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Factors Affecting Processed Sago Production in Pemakuan Village, Sungai Tabuk Subdistrict

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Abstrak

Desa Pemakuan telah bertahun-tahun memproduksi sagu, namun belakangan ini penghasilan dari produksi sagu mengalami penurunan akibat alih fungsi lahan, dikarenakan terkadang kekurangan bahan baku sagu mengakibatkan tersendatnya proses produksi olahan sagu. ketika bahan baku sagu kurang, maka pembuatan olahan sagu pun akan tersendat. Efeknya adalah terhentinya proses produksi mengakibatkan tidak akan ada produk yang dihasilkan. Tujuan Penelitian ini yaitu untuk mendeskripsikan faktor produksi olahan sagu di Desa Pemakuan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan metode deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Sedangkan untuk Teknik analisis data, dilakukan melalui tahap reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Keabsahan data dikonfirmasikan dengan triangulasi sumber, triangulasi teknik, dan triangulasi waktu. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan: produksi olahan sagu di Desa Pemakuan bergantung pada beberapa faktor utama, yaitu bahan baku, tenaga kerja, modal dan teknologi. 1) Bahan baku sangat penting, sagu sebagai bahan utamanya. Itu diperoleh dari pabrik lokal dan ketersediaannya dapat mempengaruhi produksi. Harga bahan baku sagu Rp 3.500 per kilogram 2) Tenaga kerja, terutama masyarakat lokal, peran penting dalam produksi, usaha ini menyediakan kesempatan kerja. 3.) Modal baik dalam bentuk uang maupun barang sangat penting untuk berbagai aspek produksi, mulai dari bahan mentah hingga upah karyawan. 4.) Teknologi pengolahan sagu masih mengandalkan alat-alat sederhana dan perlengkapan dasar. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilaksanakan, maka diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa Desa Pemakuan dikenal sebagai pusat produksi sagu di Kecamatan Sungai Tabuk, dengan banyak masyarakat yang terlibat dalam pengolahan sagu sebagai mata pencaharian.

Kata Kunci: *Faktor, Produksi, Olahan*

Abstract

The village of Pemakuan has been producing sago for many years, but recently, income from sago production has declined due to land conversion, as occasional shortages of sago raw materials have disrupted the sago processing production process. When sago raw materials are scarce, sago processing production also becomes disrupted. The effect is that the production process stops, resulting in no products being produced. The objective of this study is to describe the production of processed sago porridge. This study employs a qualitative approach and descriptive methods. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. For data analysis, the process involves

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data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data validity was confirmed through source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation. The research findings indicate: Sago processing production in Pemakuan Village depends on several key factors, namely raw materials, labor, capital, and technology. 1) Raw materials are crucial, with sago as the primary material. It is sourced from local factories, and its availability can impact production. The price of sago raw materials is Rp 3,500 per kilogram. 2) Labor, particularly local residents, plays a vital role in production, as this industry provides employment opportunities. 3) Capital, whether in the form of money or goods, is essential for various aspects of production, from raw materials to employee wages. 4) Sago processing technology still relies on simple tools and basic equipment. Based on the research conducted, it was concluded that Pemakuan Village is known as the center of sago production in Sungai Tabuk Subdistrict, with many people involved in sago processing as their livelihood.
Keywords: Factors, Production, Processing

PRELIMINARY

Sago is one of the important sources of carbohydrates that is widely used as an ingredient in traditional food processing, just like rice, tubers, and corn. The sago plant contains very high levels of carbohydrates compared to other carbohydrate-producing plants (Nurhikmah, 2021). With proper management, dry starch production from sago can reach 20 to 40 tons per hectare per year, equivalent to sugarcane yields and far exceeding potato and cassava production, which only yield around 10-15 tons per hectare per year (Sari et al., 2020). Sago plants require more attention to support national food security. For example, sago plants can be cultivated evenly across several potential locations (Timisela, 2006). In addition to having sufficient calorie content and being suitable as an alternative in the food industry, sago is unique because it can grow in swampy areas, the natural habitat of sago palms. This condition provides significant ecological benefits. The potential of sago as an alternative carbohydrate source is enormous, especially for use as a rice substitute for the Indonesian population. Sago has great potential to become a food provider. With a single planting, sago can be harvested sustainably for up to 12 years without the need to clear additional land (Ananda, 2023).

