

# The heterogeneity of small, mid-scale, and Large-scale curly red chilli farming In megamendung, indonesia

*by* \_\_

---

**Submission date:** 24-May-2023 11:04PM (UTC-0500)

**Submission ID:** 2101346876

**File name:** JAJ\_Article\_Template\_2022\_Lorenta\_In\_Haryanto\_cabai.docx (295.08K)

**Word count:** 7341

**Character count:** 40934

## THE HETEROGENEITY OF SMALL, MID-SCALE, AND LARGE-SCALE CURLY RED CHILLI FARMING IN MEGAMENDUNG, INDONESIA

Lorenta In Haryanto<sup>1)</sup>, Mely Dayanty Harahap<sup>2)</sup>, Dessy Iriani Putri<sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1,3)</sup> Study Program of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>2)</sup> Study Program of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3)</sup> Corresponding Author, E-mail: [lorenta@umj.ac.id](mailto:lorenta@umj.ac.id)

### ABSTRAK

Pergeseran penguasaan lahan dan penurunan luas lahan pertanian di Indonesia menjadi isu yang tidak pernah berhenti disorot. Demi keberlangsungannya, usahatani harus memberikan keuntungan bagi petani khususnya petani skala kecil yang jumlahnya terus meningkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat keragaan usahatani cabai merah keriting pada tiga tingkat skala usaha, yaitu skala usaha besar, menengah, dan kecil. Observasi lapang, survei dan wawancara dilakukan untuk mengumpulkan data produksi cabai merah keriting pada musim penghujan (Desember 2021 – Maret 2022) di Kecamatan Megamendung. Karakteristik usahatani dijelaskan secara deskriptif, sedangkan efisiensi usahatani diukur menggunakan rasio R/C atas nilai tunai dan diperhitungkan. Penarikan responden menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh pada seluruh petani cabai merah keriting di lokasi penelitian, sejumlah 30 orang. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ketiga usahatani memberikan tingkat keuntungan yang berbeda, dengan proporsi tertinggi adalah petani skala besar, disusul petani skala menengah dan petani skala kecil, dengan R/C rasio atas biaya tunai berturut-turut sebesar 9.50; 9.03 dan 7.33. Petani skala besar mendapatkan keuntungan atas ketepatan penggunaan faktor produksi, sedangkan petani skala menengah diuntungkan atas tingginya harga jual dari saluran pemasaran yang dipilih. Terdapat indikasi bahwa petani kecil kurang mampu memanfaatkan faktor produksi dan saluran pemasaran secara efisien. Studi ini menyarankan agar dilakukan studi lanjutan terkait efisiensi teknis dan efisiensi pemasaran, yang hasilnya dapat menunjang hasil studi ini.

**Kata kunci:** cabai merah keriting, usahatani, R/C rasio, skala luas

### ABSTRACT

The change in land tenure and the shrinking size of agricultural land in Indonesia are recurring discussion topics. For farming to be sustainable, higher profit must be gained, particularly as a backup in the increasing number of small farms. This study aims to examine the farming practices of curly red chilli at three farming scale levels: large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms. The observations, surveys, and interviews were conducted to obtain curly red chilli production data during the wet season (December 2021 - March 2022) in Megamendung Sub-district. The farm parameters were presented descriptively; conversely, the farm's efficiency was measured using the R/C ratio of explicit cost and implicit costs. As many as 30 farmers are chosen using a *saturation sampling technique*. The study revealed that the profits gained by farmers depend on the farms scale with the largest share of large-scale farms, followed by mid-scale and small farms, whose R/C ratios on explicit cost were 9.50, 9.03, and 7.50, respectively. Mid-scale farms benefit from the high selling prices of

the selected marketing channels; on the other hand, large-scale farms benefit from the efficient use of production factors. Evidence shows that small farms can not effectively utilize both production factors and distribution channels. This study supports additional research that should be undertaken on technical and marketing efficiency, which is sustainable to the findings of this study.

**Keywords:** Curly red chili, farming, land scale, R/C ratio

## INTRODUCTION

Since Indonesia's land area continues to diminish, the agricultural industry is undergoing reorganization. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (Statistics, 2021), agricultural land in Indonesia has dropped by 600 thousand hectares during the past five years. This drop was caused by policies promoting infrastructure development, particularly in the Java island region. In contrast, the policy of increasing land area or printing new land outside of Java must meet national productivity standards and produce crops of low quality (Saidah et al., 2019).

The land tenure system of agricultural households is dominated by farmer groups with a limited land area of 0.10 to 0.49 hectares. According to Statistics (2021) data spanning a decade, farm households have decreased by 16.32%. In 2003, 9.3 million households held land tenures of less than 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>; in 2013, that number decreased to 4.3 million. As small household farms proliferate, the amount of fragmented land continues to expand. This relates to (Susilowati & Maulana, 2012) assertion that as land-using households increase, the number of small farms in the <0.1 ha group increases due to land fragmentation.

The usual definition of a small farm refers to the size of the farm and the number of animals reared (Von Braun & Mirzabaev, 2015). Small farms in The United States of America average 231 acres, mid-scale farms average 1,421 acres, and large-scale farms average 2,010 acres. However, Indonesia's standard of land scale cannot be compared to a country with a vast expanse like The United States of America. Sajogyo (1977) pioneered the grouping of land area in Indonesia by dividing farmers in Java into three categories: small farms with a farm size of less than 0.5 ha, mid-scale farms with a farm size between 0.5 to 1 ha, and large-scale farms with a farm size of more than 1.0 ha. Later, the BPS used this category for classifying agricultural families by farm size in food and horticulture.

Most small farms in Indonesia are concentrated in the Java region, where the land characteristics tend to be arid (dry land). Relative to other commodities cultivated on dry soil, horticulture crops occupy 37.40% less land. In addition, farmers experiencing a drop in land area was the curly red chilli crop. On the demand side, curly red chilli holds a prominent position (Islam et al., 2020; Saidah et al., 2019). In 2021, the total consumption of curly red chilli in Indonesia reached 490,83 thousand tonnes. Almost every region of Indonesia cultivates curly red chilli. Megamendung Sub-district in the Bogor Regency is one of the top ten producers of curly red chilli in the province of West Java, which is in the top ten worldwide. Megamendung Sub-district is a mountainous region 708 meters above sea level, with an ideal air temperature of 22 degrees Celsius and latosol soil, known as tropical red soil. Latosol soil types are abundant in the tropics, and their high amounts of iron and aluminium oxides promote the growth of curly red chillies (Wati et al., 2019).

