term loan with a low interest.

4. HIGH PRODUCTION

i. Dipertan respondents and Team 80% and Gapoktan 93% said true monoculture planting could increase production, it could be concluded respondents 87% said the plant monocultures might increase production.

ii. Dipertan respondents and Team 48% and 57% Gapoktan said the plant intercropping/at least 2 kinds could not increase production, it could be concluded 53% of respondents said the plant intercropping/at least 2 kinds, could not increase production.

iii. Dipertan respondents and Team 60% and 68% Gapoktan said farmers often grow soybeans alone, it could be concluded 64% of respondents said that farmers often plant soybeans alone.

iv. Dipertan respondents and Team 54% said the plant throughout the year was not necessarily increase production while Gapoktan 58% said growth throughout the year was not possible, it could be concluded 56% of respondents said the plant throughout the year could not be done.

v. To answer this question the average of the 2 districts could not be taken because each district had a number different planting. Respondents Banyuwangi 72% said plant twice in one year while Jember 100% of respondents said plant once within one year.

vi. Dipertan respondents and Team and Gapoktan 100% said that it's true if the utilization of abandoned land can increase production.

vii. In answering to these question respondents could give more than one answer. Dipertan respondents and Team 66% and 80% Gapoktan said farmers planting in paddy fields, it could be concluded 73% of respondents said that farmers growth in wetland.

viii. Dipertan respondents and Team 88% and 94% Gapoktan said the used of technology could increase production, it could be concluded 91% of respondents said that the use of technology to increase production.

ix. Dipertan respondents and Team and Gapoktan 100% said that it's true if pest control (OPT) could boost the production.

x. Dipertan respondents and Team and Gapoktan 100% said that it's true if the controlling plant pests (OPT) have been done, it can increase the production it could be concluded 100% of respondents said controlling plant pests (OPT) has been performed.

xi. Dipertan respondents and Team 82% and 90% Gapoktan said Plant Pest Control (OPT) has been successfully carried out, it could be concluded 86% or respondents said controlling plant pests (OPT) has been successfully performed.

xii. Dipertan respondents and Team 80% and 86% Gapoktan said that it is true if the control Climate Change Impacts (DPI) could increase production, it could be concluded respondents 83% said really control Impacts of Climate Change (DPI) might increase production.

xiii. Dipertan respondents and Team and Gapoktan 53% said controlled Impacts of Climate Change (DPI) has not been done.

5. SMOOTH MARKETING

i. Dipertan respondents and Team 67% and Gapoktan 74% said it's true if cooperative would facilitate and shorten the marketing chain and stabilize the price of the farmers and to the consumer, it could be concluded respondents 71% said its true if cooperative should facilitate and shorten the marketing chain and stabilize the price of farmers and to consumers.

ii. Dipertan respondents and Team 100% and Gapoktan 89% said that they agreed if farmers sales contract with soybean cooperative (KOPDE), it could be concluded 95% of respondents said that they agree with farmer's sales contract with soybean cooperative (KOPDE).

iii. Dipertan respondents and Team 100% and Gapoktan 89% said they agreed with farmer's sales contract with tofu cooperative (KOPTI), it could be concluded 95% of respondents said that they agree with farmer's sales contract with tofu cooperative (KOPTI).

iv. Dipertan respondents and Team 100% and 89% said that they agreed with Gapoktan. Farmer's sales contract with Bulog, it could be concluded 95% of respondents said that farmers were agreed about sales contract with Agency logistics (BULOG).

v. Dipertan respondents and Team 100% and 89% Gapoktan said that they agreed with the farmers sales contract with state-owned, it could be concluded that 95% of respondents said they agree with farmers sales contract with state-owned (BUMN).

6. FARMERS CHARACTER

Dipertan respondents and Team 81% and Gapoktan 82% said that farmers want to plant soybean because it's Profitable and Responsible, it could be concluded 82% of respondents said farmer wants to plant soybean because it's Profitable and Responsible.

7. INFORMATION ACCESS

i. Dipertan respondents and Team 100% and Gapoktan 96% said current and accurate information would facilitate soybean farming, it could be concluded 96% of respondents said current and accurate information would facilitate soybean farming.

ii. Dipertan respondents and team Banyuwangi 100% said they had not provided information systems/storage data base while Dipertan respondents and Team Jember 88% said that the information has been available in system/storage data base, while Gapoktan respondents Banyuwangi and Jember 80% said that the information has been available in system/storage data base. To answered this question and there were differences in perception between the respondent and Dipertan respondent and Team Gapoktan. Dipertan respondents and Team had the perception that the system information/data base storage system with on-line/web use as contemplated researchers while respondents Gapoktan said it were



manually like telephone, hand phone, and correspondence, but respondents Gapoktan said that they already feel satisfied.

iii. Perception as of respondents on this question asked two question above the respondents, Dipertan and Team Banyuwangi 100% said there was no integrated system information whereas Dipertan respondents and Team Jember 100% said there was information integrated system, while Gapoktan respondents Banyuwangi and Jember 84% said there was a system of integrated information.

iv. From both respondents Dipertan-Jember district and Team or Gapoktan said that integrated information system is not yet existing, connected between Dipertan-UPTD; UPTD-Gapoktan; Dipertan-UPTD-Gapoktan, Gapoktan respondents Banyuwangi 42 % said there had been an integrated information system, connected between UPTD-Gapoktan.

From the study above, can be grouped into the following SWOT:

a. Keeping the power that include: 1) providing information, 2) using the input in accordance with the recommendation, 3) using production techniques in accordance with the recommendation, 4) the loan without interest, 5) monoculture planting, 6) provide input subsidies, 7) subsidized facilities and 8) are superior breeder seeds and seedlings. 9) high advantages, average 300-400%, 10) Many of the benefits for industry, 11) high productivity , about 15 ku / ha, 12) There are still vast lands and prospects, 13) Many researchers are interested , 14) very high demand

b. Improve the weaknesses that exist both on the part of farmers and the government and society to adequate soybean supplies, among others: 1) add FEA, 2) increase the availability of seed, 3) the percentage increased input subsidies, 4) subsidy improved facilities, 5) presents the loan with long-term low interest rates, 6) want to plant soybeans in a way intercropping, 7) immediately establish cooperative and 8) reproduce planting

c. to realize the opportunities that exist, among others: 1) the imposition of import tariffs of 25%, 2) import restrictions (maximum 10%), 3) utilization: wastelands, 4) soil land , 5) plantations, 6) peatlands, 7) dry land, 8) the highlands, 9) the lowland, 10) croplands, 11) forest land, 12) tidal land, 13) land yard, 14) Plant with intercropping, 15) set up a cooperative and 16) grow throughout the year

d. Reduce or eliminate the threat to the road: 1) increase the selling price of farmers to Rp. 8500, - / kg and 2) to maintain price stability.

CONCLUSIONS

This study found a strategy to meet the national soybean availability (Indonesia) by applying the SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threat). The results of this study as follows: To meet the national soybean availability there should be an aggressive strategy. There were fourteen strengths, sixteen opportunities of the national soybean farmers, eight weaknesses and two threats. Strategy could be done if all parties, especially those related to really immerse to do it

because all weaknesses could be overcome because research had been conducted by precious researchers.

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