International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulfindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

Effect of Capital, Labor, Land Area, Distribution Patterns on Shallot Production in Uluere Sub-district

Nurdiana[1]
[1]Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: diana@unm.ac.id

Abstract

The objectives of this study are 1) To determine simultaneously the effect of capital, labor, land area, and distribution patterns on shallot production in Uluere District. 2) To determine partially the effect of capital, labor, land area, and distribution patterns on the income of shallot farmers in Uluere sub-district. This research uses quantitative descriptive research methods because in its implementation includes data, analysis, and interpretation of the meaning of the data obtained, the data used are primary and secondary data. There are 12 samples in this study then processed using SPSS 25 and analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis techniques. From the research results obtained: that the variables of capital, labor, land area, and distribution patterns simultaneously have a significant effect and are positively related to the level of shallot production in Uluere District. Capital and labor variables partially have a significant positive effect on shallot production, while land area and distribution patterns have a significant effect and have a real effect on the level of shallot production in Uluere District.

Keywords: Capital, labor, land area, distribution patterns, and shallot production.

INTRODUCTION

According to Hernanto (2014), Indonesia is an agrarian country that relies on the agricultural sector to support development. Among Indonesia's many agricultural products, shallots are an outstanding livelihood and business opportunity, accounting for a very high proportion of provincial sales (Balitbang Horticulture, 2016). Farmers' income is not proportional to the amount of shallots produced. The agricultural sector itself has several subsectors. According to Mubyarto (2014), Indonesia's agricultural sector is divided into five subsectors, namely the people's subsector (food crop subsector), the plantation sector, the livestock sector, and the

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fisheries sector.

The build cycle can run when the necessary conditions, particularly the build variables, are met. Land, capital, labor and skills or management are the four components that make up the factors of production. Land, capital and labor are the three factors of production mentioned by several literary scholars. Each factor serves a different purpose and is related to the others. The production or agricultural process fails when any of the three factors - land, capital and labor - is missing (Daniel, 2014). Capital or equity can have different meanings depending on the context. Capital is synonymous with wealth in everyday usage. Specifically, all assets, including money, savings, land, houses and cars. Depending on the owner's business and how he uses the capital, this capital can generate income. There are also many definitions of capital in economics.

Von Bohm Bawerk defines capital as "the wealth of society" which consists of all the goods produced and owned by society. Social capital, or social capital, is wealth that is used to produce new goods and partly fulfill consumer needs. Capital is therefore any outcome, product or asset that is used to produce further outcomes (Moehar Daniel, 2014). In this diagram, capital refers to the cost of horticultural production (saprota). According to Moehar Daniel (2014), production costs are monetary compensation received by the owners of production factors, or costs incurred by farmers during the production process.

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) defines the labor force as everyone who is able to produce goods and services for the benefit of society and their own needs. Indonesia's labor force is entirely populated and at least 10 years old. The determination of a minimum age of 10 years in this case is based on the fact that many residents of this age are working or looking for work, especially in rural areas. work According to Payman, J. Simanjuntak (2015) only a small proportion of the Indonesian population, especially civil servants and private workers, are entitled to retirement benefits because the state does not provide adequate social security.

Employment is absolutely necessary to carry out all agricultural operations. Therefore, when analyzing agricultural labor, labor input is used to describe the amount of labor input, i.e. efficient work. According to Soekartaw (2013), the number and type of jobs required is influenced by the size of the firm. According to Rukmana, shallots are a vegetable product that has high economic value in terms of community utilization, a form of income for processors and the skills of traders, which are actually unknown. Shallots are one of the important products to increase the yield of swamp vegetables in Indonesia. Shallots are a spice and seasoning.

According to Rahayu and Berlian (2021), Indonesian people are familiar with a garden

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product known as shallots (Allium cepa, Aggregatum group). Usually this plant is planted twice a year. Shoots can form new plants or plants between the layers of shallot leaves, especially in the common shallot type (Agrarian Action Kanisius, 2014). The fruit is round and contains two or three seeds wrapped around a blunt head. The seeds are flat and clear or white when young but turn black when old (Wibowo, 2014).