According to farmers, growing curly red chillies is more profitable than growing other horticultural crops in that region. Historically, land ownership was solely held by farmers; however, a survey found a fall in land ownership. In 2013, farmers possessed 23% of the total curly red chilli land; however, all land ownership has changed hands. Farmers, once landowners, are now tenants who must pay rent for the land they organized. Typically, a corporation owns the right of land use to the farmed area. The corporation allows inhabitants to cultivate on the proviso that they will leave if the area is

developed. In addition to the corporation, there is uncertainty for the farmers. The corporation may use the area for any construction or business that may harm the existence of farming.

The administration of cultivated land in Megamendung Subdistrict is fragmented. The allocation of farmed and leased land is based on the farmer's ability to pay; thus, each farmer has a distinct region. The variety of land ownership influences profit differentials (Guiomar et al., 2018; Kryszak et al., 2021). Study by Latifa & Sinta (2022 and Noack & Larsen (2019), demonstrated that farming on small farms is unprofitable. However, it cannot be compared to other smallholders in an agriculture-based country, as the Noack (2019) research focused on farming on significant tracts of land owned by a corporation.

It is fascinating to study research on farming performance in diverse land areas. Some researchers study some necessary topics relate to variations in how farmers utilize their producing factors (Guiomar et al., 2018; Kryszak et al., 2021; Ncube, 2020; Noack & Larsen, 2019). This will support earlier studies indicating that land scale generates a beneficial effect on the farmer's income (Debonne et al., 2021; Kryszak et al., 2021). The larger land cultivated by a farmer, the greater the production and income per unit of land (Geo et al., 2020).

After accounting for all expenses, this study calculates the profit from growing curly red chillies. It describes the utilization of its production factors at three scales: large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms. Initial studies have analyzed chilli farming on a standardized basis (Bunyamin et al., 2021; Latifa & Sinta, 2022; Sembiring & Waluyati, 2021; Sobczak & Sobczak, 2021). However, it is necessary to separate the income value of the three company tiers for this investigation. Hence, the final value represents the mean value of all farmers. Similar to prior research (Latifa & Sinta, 2022; Sembiring & Waluyati, 2021), this study measures income analysis using the R/C ratio, nevertheless, the sources of revenue and expenses are provided and quantified in cash. Farm scale categories, according to Sajogyo (1977), specifically to the large-scale farms (owning more than 1 ha of land), mid-scale farms (owning land between 0.5 to 1 ha), and small farms (owning land between 0.1 to 0.5 ha) (owning less than 0.5 ha). This research refers to those scale categories.

## METHODS

This study employed a descriptive and quantitative approach. Employing the quantitative method, the R/C ratio was utilized to analyze farm income (Return Cost Ratio). This investigation was conducted in Megamendung Sub-district of the Bogor Regency. The cost and revenue of growing curly red chillies (CRC) were also analyzed. Since it is one of the top three producers of CRC in Bogor Regency, the site was chosen on purpose (Statistics, 2021). It is expected that the sample can represent the diversity of farming from three different land area scales.

Furthermore, the selection of respondents was deliberate and based on the following criteria: 1) the farmer planted in December 2021 and January 2022, months of the highest productivity (Zangmo et al., 2020); 2) as many as 30 responders have been chosen based on the criteria of monoculture type; and 3) the farmer had no crop failure. Based on the data, those farmers are members of three main farmers groups; Suka Resmi Tani Mandiri, Cikatapis Maju Berkah, Tunas Tani Pangrango, and Bojong Kaso Girang.

### Method of Collecting Data

The research data were cross-sectional data collected directly from responders through surveys. The data was collected from June to October 2022. Data gathering techniques were conducted using in-depth interviews with the leaders of the farmer's group. In addition, the study utilized secondary data acquired from textbooks, scientific journals, research reports, and associated institutions, such as the Central Bureau of

Statistics (BPS) and the Agriculture, Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Agency of Bogor Regency.

As research instruments, questionnaires were utilized in survey and interview activities. There were both closed (structured) and open questions on the questionnaire. Closed-ended questions comprised structured questions for which the solutions had been provided; on the other hand, open-ended questions had questions for which the answers were descriptive. The preliminary research consisted of collecting the initial three samples to determine the variety of production parameters, such as the type of fertilizer and pesticides. During the research phase, the questionnaire specified the general conditions of CRC production variables at the research location.

**Data Analysis Method**

*Descriptive Analysis*

Descriptive analysis is a method that employs interviews and observations. This method determines age, background, et cetera. Data is analyzed in the form of narration or text. In addition to quantitative analysis, descriptive analysis was used to explain the results of quantitative analysis.

*Quantitative Analysis*

The quantitative analysis discusses company costs, including operational and implicit costs. Using Microsoft Excel as a data calculating tool, quantitative data is processed manually, and the results are presented in tabular format. The quantitative analysis examines revenue, costs, and the R/C ratio, adopting the theory developed by (Soekartawi, 2016).

The total revenue is the sum of explicit revenue and implicit revenue. Explicit revenue is the worth of the products sold by farmers; on the other hand, implicit revenue is the value of unsold crops for household consumption or donation. It can be expressed systematically as follows (1):

$$TR = ETR + ITR \tag{1}$$

As revenue derives from multiplying production by the product's selling price, the formula for explicit revenue and implicit revenue is written in formulas (2) and (3) respectively.

$$ETR = (Y_i \cdot P_{y_i}) \tag{2}$$

$$ITR = (Y_i \cdot P_{s_i}) \tag{3}$$

Description :

- ETR = Explicit revenue (Rp)
- ITR = Implicit revenue (Rp)
- Y<sub>i</sub> = Curly red chilli production (Kg)
- P<sub>y</sub> = Explicit price of Y<sub>i</sub> (Rp)
- P<sub>s</sub> = Implicit price of Y<sub>i</sub> (Rp)

Generally, costs are classified as explicit costs and implicit costs. Farmers made a direct payment to others in cash, classified by explicit cost. Implicit costs are known as tangible expenses that do not involve a payment of money; however, they must still be calculated since it reflects the potential cost in CRC farming. Equation (4) is used to determine the formula for calculating the agricultural profit.

$$\pi = (\sum ETR_i + \sum ITR_i) - (\sum Ec_i + \sum Ic_i) \tag{4}$$

Description :

- Ec<sub>i</sub> = Explicit cost (Rp)
- Ic<sub>i</sub> = Implicit cost (Rp)

The Return and Cost Ratio (R/C ratio) reveals a farm's profitability. This ratio is used to determine the profitability of farming based on the revenue farmers receive per rupiah invested in cultivation. Two forms of R/C ratios exist the R/C ratio on explicit cost ( $\alpha_1$ ) and the R/C ratio on total cost ( $\alpha_2$ ). The mathematical formula for calculating the R/C ratio value is shown in equations (5) and (6).

$$\text{R/C on explicit cost } (\alpha_1) = \frac{\text{TR}}{\sum \text{Ec}_i \text{ Ic}_i} \tag{4}$$

$$\text{R/C over total cost } (\alpha_2) = \frac{\text{TR}}{(\sum \text{Ec}_i + \sum \text{Ic}_i)} \tag{5}$$

Justification of any possible conditions is 1) If the ratio  $\alpha_{1,2} = 1$ , then the farm is at the break-even point which refers to the market price of an asset that is the same as its original cost; 2) if the ratio  $\alpha_{1,2} > 1$ , then the farm is considered profitable, 3) if the ratio  $\alpha_{1,2} < 1$ , then the farm is considered a loss, and 4) if  $\alpha_1 > 1$  but  $\alpha_2 < 1$ , then the farm in the research location is still profitable; however, operational gains may be lost when implicit costs are considered.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Farmer Characteristics

The characteristics of farmers were categorized based on their age, level of education, agricultural experience, land size, and land ownership status. Table 1 displays the agricultural classifications.