Sago is a product derived from the processing of the pith of the sago palm or rumbia tree (Sari, 2025). Sago has numerous benefits and uses that can be maximized, such as in many market foods like traditional cakes that use sago flour as a mixing ingredient. Additionally, this flour is widely used in other products such as paper glue production, mosquito repellent mixtures, and animal feed pellets. Sago offers extraordinary opportunities for product creation (Payu et al., 2023). The sago palm is a plant that can thrive in various conditions, including poor soil, easy maintenance, and flooded or non-flooded land (Notohadiprawiro et al., 2022). The sago plant is an endemic species found in Sulawesi, Sumatra, Papua, and Kalimantan (Istikowati et al., 2022). In Kalimantan, sago plants typically thrive in swampy areas and along riverbanks. Several districts in South Kalimantan have abundant sago plants, such as in Banjar District, specifically in Pemakuan Village, Sungai Tabuk Subdistrict (Village, 2022).

Pemakuan Village has sago trees that grow wild or are planted by local residents as their main source of income. The inner part of the sago tree trunk is the main source of sago flour, but local communities utilize every part of the sago tree to the fullest. The bark is used as firewood, the leaves are used for roofing (rumbia roofs), sago pulp can be sold or used as animal feed, and the remaining sediment is used to make soy sauce and petis. Sago processing in Pemakuan Village produces 10.5 tons per month Sago is produced in factories located on the

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riverbank, both manually and using machines. The products are then further processed into semi-finished and finished products at different locations (MUSTIKA, 2021)

Pemakuan Village is one of the areas that still maintains the tradition of processing sago into various specialty food products. Sago is produced in a factory located on the riverbank, both manually and using machines. The products are then further processed into semi-finished and finished products at different locations. The ability to combine several production factors is necessary for businesses to produce optimal sago. The results of production are closely related to the factors influencing production. Raw materials, labor, capital, and technology are the components of production. The initial step in a production process is the availability of raw materials in sufficient quantities and easily obtainable, which supports the smooth operation of production activities. The main component of a product is its raw material, often referred to as the primary or main ingredient. Therefore, raw materials play a crucial role in determining production outcomes. When sago raw materials are insufficient, the production of sago-based products will be disrupted. The effect is that the halt in the production process will result in no products being produced, causing a decline in income. Business operators are believed to be able to carry out the production process in accordance with customer demand or needs thanks to the availability of raw material suppliers (Ananda, 2023).

The village of Pemakuan has been producing sago for many years, but recently, income from sago production has declined due to land conversion, as a shortage of sago raw materials sometimes causes delays in the sago processing production process. When sago raw materials are scarce, sago processing production is also delayed. The effect is that the production process stops, resulting in no products being produced, which causes income to decline.

Research on the factors influencing sago processing production in Pemakuan Village is important to conduct in order to delve deeper into the production factors of sago processing. Thus, the aim of this study is to describe the factors influencing sago processing in Pemakuan Village with the title "Factors Influencing Sago Processing Production in Pemakuan Village, Sungai Tabuk Sub-district."

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach, where the methods applied focus on the process of collecting data or information until it is considered sufficient for interpretation, to explain the phenomena or problems that arise in accordance with the research approach. In qualitative research, the data produced is an in-depth description of the speech, writing, and behavior observed from individuals and groups (Nurhikmah, 2021). Qualitative research is essentially the process of observing individuals in their environment, interacting with them, and trying to understand their language and interpretation of the world around them (Rukajat 2018). Qualitative research produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from individuals and observable behavior, which aims to explain the phenomena or issues that occur in accordance with the focus of the research. In addition, the data is processed and compiled by researchers into scientific works. Descriptive research is a factual research method that aims to study groups of people, subjects, or contemporary thoughts (Kuantitatif, 2016)

The subjects in this study were determined purposively to determine the informants who would be the sources of data in this study. Informants are people who can provide relevant

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information about the research object. In this study, they are the owners of sago processing businesses and employees who work in sago processing. In addition, interviews were conducted with the village head and village officials in Pemakuan Village, Sungai Tabuk District.