According to Rukmana (2015), shallot seeds can be utilized as reproductive plant propagation material. According to Singgih (2013), shallots can be divided into three groups based on the color of the bulbs, namely dark red bulbs (such as Medan, Sri Sakate, Maja and Gurgur varieties) and pale yellow bulbs. colored (such as Sumenep cultivars) and bulbs that are pale yellow (such as Sumenep cultivars), reddish yellow (such as Lampung, Bima, Ampenan etc.). Shallots have become one of the most important agricultural commodities in many countries around the world. Japan, the United States, Italy, Mexico and Texas are leek producing countries (Rahmat, 2015). The plant originated in western Asia and the Mediterranean and was further developed in Egypt and Turkey (Jaelani, 2011).

RESEARCH AND METHODS

The results of quantitative research chosen as the type of research are represented by numbers obtained through statistical analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to test the researcher's hypothesis. Capital, labor, land and distribution pattern are independent variables. Shallot production is the dependent variable. The subjects of this study were shallot farmers in Uluere region. Purposive sampling was used in this study and specific criteria were used to select the sample. Adequate (Sugiyono, 2018) Exemplary is very important for the quantity and quality of the population.

Table 1. Distribution of Red Onion Farmer Samples

No	Nama
1.	Mansur
2.	Misi
3.	Mariati
4.	H. Mawati
5.	Said
6.	Hani
7.	Nini

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8.	Cinna
9.	Sukkuru
10.	Herul
11.	Gassing
12.	Hj. Nassir

Source: Data processed by researchers (2020)

The sample in this study amounted to 12 shallot farmers. The research design in this study can be seen in the figure below:

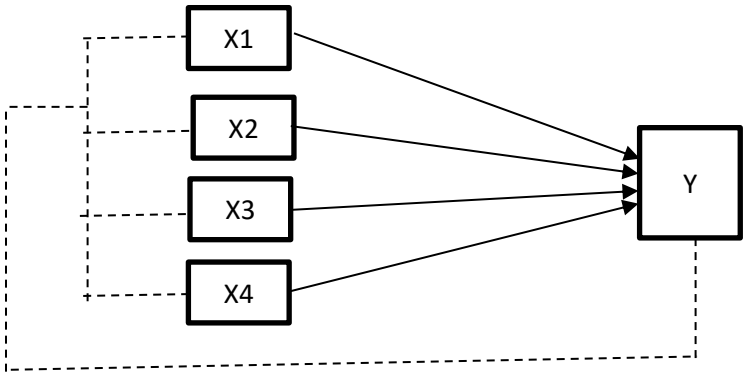


Figure 1. Research design Data

Collection was conducted through interviews and questionnaires to obtain research materials. A closed questionnaire with ten questions, a distribution model variable with eight questions and an onion production variable with nine statements were used as measures for the capitalization variable. Using information collected from farmers as the basis of the interview such as number of jobs and country sub-variables. SPSS 25.0 was used for analysis techniques using multiple regression techniques.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on simultaneous testing, askalin production in Uluere region (Y) is simultaneously influenced by capital (X1), labor (X2), land area (X3) and distribution model (X4). The probability value of 0.000 was obtained from the analysis conducted with F test and ANOVA test of multiple linear regression table. The conclusion that free shallot production is simultaneously influenced

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by the independent variables of capital, labor, land area and distribution patterns is obtained with a probability value of 0.05. The partial test results of this study for the capitalization variable (X1) gave a value of 3.456 at a significance level of 0.001. If the sig value is less than 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is used. In addition, in this study the t test and the birth subtest (X2) gave a value of 4.070 with a sig value of 0.000. If the sig value is less than 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is used. In this study, the country subvariables (X3) gave a sig value of 0.028 and a value of 2.231. If the sig value is less than 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is used. The partial test of this study for the distribution pattern variable (X4) resulted in a sig value of 0.0001 and a value of 6.982. If the sig value is less than 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is used.