**Table 1.** Features of Curly Red Chili Farms in the Region of Megamendung

No	Farmer Personalities	Category	Interval	Large-Scale Farms	Mid-scale Farms	Small Farms
1.	Farmer Age	Unproductive	<15 years	0	0	0
		Productive	15 – 64 years	89	100	100
		Unproductive	> 70 years	11	0	0
2.	Education	Low	Primary School	33	56	75
		Middle	Junior High School	44	11	25
		High	Senior High School	22	33	0
3.	Farming Experience	Less experienced	1-10 years	67	67	75
		Experienced	11-58 years	33	33	25
4.	Land size	Narrow	< 0,5 ha	0	0	100
		Mid-scale	0,5 - 1,0 ha	0	100	0
		Large-scale	> 1,0 ha	100	0	0
5.	Land Ownership Status	Rent		0	0	0
		Cultivator		89	78	75
		Rent and Cultivator		11	22	25

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Table 1 displays the characteristics of CRC farmers in the study area. All mid-scale and small farms are in the productive age group, although there are still farmers in the non-productive age group at the large-scale farms. Age affects agricultural production, with farmers of productive age possessing strong physical capacities and being receptive to new ideas. Large-scale farms that pass their productive years typically hire additional laborers for land cultivation and harvesting (Bahtera et al., 2020; Mariyono, 2019). Some research reveals that elderly farmers may have less comprehension but have the advantage of being able to assess the farm's status.

Education level indicates a farmer's capacity to accept new technologies. Farmers with a greater level of education are more innovative and dynamic than farmers with a lower level of education. The education levels of farmers are categorized as small, mid-scale, and large-scale. Table 1 indicates that no farmers at a small scale have a college degree. At the same time, the mid and large-scale farmers are better literate. Small farms

have limited expertise; therefore, production parameters depend solely on experience instead of the incorporation of new data. This is similar to research indicating that small farms typically require assistance to adopt technology developments (Debonne et al., 2021; Ncube, 2020).

The level of education has a significant effect on the profits of CRC farming (Saidah et al., 2019). Farmer's experience has a significant impact on farmers' ability to manage farmland. The length of time in farming has enabled them to make more effective decisions (Minten et al., 2020). Farmers are categorized as less experienced since they have been farming for a maximum of ten years. The decision-making process of experienced farmers will be more deliberative due to their accumulated farming experience. Above their level of education, small, mid-scale, and large-scale farms typically need more experience.

The land is a component that can affect farmer's income and profit (Geo et al., 2020; Kryszak et al., 2021; Saidah et al., 2019). According to Sajogyo (1977) this study divides the size of farmers' businesses according to the amount of their land, notably large-scale farms with more than 1 ha of land, mid-scale farms (with land between 0.5 and 1 ha), and small farms (owning land less than 0.5 ha). The area cultivated by CRC farmers in Megamendung Subdistrict is dominated by small farms (40%), according to Table 1. Mid-scale farms (30%) and large-scale farms (30%) comprise the remainder.

The status of CRC farmers in Megamendung Sub-district is landlords and tenants. For those three scales, no farmers act as landowners, which means farmers work as tenants. It may be more reasonable to utilize the land rented more efficiently so that the rental charge can be paid (Han et al., 2021; Kryszak et al., 2021). Due to the rental responsibilities that must be fulfilled, the rental land would decrease farmers' profits. This describes a phenomenon that tenant farmers dominate land ownership among Indonesian farmers.

### Analysis of Farm Income

The income analysis of CRC farming in the subdistrict of Megamendung is based on revenue and expense components. Farm revenue is a sum between explicit revenue and implicit revenue. Explicit revenue is tangible expenses with the exchange of cash. In contrast, implicit revenue refers to non-cash receipts obtained from the CRC leftover that aren't sold, but are used for household consumption or handout to neighbors. Similar to revenue, farming expenses are categorized as explicit costs and implicit costs. Table 2 analyses large-scale, mid-scale, and small of CRC farms.

**Table 2.** Analysis of Curly Red Chilli Farming at Three Scales per Ha per growing season

Components	Large-scale Farms IDR/ha		Mid-scale Farms IDR/ha		Small Farms IDR/ha	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Revenue						
a. Explicit Revenue	299,965,278		321,836,735		263,636,364	
b. Implicit Revenue	264,063		222,778		681,818	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>300,229,340</b>		<b>322,059,512</b>		<b>264,318,182</b>	
Explicit Cost						
a. Seeds	1,405,625	3.49	1,481,633	3.18	2,451,515	4.76
b. Manure	9,437,500	23.44	5,454,810	11.69	10,250,000	19.89
c. Inorganic Fertiliser	2,372,500	5.89	1,969,388	4.22	2,712,121	5.26
d. Pesticides	1,873,438	4.65	2,183,673	4.68	3,372,727	6.54
e. External laborers	10,351,250	25.71	16,210,102	34.75	10,466,721	20.31
f. Land Rent	4,687,500	11.64	7,040,816	15.09	6,515,152	12.64
g. Truck Rent	1,437,500	3.57	1,306,122	2.80	181,818	0.35
<b>Total Explicit Cost</b>	<b>31,565,313</b>	<b>78.41</b>	<b>35,646,545</b>	<b>76.42</b>	<b>35,950,054</b>	<b>69.75</b>
Implicit Cost						
a. Family Laborers	2,438,250	6.06	3,484,898	7.47	8,218,901	15.95