In qualitative research, the research instrument is the researcher himself. The researcher acts as the main data collector who determines the focus of the study, selects informants, collects and evaluates data, and analyzes, interprets, verifies, and draws conclusions in depth. The researcher uses several instruments in this study, including interviews, writing instruments, and recording devices in the form of mobile phones.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data is data collected by the researcher in the field, such as through direct interviews with business owners and sago processing employees as the main sources of information regarding sago processing production factors. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained indirectly, in the form of documents such as journals, books, and documents related to sago processing production factors.

The data collection techniques used include observation, interviews, and documentation. Additionally, the data analysis process is conducted through several stages, including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data validity checks were performed using source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation to assess the validity and objectivity of the data in this study on sago processing production factors in Pemakuan Village, Sungai Tabuk District (Ilhami et al., 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The owner of the sago business is Mr. Jainudin, who is 49 years old. This business was originally run by Mr. Jainudin's parents and was continued by Mr. Jainudin and his wife, Mrs. Nor Hasanah, who is 48 years old. Mr. Jainudin took over the sago processing business in 2006 and has been running it for 19 years. The sago processing is carried out at Mr. Jainudin's residence located at Jalan Bakti RT.04, Pemakuan Village, Sungai Tabuk Sub-district, Banjar District. This indicates that the work has been carried out for years, ensuring the quality of the sago products produced (Istikowati & Sunardi, 2022).

The ability to combine various production factors is essential for businesses to produce optimal sago. The outcome of production is closely tied to the factors influencing it. Specifically, production factors refer to all the resources required by producers to facilitate and streamline the production process. From this perspective, production factors play a crucial role that must be possessed by a company. Without the availability of all production factors, the process of creating goods and services cannot take place, so that no production results will be created and the production process will stop, resulting in losses for the company. To ensure that the production process is carried out efficiently so that the results obtained can be maximized, the production factors used in the process are very important (Budi & Razuni, 2025).

The availability of raw materials plays an important role in supporting the smooth running of the production process. The more abundant the raw materials available, the greater the production capacity that can be achieved. The number of individuals who can be employed in the production process is referred to as the workforce. The main components of a business

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are capital and technology to facilitate human work or increase productivity. Although each of these four factors has its own role and influence, they are all interrelated. These factors must be considered to achieve high production (Timisela, 2006).

The products produced during the production process are closely related to the factors of production. An entrepreneur must be able to combine several aspects of production to achieve optimal production during the production process. The factors of sago production in Pemakuan Village are as follows:

Raw Material

Raw materials are the most important factor in determining the success of a processing process. When the supply of raw materials is insufficient, the production process can be disrupted or even halted, given that there are no raw materials that can be processed to produce the final product (Ayuningtyas, 2021). Therefore, the sustainability of raw material availability is an important aspect of processing activities. Raw materials are not only the main factor in every type of production but also significantly influence the products produced. In the context of sago processing, the primary raw material is sago itself. Sago is a raw material with great potential to be made into various products with market value, such as sago flour, sago noodles, cakes, and other traditional foods.

Sago is a flour produced through the processing of the trunk of the sago palm or rumbia tree (Timisela, 2006). The amount of raw material used in each sago product produced by Mr. Jainudin varies daily depending on the amount of sago raw material received from the raw material supplier. Sago raw materials are obtained from a factory that processes rumbia trunks into sago. The factory is located in Pemakuan Village, near Mr. Jainudin's house, making it easy to access raw materials. Recently, there has been a decline in the availability of sago raw materials. This decline has become an obstacle that affects the continuity of the production process. When there is a shortage of raw materials, the sago processing production process will decrease. This shows that the sustainability of raw materials plays a very important role in maintaining smooth production. The price of sago raw materials used in sago processing production in Pemakuan Village is currently around IDR 350,000 per 100 kilograms or around IDR 3,500 per 1 kilogram.