The Effect of Capital, Labor, Land Area and Distribution Patterns on Shallot Production

Capital (X1), labor (X2), land area (X3), and distribution method (X4) all have a real effect on shallot production in Uluere District (Y), according to the results of this study. ANOVA Test The F test table provides the results of data analysis with a probability value of 0.000. The probability of four independent variables is less than 0.05. Based on this description, shallot production in the Uluere area is simultaneously influenced by capital, labor, land and distribution patterns. The claim that capital, labor, land and distribution patterns affect 25.8% of shallot production is supported by the adjusted R-squared (R2) value of 0.258. Other variables not selected for this study contributed 74.2%. Capital, labor, land, and distribution patterns all affect shallot production in this study. Capital is the first independent variable that has a positive and significant effect on shallot production in Uluere district. Capital is the amount of money that farmers spend on shallot plants. Since capital used can affect shallot production, additional capital can affect shallot production. At a certain level of confidence, the regression results show that the capital factor has a significant effect on shallot production. Shallot production increases in proportion to farmers' circulating capital.

In addition to capital, shallot production is partly influenced by labor. The labor force refers to the number of people who work on harvesting - from preparing the soil to harvesting it - within and outside the family. HOK is the unit of measurement. At the confidence level, multiple linear regression calculations show that labor has little effect on shallot production. Labor has an inelastic value in this study as it has an elastic value. This indicates that an increase in the labor force does not affect shallot production in Putren Village. Shallot production is also influenced by land area. the entire area with shallot cultivation. At the confidence level, several linear regression

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calculations show that land area has a significant effect on shallot production. According to Mubyarto (2013), these calculations provide results that are in line with his statement that land is one of the factors of production, functioning as a factory for agricultural products and making a considerable contribution to cultivation. The amount of shallots produced decreases as the area of shallots decreases.

Damanah's (2011) test results showing that land area has a significant effect on shallot production reflect a different perspective. The fact that the elasticity value of the land area variable of shallot production is greater than one indicates that the land elasticity value is elastic, indicating that shallot production in the Uluere region is directly proportional to the increase in land area. Shallot production is also influenced by its distribution model. The argument that farmers are highly dependent on distribution patterns supports this, because the farmer's area is seasonal so that distribution patterns are needed for production activities. This is in accordance with the results of Harbali's research (2013) which found that changes in distribution patterns have a positive impact on shallot production in Uluere District because they facilitate production activities. The use of transportation planning makes sense based on David Ricardo's hypothesis and Solow's model hypothesis that better circulation samples often increase work efficiency. The production function is easier to perform when using a distribution model. The design of transportation facilities is a creative factor used to complement the development of on-farm shallot harvesting. Using the example of a transport vehicle can help farmers speed up the large investment in cultivating farmland. Wulandari (2019) conducted the same research with the title "The Effect of Capital, Labor, Raw Materials and Machinery on Shallot Production in Putren Village, Sukomoro District, Nganjuk Regency".

Effect of Capital on Shallot Production

In research conducted using SPSS version 22.0, the t-test value of the Financial Literacy variable is 3.456 with a sig value of 0.001. The sig value of the Financial Literacy variable in this study is less than 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is used. Based on this description, the capital has an impact on shallot production in the Uluere area. The unidirectional relationship can be explained by a positive regression coefficient when high shallot production is associated with high capital and vice versa. Most descriptions indicate that high capital also helps produce good shallots. The first independent variable that has a positive and significant effect on shallot production in Uluere District is the capital variable.

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Capital is the amount of money that farmers spend on shallot plants. Since capital used can affect shallot production, additional capital can affect shallot production. With a confidence level of 3.456 and the regression results concluded that the capital factor has a significant effect on shallot production. Onion production increases in proportion to the farmer's circulating capital. This is very similar to farmers in the Ulueere area, as generally more capital affects the operational cost of production facilities. An increase in capital will also account for shallot production and the use of more money to buy production tools. Capital is also a factor of production.