b. Motorbike Rent	0	0.00	673,469	1.44	909,091	1.76
c. Depreciation	6,251,880	15.53	6,840,224	2.39	6,462,111	2.84
<b>Total Implicit Cost</b>	<b>8,690,130</b>	<b>21.59</b>	<b>10,998,592</b>	<b>23.58</b>	<b>15,590,102</b>	<b>30.25</b>
Total Cost	40,255,442	100.00	46,645,137	100.00	51,540,156	100.00
Income on Explicit Cost	268,399,965		286,190,190		227,686,309	
Income on Total Cost	259,709,836		275,191,598		212,096,207	
<b>R/C Ratio on Explicit Cost</b>	<b>9.50</b>		<b>9.03</b>		<b>7.33</b>	
<b>R/C Ratio on Total Cost</b>	<b>7.45</b>		<b>6.90</b>		<b>5.12</b>	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Table 2 reveals that the total revenue of CRC farming on large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms throughout one growing season is IDR 300,229,340, IDR 322,059,512, and IDR 264,318,182 per hectare. The production and selling price governs the revenue earned by farmers. Considering that the scale of this study is 1 hectare, the term productivity is more applicable (Kryszak et al., 2021; Sembiring & Waluyati, 2021). The productivity of CRC in the studied area differs between large-scale, mid-scale, and small enterprises. At 10,197 kg/ha, the highest CRC yield is produced by large-scale farms, attaining national productivity. In contrast, the productivity of CRC for mid-scale and small farms is relatively low at 7,949kg/ha and 7,079kg/ha respectively, below the minimum chilli production value in Indonesia, which ranges between 8,000 and 10,000 kg/ha. This supports a preliminary study by (Kryszak et al., 2021; Minten et al., 2020) that medium-scale tenant farmers can produce more output than small farms' do.

Depending on the purchaser, the selling price of CRC ranges from 25,000 to 50,000 per kilogram at each farm scale. Farmers' selling prices tend to be higher in non-metropolitan areas such as Jambi (Latifa & Sinta, 2022) and Yogyakarta (Sembiring & Waluyati, 2021) which gained a profit of IDR 20,400 per kg and 12,863 per kg respectively. For farmers with large-scale, mid-scale, and small, the average price of CRC is IDR 29,444, IDR 40,000, and IDR 37,500, respectively. A case study in Africa (Ncube, 2020) found that large-scale farms get into arrangements with intermediaries before harvest. Large-scale farms may experience a price disadvantage; however, they get a warranty for an adequate harvest to completely sell out (Mariyono, 2019).

Mid-scale farms sell their crops to other middlemen with specialized distribution channels to modern markets, resulting in better prices for the farmers than large-scale farms earn. The finding is similar to Debonne et al. (2021) claims that medium and large-scale farms are active in highly specialized markets. Moreover, small farms utilize short distribution networks by selling directly to consumers, benefiting from short marketing channels. This research is confined to farmers' income; therefore, additional research may be required to determine the efficacy of the marketing channel for CRC in that region. This analysis will aid farmers in comprehending the most effective method for marketing their production, resulting in increased profit margins.

This study indicated that even though the productivity rate of mid-scale farms was lower than that of large-scale farms, their revenue was the highest compared to other farmers. This is since the selling price received by mid-scale farms is often high. Harga jual secara signifikan berpengaruh besar pada pendapatan usahatani (Debonne et al., 2021; Mariyono, 2019; Saidah et al., 2019). Small farms have the highest value in terms of non-cash income. This indicates that small farms typically consume CRC for personal consumption before selling the remainder. According to Bahtera et al., (2020) and Mariyono (2019), this trait is innate to a smallholder farm.

The revenue of CRC in this study tends to provide a greater average revenue than that other studies have found. Astutik et al., (2019) researched the cayenne pepper income in Lumajang Regency and reveals a difference in the profits gained between small scale and big scale land. This study shares similarities with sub-studies by Bunyamin et al., (2021), Latifa & Sinta (2022), and Sembiring & Waluyati (2021) showing that large-scale farms can earn up to IDR 300 million per hectare per growing season

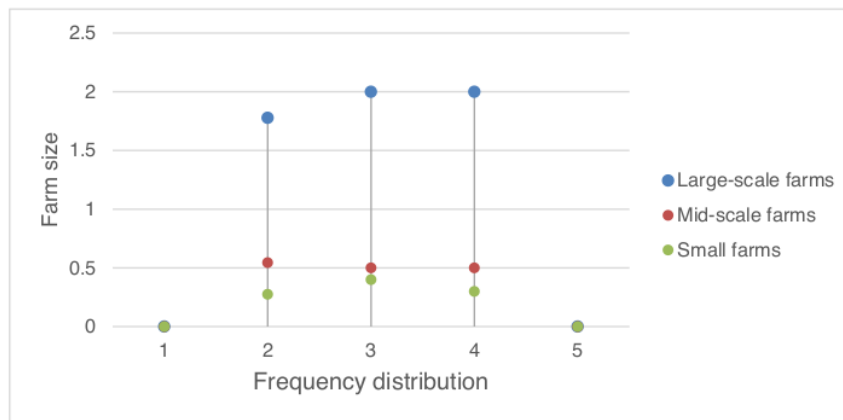


while small farms can only earn as much as Rp96.4 million per hectare and Rp88.6 million per hectare per growing season.

**Analysis of Farm Input Use**

Inputs are the resources used to make outputs, in this case, CRC yield. Agricultural production will only yield ideal results if it is supported by agricultural inputs, such as materials derived from natural resources, labor, and modal. Their use of agricultural inputs will determine the number of costs farmers incurs. There are two categories of farming cost, explicit and implicit cost, which all are included in this calculation. The size or quantity of the products produced affects cash costs. The implicit considerations are not incurred directly by farmers but must be calculated for determining the number of resources employed. Explicit costs include ongoing cash for land, car rentals, and variable cash costs for seeds, manure and inorganic fertilizers, pesticides, and external laborers. The implicit cost consists of assumed fixed expenditures, such as the depreciation of equipment and motorbike rentals, and imputed variable costs, such as family laborers.

The land is a production element whose annual costs are paid in cash. There are as many as nine farmers (30%) categorized as large-scale farms, thirty farmers (30%) classed as mid-scale farms, and twelve farmers (12) classified as small farms. Figure 1 shows the distribution frequency of the area cultivated. The average land area cultivated by large-scale farms is 1.77 ha. In comparison, the average land area cultivated by mid-scale and small farms is 0.54 ha and 0.275 ha, respectively, and the total land area is 24.2 ha. Most farmland in the study area consists of cultivated land (80%); on the other hand, the remaining 20% comprises rented and cultivated property. The annual land rental costs for large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms are \$4.6 million per hectare, \$7.0 million per hectare, and \$6.5 million per hectare. Mid-scale farms face the drawback of using land highly prized by tenants; thus, they must pay higher.