Labor

Production activities are highly dependent on the availability of labor, as labor plays a crucial role in executing each stage of the production process. In this context, labor not only performs various tasks related to production but also contributes to ensuring the smoothness and efficiency of the process. Without active labor involvement, production activities in a processing facility would not proceed as expected (Hafie & Yunani, 2021)

The capabilities of the workforce involved in the production process also vary. These differences are often caused by a number of factors, such as educational background, work experience, training received, and the level of expertise of each individual. Therefore, the selection and management of the workforce is one of the important roles in ensuring the continuity and success of production activities on any scale (Ilham et al., 2025).

This sago processing business employs six workers, all of whom are women. This indicates that the business offers significant employment opportunities for women, aligning

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with the skills and requirements needed in the production process. The workers employed come from the local community, specifically the residents of Pemakuan Village. The selection of local workers is due to the ease of access and the desire to empower the local community. The recruitment process in this business is relatively straightforward. There are no specific criteria set, so anyone willing to work is accepted. Subsequently, prospective workers are trained to understand the production process. Workers who join the business receive on-the-job training. This approach allows the entrepreneur to ensure that workers have the skills required to meet the standards of the sago production process. The workers contribute to an increase in production, with the business now able to process 50 kilograms of sago or more per day. Wages are based on estimated production, with an estimated salary of around Rp4,000 per kilogram of sago processed (Amaliah et al., 2025).

Capital

Capital is a sum of money or goods that serves as the basis for carrying out a job. From the beginning of the production process to the sales process, capital is needed to meet all the needs in the production of processed sago (Maulidiyah, 2017). Capital is a major component in a business. To start a business, capital expenditure will continue to be incurred during production. Both starting a business and producing processed sago require capital in the planned amount. A large amount of money is used as business capital to produce processed sago. Capital is defined as expenditures made during the production of processed sago that are not exhausted in one stage of production. Usually, capital is used to purchase the equipment needed for production activities. In addition, there is also other capital, such as purchasing raw materials (Ayuningtyas & Abdullah, 2021).

Business capital is managed by reinvesting a portion of the income from sago product sales. This ensures operational sustainability as capital is continuously replenished from the income generated. The budget for purchasing raw materials and other expenses ranges from IDR 6 million or more. The biggest challenge arises when sales revenue decreases, which can impact the ability to obtain and manage capital. This decline in income can hamper business operations and reduce the capacity to continue production. Since a business cannot survive without capital, capital is considered very important. Capital is not only for starting a business but also for maintaining production continuity, including the purchase of raw materials and other operational needs (Triyono et al., 2025).

Technology

When we hear the word "production" in everyday life, we usually imagine a large enterprise involving many workers and sophisticated machinery (Afrijal, 2021). Technology is simply the application of knowledge, skills, and tools to make human life easier or solve specific problems. Technology encompasses a wide range of things, from simple tools to sophisticated equipment.

The production of processed sago still relies on simple tools, reflecting the traditional approach to making this product. The use of these simple tools has several advantages. First, these tools are easily accessible and do not require large costs to acquire. In addition, the use of simple tools also makes it easier for workers to adapt and learn in the production process. Even though the technology and equipment used are not very sophisticated, this does not reduce

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the quality and efficiency of the production process. For example, cooking equipment such as gas stoves, pots, and pans are basic tools that are often used in the kitchen, but are very important in the process of making processed sago. In addition to cooking equipment, there are also other additional tools.

CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted on the factors affecting sago processing in Pemakuan Village, Sungai District, it was concluded that Pemakuan Village is known as a center for sago production in Sungai Tabuk District, with many people involved in sago processing as their livelihood. Sago processing production in Pemakuan Village depends on several key factors, namely raw materials, labor, capital, and technology. 1) Raw materials are crucial, with sago being the primary material. It is sourced from local factories, and its availability can impact production. The price of sago raw materials is Rp 3,500 per kilogram. 2) Labor, particularly local residents, plays a vital role in production, and this industry provides employment opportunities. 3) Capital, whether in the form of money or goods, is essential for various aspects of production, from raw materials to employee wages. 4) Sago processing technology still relies on simple tools and basic equipment.

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