The capital referred to here is the overhead costs of seeds, fertilizers, recipes, wages, transportation, equipment and management. This is in accordance with the results of research by Sujarno (2018) which states that according to production theory, the amount of production or output that is subsequently added to production depends on capital. This shows that shallot farmers can increase production and produce with this capital. Furthermore, this is in accordance with Arliman's research (2013) which states that productivity growth is directly proportional to the addition of capital. In addition, this is in accordance with the research of Adhar (2012) who found that capital has a significant and favorable effect on the scale of production of shallots because farmers' capital has a major effect on production; the more capital a farmer has, the better the results he gets. Capital here includes fixed costs and variable costs.

Effect of Labor on Shallot Production

By using SPSS version 25.0 in the study, the t-test value of the birth variable was 4.070 and the sig value was 0.000. The sig value of the work variable is less than 0.05, in this case H0 is rejected and Ha is used. Overall, an impressive job makes shallots in Uluere Locale. Another independent variable that has a positive and significant effect on shallot production in Uluere District is the labor variable. From cultivation to harvest, both family members and non-family members contribute a significant amount of labor per harvest. With a coefficient value of 4.070, multiple linear regression calculations show that the labor variable has a significant effect on shallots at the confidence level. Because the work has a significant impact on increasing shallot productivity, this is in line with the findings of shallot farmers in Belo District.

Rahotman and Nurchnigtyas (2013) who studied the production factors that affect shallot production in Srigad Village reached the same conclusion as previous research. The results of this study indicate that shallot production is strongly influenced by labor, seeds and land. According to Cristy's (2010) research, labor determines how much production or production in production

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theory is related to production. This shows that farmers can produce shallots and will increase their production when labor is available. Because labor is a very crucial part of production, it must be well calculated in terms of quality and type as well as availability. Labor is a factor of production in the production process that must be adequately accounted for both in terms of availability and quality. Gender, seasonality and wages have a significant impact on the number of employees. Students must have a strong understanding of work to enable farmers to carry out the described aslan growing activities. Employment affects onion production.

Effect of Land Area on Shallot Production

The t test results of the land area variable with SPSS 25.0 iteration obtained a value of 2.231, sig value of 0.000. Given that the Sig value of the allowance is less than 0.028, it can be concluded that Ha is used as a proxy for H0. Based on this description, it is explained that shallot production in Uluere District is influenced by rural areas. The positive regression coefficient explains the unidirectional relationship.

High support and high savings both go in the same direction.

The most important factor in agriculture, especially in Indonesia, is land production. Mubyarto, 2019, emphasized that land is a factor of production that acts as a factory for agricultural raw materials, thus making an important contribution to agriculture. The amount of land used in farming affects the size of the product produced. The area of land used by farmers for agriculture during the growing season is called the land area and is measured in hectares (ha). The number of fields that can produce annually is called the crop area.

Agricultural production is influenced by farmland. It is generally believed that the amount of produce grown or produced on fertile land is proportional to its size. Abdrahim, 2017). The influence of rural areas is not just agricultural capacity, but also affects migration efforts and innovation after agricultural events. Agricultural development efforts are difficult to implement when land ownership is more dispersed in tenements with limited control. Instead of working according to the collective will, farmers usually control their land. This shows that farmers work independently due to a lack of motivation to collaborate and take risks. (2014) Title Analysis of Factors Affecting Shallot Production in Kupu-Kupu Village, Brebes Regency Wanasar District, Liatiawat Regency shows that rural areas have a very real effect on shallot production in Kupu-Kupu Village. These results are consistent with the results of this study.

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The Effect of Distribution Patterns on Shallot Production

The t test result for the distribution pattern variable is 6.982 and the sig value is 0.0001 with SPSS version 25.0. Ha is used instead of H0 when the sig value is less than 0.05. In Uluere area, shallot production is influenced by the distribution model described above. A positive recurrence coefficient makes sense in a unidirectional relationship: high savings and compensation go in the same direction. An example of a population limit distribution between individuals is a distribution plan. Campbell et al. (2018) argue that there are three basic patterns in the distribution of populations or individuals: Random, uniform, and clustered are all forms of randomness.

CONCLUSION

Shallot production in the Uluere area is partly influenced by capital, labor, land and distribution methods. It is recommended that future researchers who conduct similar research choose additional variables that can affect shallot production and expand the scope of the study to include a more diverse population and sample.

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