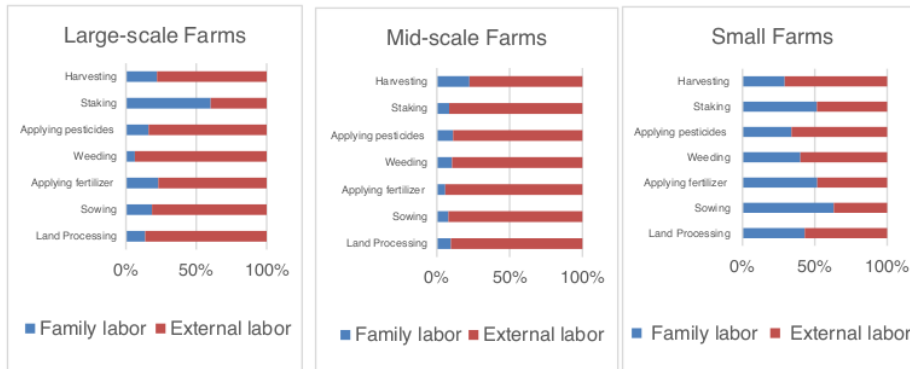


**Figure 1.** Farm size distribution  
 Notes: 2=mean; 3=modus; median  
 Source: Primary Data (2022)

Large-scale farms incurred an explicit cost of IDR 31,565,313, although mid-scale and small farms faced higher explicit costs on average. A similar conclusion was reached by (Debonne et al., 2021; Noack & Larsen, 2019) where there is a cost savings over higher output per unit of labor in larger farms. At overall firm sizes, the most significant percentage of explicit cost outlays is devoted to labor costs, particularly non-family labor (Minten et al., 2020; Sembiring & Waluyati, 2021). This is comparable to Geo et al.,

(2020), and Sobczak & Sobczak (2021) that the use of labor has a significant effect on production costs which holds the highest proportion. In Megamendung Sub-district, labor is used for land preparation, planting, weeding, fertilizing, weeding, spraying, and harvesting. Man-day work (HOK) is a unit of measurement for labor utilization. The labor output varies by gender; female labor is valued at 0.80 and male labor is valued at 1.

External laborers and family laborers are responsible for all aspects of cultivation, including processing, planting, maintenance, and harvesting. A similar pattern of results was obtained by (Islam et al., 2020) stated that the difference lies in the amount of labor expended, with external laborers requiring more labor than family laborers. The proportion of family laborers and external laborers in the three scales is depicted in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Comparison of external laborers and family laborers use in CRC farming in large-scale, mid-scale and small farms

Source: Primary Data (2022)

Figure 2 demonstrates that the ratio of external laborers to family laborers varies throughout the three scales. This study supports the finding of Debonne et al. (2021) stated that small farms typically employ more family members than other laborers. This is because little time is required on a small scale of land, and daily wage labor will boost farming costs (Daramola et al., 2021; Kryszak et al., 2021). In the case of large-scale farms, family laborers are allocated mainly for farming activities; however, small farms rely on family laborers for nearly all activities. This result ties well with previous studies wherein mid-scale farms typically delegate 90% of their labor to other workers (Minten et al., 2020). The average number of man-day work spent on family laborers by large-scale, small, and mid-scale farms is 40.64, 59.55, and 185.75, respectively; on the other hand, the average number of man-days spent on external laborers is 185.7, 332.65, and 206.36.

In line with Saidah et al. (2019), most labor is assigned to harvesting activities; on the other hand, very little labor is used for upkeep. Maintenance includes the application of fertilizer, weeding, pesticide treatment, and staking. Large-scale farms spent 17,36 HOK, 42.03 HOK, 19.44 HOK, and 5.65 HOK on these activities; on the other hand, mid-scale farms devoted 25,55 HOK, 26,90 HOK, 18.37 HOK, and 25,18 HOK, and small farms devoted 42.00 HOK, 23.76 HOK, 46.24 HOK, and 6.24 HOK, respectively. Based on these data, the maintenance workforce is often small, resulting in lower maintenance expenses.

Mid-scale farms perform minor plant upkeep relative to the other two business scales. This is also evident in using minimal quantities and doses of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Observations in the field indicate that the incidence of pest assaults on the fields of mid-scale farms is low. Mid-scale farmers practice crop rotation in a single

growing season and invest substantial money in land cleanliness. Unfortunately, large-scale and small farms do not practice crop rotation, despite its usefulness in preventing pests and plant diseases (Islam et al., 2020).

Pesticides are required to control plant-disrupting organisms (pests) such as diseases, weeds, and insects. Anthracnose, bacterial wilt, and leaf spot often occur at the research site. *Anthracnose* is the leading source of economic loss for CRC farmers at the research location (Islam et al., 2020). This disease is caused by fungi that grow in relatively humid environments (Zangmo et al., 2020; Zanwar et al., 2022). Farmers face this danger since they choose to plant during the wet season, specifically in December (for large-scale farms) and January (for mid-scale and small farms). In addition to water availability, farms time their harvest to coincide with Islamic holy holidays (April-May). The peak season for CRC demand is during the year.

*Aphids, mites, fruit flies, and armyworms* frequently attack CRC plants in the research location. Large-scale farms are the most susceptible to pest infestations. It is likely to tend that expansive terrain has a higher probability of disease transmission. Consistent with what has been found in previous studies (Islam et al., 2020; Latifa & Sinta, 2022), farmers at all scales employ chemical pesticides and do not use vegetable pesticides at all. Pesticides are used only when plants are already afflicted with pests and diseases. There are two types of pesticides, i.e. insecticides and fungicides. Chemical pesticides containing the active ingredients *Profenofos* 500 g/l or *Abamectin* 18 g/l are used to remove *armyworms* and *aphids*. The active ingredients of fungicides used to remove *aphids, mites, and fungi* are *Propineb* 70%, *Asibenzolar-s-methyl* 1%, or *Mankozeb* 80%. Without enough expertise, small farms utilize a variety of pesticide brands based on trial and error. The use of excessive pesticides has the potential to harm the soil (Geo et al., 2020) hence decreasing the yield of CRC (Zanwar et al., 2022).

Unlike pest and disease management, farmers do not use chemicals to kill weeds. *Amaranthus spinosus* and *Cyperus rotundus* are common weeds that harm CRC. Farmers do not use herbicides but remove weeds manually or with sickles. When comparing our results to those of older studies, it must be pointed out that hand weed eradication was seen as ineffective and increased production costs (Daramola et al., 2021). In addition, that research suggests for the application of **integrated weed management with pesticides containing propaben® plus hand weeding, or butachlor plus hand weeding could provide higher chilli fruit yield.**

For the plants to bear fruit densely, farmers utilize chemical fertilizers. The Agricultural Extension Service has established a standard fertilizer application rate of 100 kg/ha for NPK, 150 kg/ha for KCL, 100 kg/ha for TSP, and 100 kg/ha for urea. The mid-scale farms' use of manure is often the lowest of the three scales. Small farms, on the other hand, apply too much fertilizer. Large-scale and small farms slightly surpassed the prescribed dose of NPK fertilizer, applying 125 kg/ha and 151.52 kg/ha, respectively, whilst mid-scale farms applied less than the recommended quantity of 63.27 kg/ha.

Farmers of mid-scale utilized more KCL fertilizer. Large-scale farms use the most KCL fertilizer, with an average of 194 kg/ha, followed by mid-scale farms, with an average of 142.86 kg/ha. Small farms significantly surpassed the allowed dose of 393.94 kg/ha for KCL application. Large-scale farms (216 kg/ha) and small farms (333.33 kg/ha) put in well more than the authorized amount of TSP fertilizer. In comparison, mid-scale farms applied the recommended dose of TSP fertilizer at 112.24 kg/ha. Around 60 kg per hectare is the minimum urea used as a fertilizer by mid-scale and small farms. Large-scale farms do not utilize urea fertilizer since the other three types of fertilizer are sufficient for enhancing crop yields. The usage of urea fertilizer by CRC producers at all three scales remains below the required minimum.

Farmers utilize a negligible quantity of manure. The price per bag of manure is between IDR. 18,000 and IDR. 25,000. Large-scale farms utilize an average of 2,9 tonnes/ha of manure, compared to 1,4 tonnes/ha for mid-scale farms and 1.2 tonnes/ha for small farms. Compared to the Department of Farming's recommendation, which ranges from 10 to 30 tonnes/ha, the application of manure is typically relatively low.

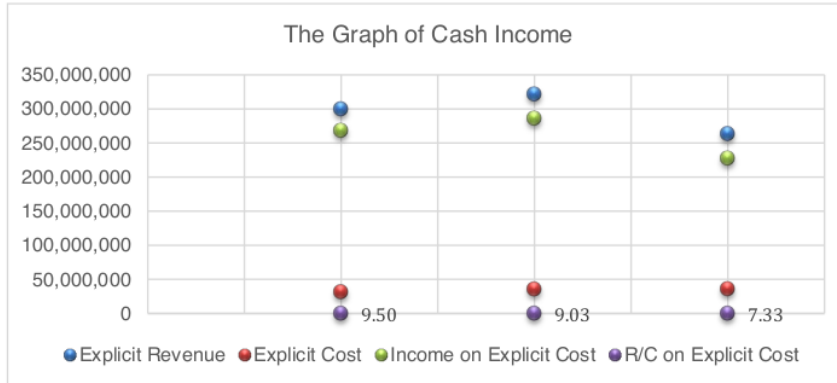
Farmers have to be convinced that the nutritional content of manure needs to be increased, and they must be aware that manure has long-term benefits in enhancing land productivity and reducing soil degradation (Saidah et al., 2019).

Seeds have a major influence on the production costs of chili farming (Geo et al., 2020; Sobczak & Sobczak, 2021). Mainly small farms bear the expense of seed usage. Large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms utilize 106 g/ha, 110 g/ha, and 185 g/ha of seed, respectively. The low number of seeds used by large-scale farmers is related to the wide spacing of plants. The relation between spacing and production has been observed by (Shimray et al., 2019) where wider spacing resulted in the highest chili fruit yield per plant. Other researchers attributed this due to less competition for nutrients, water, and light in spacing level (Singh et al., 2019).

In addition to explicit costs, the total cost of this study included implicit costs. In line with (Sembiring & Waluyati, 2021), the proportion of implicit cost was often lower than explicit cost, ranging between 22 and 30% of the total cost. Depreciation of equipment is the most expensive compared to other implicit costs such as family laborers and motorbike rent. Mulch accounts for 78% of the overall cost of depreciation. Consistent with research by Debonne et al. (2021) and Latifa & Sinta (2022) large-scale and small farms receive the majority of family laborers, whilst mid-scale farms tend to maximize external laborers' utilization. The assessment of motorbike rent as an implicit cost is only performed for mid-scale and small farms. Car rental is carried out by large farmers, who typically have more capital at their disposal than small farms to invest in required equipment (Minten et al., 2020).

### R/C Ratio

The R/C ratio gauges the profit farmers earn by comparing the value of their revenue to their farming expenses. The R/C ratio on explicit cost indicates the relationship between explicit revenue and explicit cost. This analysis depicts farming's profitability under actual conditions. This analysis considers cash flow without factoring in the implicit cost that farmers should pay. Figure 3 illustrates the R/C ratio of explicit cost.



**Figure3.** Comparison of cash profit values for large-scale, mid-scale and small farms  
 Notes: left=large-scale farms, mid=mid-scale farms, right=small farms  
 Source: Primary Data (2022)

The R/C ratio for explicit cost for large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms is 9.50, 9.03, and 7.33, respectively, as depicted in Figure 3. This indicates that for every rupiah invested in farming, large-scale farms would get IDR 9.50, while mid-scale farms will earn IDR 9.03, and small farms will earn IDR 7.33. Small farms tend to have a low calculation ratio due to low productivity. This aligns with findings in Uganda (Noack & Larsen, 2019) and implies that smaller farms have a higher proportion of farming overhead in their cost structures.

When considering the cost of all resources, the R/C ratio serves as the total cost. The R/C ratio of the implicit cost for large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms is 7.45, 6.90, and 5.12, respectively, indicating that every rupiah spent on cultivation will generate 7.45, 6.90, and 5.12 rupiah for large-scale, mid-scale, and small farms, respectively. The results of this study are comparable to Saidah et al. (2019) and Debonne et al. (2021) who examine that land area affects farming profitability, where the larger the land area, the higher the profit generated.

According to the results of the two R/C ratio calculations, developing CRC farming on large-scale, mid-scale, and minor scales in Megamendung Sub-district is profitable and practicable. This study demonstrates that there are disparities between business sizes. Since they can produce in huge quantities, large-scale farms profit from using land more intensively (Minten et al., 2020), using fewer inputs per unit of land (Kryszak et al., 2021; Noack & Larsen, 2019), and acquiring market certainty (Noack & Larsen, 2019). Large-scale farms have a comparative advantage due to their higher output values than mid-scale and small- farms. A network of specialized marketing channels benefits mid-scale farmers, resulting in higher selling prices. Compared to large-scale and mid-scale farms, small farms tend to have the lowest productivity and incorrect use of production elements, such as excessive fertilizers and pesticides. Overall, this strengthens the ideas of other researchers where the effectiveness of plant production is better done on a larger scale (Debonne et al., 2021; Kryszak et al., 2021; Noack & Larsen, 2019).

## CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

### Conclusions

This study examines the characteristics of farmers, their farming practices, and an analysis of the revenue and expenses associated with cultivating CRC commodities to determine whether major, mid-scale, and small disparities exist. The study demonstrates that farmers are still considered productive at all company scales. Large-scale farms are descendants of farmers with secondary education; on the other hand, other farmers have low levels of education and lack experience. The land tenure status of CRC farmers is tenancy or leasehold.

The agricultural demonstration comprises land preparation, sowing, planting, maintenance, and harvesting. There are variances in the utilization of resources; however, all farmers perform these steps. Small farms use production inputs irresponsibly, use insufficient tillage, exceed permissible KCL and NPK, and use numerous soil-degrading pesticides. This contributes to the low CRC production of small farms.

Cultivating CRC yields the most profit for large-scale farms, whose value is comparable to that of mid-scale farms. The R/C ratio analysis of explicit cost indicates that the benefits obtained by large-scale, mid-scale, and farms are 9.50, 9.03, and 7.33, respectively. Large-scale farms benefit from efficient use of production components, high productivity bolstered by good cultivation management, and market security resulting from guaranteed cooperation with intermediaries. Mid-scale farmers profit from shorter distribution channels, which results in better selling prices than large-scale farms.

### Policy Implications

This study suggests that cultivating chillies on large-scale land is highly recommended over fragmented land. Due to the inefficient use of labor and the excessive use of seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, farming on narrow land would increase production costs. This study has limitations since it focuses solely on the breadth of agricultural expenditures. Researchers have yet to identify the price gap as the basis for assessing marketing efficiency or the price gap in measuring technical efficiency utilizing production parameters. There is a need for additional research to

determine whether production factors have been utilized effectively at the three scales. Further research will demonstrate that large-scale, non-fragmented cultivation of curly red chillies is more profitable for farmers.

## REFERENCES

- Astutik, S. D., Sutiarmo, E., & Hadi, S. (2019). Analisis keuntungan usahatani cabai rawit di Kabupaten Lumajang. In *Unmuh Jember* (Issue 1).
- Bahtera, N. I., Purwasih, R., & Yulia, Y. (2020). Characteristics of Red Chili Pepper smallholders and the determinants of technical inefficiency. *International Journal of Business and Economy*, 2(1), 1–9.
- Bunyamin, E., Rochdiani, D., & Isyanto, A. Y. (2021). Analisis perbedaan pendapatan usahatani cabai merah (*Capsicum annum* L) dan cabai rawit (*Capsicum frutescens* L). *Agroinfo Galuh*, 8(1), 152–160.
- Daramola, O. S., Adigun, J. A., & Adeyemi, O. R. (2021). Efficacy and economics of integrated weed management in chilli pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* L.). *Journal of Crop Improvement*, 35(1), 38–50. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15427528.2020.1795770>
- Debonne, N., van Vliet, J., Ramkat, R., Snelder, D., & Verburg, P. (2021). Farm scale as a driver of agricultural development in the Kenyan Rift Valley. *Agricultural Systems*, 186(2021), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2020.102943>
- Geo, L., Ariani, W. O. R., & Saediman, H. (2020). Determinants and profitability of small-scale Red Chili production in Konawe District of Southeast Sulawesi. *Journal of Agriculture and Veterinary Science*, 13(3), 51–55. <https://doi.org/10.9790/2380-1303015155>
- Guiomar, N., Godinho, S., Pinto-Correia, T., Almeida, M., Bartolini, F., Bezák, P., Biró, M., Bjørkhaug, H., Bojnec, Brunori, G., Corazzin, M., Czekaj, M., Davidova, S., Kania, J., Kristensen, S., Marraccini, E., Molnár, Z., Niedermayr, J., O'Rourke, E., ... Wästhelt, A. (2018). Typology and distribution of small farms in Europe: Towards a better picture. *Land Use Policy*, 75(2018), 784–798. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.04.012>
- Han, W., Zhang, Z., Zhang, X., & He, L. (2021). Farmland rental participation, agricultural productivity, and household income: Evidence from rural China. *Land*, 10(9), 1–22.
- Islam, A. H. M. S., Schreinemachers, P., & Kumar, S. (2020). Farmers' knowledge, perceptions and management of chili pepper anthracnose disease in Bangladesh. *Crop Protection*, 133(2020), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cropro.2020.105139>
- Kryszak, Ł., Guth, M., & Czyżewski, B. (2021). Determinants of farm profitability in the eu regions. Does farm size matter? *Agricultural Economics (Czech Republic)*, 67(3), 90–100. <https://doi.org/10.17221/415/2020-AGRICECON>
- Latifa, D., & Sinta, I. (2022). Analisis harga pokok produksi dan pendapatan usahatani cabai merah (*Capsicum annum* L.) di kabupaten Kerinci Provinsi Jambi. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis (JEPA)*, 6(2), 388–398.
- Mariyono, J. (2019). Marketing channels of chili in Central Java: players, levels, and segmentations. *Journal of Economics, Business & Accountancy Ventura*, 22(2), 167–176. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jebav.v22i2.1688>
- Minten, B., Mohammed, B., & Tamru, S. (2020). Emerging medium-scale tenant farming, Gig Economies, and the COVID-19 disruption: The case of commercial vegetable clusters in Ethiopia. *European Journal of Development Research*, 32(5), 1402–1429. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-020-00315-7>
- Ncube, D. (2020). The importance of contract farming to small-scale farmers in Africa

- and the implications for policy: A review scenario. *The Open Agriculture Journal*, 14(1), 59–86. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1874331502014010059>
- Noack, F., & Larsen, A. (2019). The contrasting effects of farm size on farm incomes and food production. *Environmental Research Letters*, 14(8), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab2dbf>
- Saidah, Z., Harianto, H., Hartoyo, S., & Asmarantaka, R. W. (2019). Transaction cost analysis on revenues and profits of Red Chili Farming. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Agribisnis*, 16(1), 66–76. <https://doi.org/10.17358/jma.16.1.66>
- Sajogyo. (1977). Golongan miskin dan partisipasi dalam pembangunan (Poor household and their participation in development). *Prisma*, V(3), 10–17.
- Sembinging, C. Y. B., & Waluyati, L. R. (2021). The analysis of cost structure, income, and profitability for horticulture farming on coastal sand area In Bugel Village, Panjatan District, Kulon Progo Regency. *Journal of Agribusiness Management and Development*, 2(1), 105–111.
- Shimray, A. G., Sarma, P., Semba, S., Deo, C., & Kharga, S. (2019). Efficacy and economics of integrated weed management in chilli pepper ( *Capsicum frutescens* L.). *Journal of Crop Improvement*, 8(9), 528–533. <http://www.thepharmajournal.com>
- Singh, J., Singh, V., & Kumar, P. (2019). Influence of plant spacing, training and fertigation on growth, yield and quality of capsicum under naturally ventilated polyhouse. *International Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 15(1), 173–176. <https://doi.org/10.15740/has/ijas/15.1/173-176>
- Sobczak, W., & Sobczak, A. M. (2021). Profitability of Red Sweet Pepper (*Capsicum Annuum* L.) Production in Field Cultivation. *Annals of the Polish Association of Agricultural and Agribusiness Economists*, 23(3), 114–122. <https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0015.2788>
- Soekartawi. (2016). Ilmu Usahatani. In *Penerbit Universitas Indonesia* (Vol. 110). UI Press.
- Statistics, C. B. of. (2021). *Bogor Regency in Figure*. [https://ppid.bogorkab.go.id/media/KBDA\\_2021\\_\(1\)\\_\(1\)\\_141021061059.pdf](https://ppid.bogorkab.go.id/media/KBDA_2021_(1)_(1)_141021061059.pdf)
- Susilowati, S. H., & Maulana, M. (2012). Luas lahan usahatani dan kesejahteraan petani: eksistensi petani gurem dan urgensi kebijakan reforma agraria. *Pusat Sosial Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Pertanian*, 10(1), 17–30.
- Von Braun, J., & Mirzabaev, A. (2015). *Small Farms: Changing structures and roles in economic development* (Vol. 204, Issue 2015).
- Wati, V. R., Nofiyanto, R. T., Setiawati, S. R., Noviandi, W. D., Kuscahyanti, A., & Fuskah, E. (2019). Aplikasi pupuk Pellet Moss sebagai bio-organomineral pada budidaya tanaman cabai (*Capcissum annum* l.) di lahan kering latosol. *Jurnal Agrista*, 23(2), 81–87.
- Zangmo, Wattanachaiyingcharoen, D., Pansak, W., & Gurung, T. (2020). Effect of cropping and management techniques on Chilli (*Capsicum annum* L.) production under rain-fed farming. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Research*, 54(3), 343–348. <https://doi.org/10.18805/IJARE.D-219>
- Zanwar, P. R., Matre, Y. B., & Baral, S. B. (2022). Population dyanamics of new insecticides against major insect pests of chilli and their correlation with weather parameters. *Journal of Applied Entomologist*, 2(3), 11–16.

# The heterogeneity of small, mid-scale, and Large-scale curly red chilli farming In megamendung, indonesia

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

7%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Lorenta In Haryanto, Fandy Achmad Maulana, Sukrianto Sukrianto. "The impact of Covid-19 pandemic on Aglaonema farming income: a comparison between the height and the post trend", Ornamental Horticulture, 2023 Publication	1%
2	<a href="http://sj.wne.sggw.pl">sj.wne.sggw.pl</a> Internet Source	1%
3	<a href="http://ejurnal.ung.ac.id">ejurnal.ung.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
4	Lola Rahmadona, Rizka Endah Agustin. "Income Efficiency Of Cassava Farming In Ciseeng Sub-District Bogor Regency", Journal of Agri Socio Economics and Business, 2021 Publication	<1%
5	<a href="http://egrove.olemiss.edu">egrove.olemiss.edu</a> Internet Source	<1%
6	<a href="http://link.springer.com">link.springer.com</a> Internet Source	<1%



7	<a href="https://dspace.emu.ee">dspace.emu.ee</a> Internet Source	<1 %
8	<a href="http://www.icsae.net">www.icsae.net</a> Internet Source	<1 %
9	Xue Wang. "Changes in Cultivated Land Loss and Landscape Fragmentation in China from 2000 to 2020", Land, 2022 Publication	<1 %
10	<a href="http://edoc.hu-berlin.de">edoc.hu-berlin.de</a> Internet Source	<1 %
11	S A A Taridala, W G Abdullah, Suaib, S Wahyuni, N I Wianti, M Zani, L O Jabuddin, W O Yusria, M A Limi, A S Ekaputri. "Understanding the social and economic aspects of upland rice farming", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018 Publication	<1 %
12	<a href="http://commons.ru.ac.za">commons.ru.ac.za</a> Internet Source	<1 %
13	<a href="http://www.agriculturejournals.cz">www.agriculturejournals.cz</a> Internet Source	<1 %
14	<a href="http://repository.unmuhjember.ac.id">repository.unmuhjember.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
15	"Book of Abstracts International Conference on Agriculture, Environment, and Food	<1 %

Security 2017 (AEFS) 2017", IOP Conference  
Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018

Publication

16

[essay.utwente.nl](https://essay.utwente.nl)

Internet Source

<1 %

17

Bazyli Czyżewski, Agnieszka Poczta-Wajda, Piotr Kułyk, Jolanta Drozd. "Small farm as sustainable nexus of contracts: understanding the role of human capital and policy based on evidence from Poland", *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

18

Xue Qu, Daizo Kojima, Laping Wu, Mitsuyoshi Ando. "Impacts of work attitude of outsourcing services on food losses: evidence from rice harvest in China", *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

19

Yajing Shen, Xiong Wang, Xiaoqing Song, Huixiao Xu. "Regional intensity of biological disasters in farmland: quantitative assessment and spatiotemporal analysis", *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

20

[www.science.gov](http://www.science.gov)

Internet Source

<1 %

21 "Community Empowerment, Sustainable Cities, and Transformative Economies", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2022  
Publication <1 %

---

22 Irawan Wibisonya, Anna Fariyanti, Siti Jahroh. "Farmers' Preference in Facing the Production Risk of Red Chili in Cianjur District", Jurnal AGRISEP Kajian Masalah Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis, 2019  
Publication <1 %

---

23 [openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au](http://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au)  
Internet Source <1 %

---

24 [real-j.mtak.hu](http://real-j.mtak.hu)  
Internet Source <1 %

---

25 [www.semanticscholar.org](http://www.semanticscholar.org)  
Internet Source <1 %

---

26 [ejournal.unib.ac.id](http://ejournal.unib.ac.id)  
Internet Source <1 %

---

27 Yanqing Gong, Rong Tan. "Emergence of local collective action for land adjustment in land consolidation in China: An archetype analysis", Landscape and Urban Planning, 2021  
Publication <1 %

---

28 [hdl.handle.net](http://hdl.handle.net)  
Internet Source

<1 %

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

# The heterogeneity of small, mid-scale, and Large-scale curly red chilli farming In megamendung, indonesia

---

GRADEMARK REPORT

---

FINAL GRADE

**/0**

GENERAL COMMENTS

**Instructor**

---

PAGE 1

---

PAGE 2

---

PAGE 3

---

PAGE 4

---

PAGE 5

---

PAGE 6

---

PAGE 7

---

PAGE 8

---

PAGE 9

---

PAGE 10

---

PAGE 11

---

PAGE 12

---

PAGE 13

---

PAGE 14

---