



ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) determine the competitiveness (competitive and comparative advantage) of Arabica coffee in Rumbia District, Jeneponto Regency. (2) know the level of protection of government policy on the price of input-output to Arabica coffee farming in Rumbia District, Jeneponto Regency. The deliberate selection of research sites (purposive sampling). The number of respondents in this study were 89 farmers taken using the Slovin formula. The analytical method used is the Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM). Private Cost Ratio (PCR) to determine the level of competitive advantage ratio and Domestic Resources Cost Ratio (DRCR) to determine the level of comparative advantage ratio and aspects of the impact of government policies consisting of Output Transfer (OT), Nominal Protection Coefficient on Output (NPCO), Input Transfer (IT), Nominal Protection Coefficient on Tradable Input (NPCI), Transfer Factor (TF), Effective Protection Coefficient (EFC), Net Transfer (NT), Profitability Coefficient (PC), Subsidy Ratio to Producer (SRP). The results showed that Arabica coffee in Rumbia sub-district, Jeneponto sub-district had a competitive advantage but did not have a comparative advantage characterized by the value of Private Cost Ratio (PCR) <1 and DRCR value >1 . While from the indicators of government policy impacts, it can be seen that the government intervened on Arabica coffee farming in Rumbia District, Jeneponto Regency by applying input subsidies and output price protection that increases farmers' private profit and competitive competitiveness.



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui daya saing (Keunggulan kompetitif dan komparatif) kopi arabika Kecamatan Rumbia, Kabupaten Jeneponto. (2) mengetahui tingkat proteksi kebijakan pemerintah pada harga *input-output* terhadap usahatani kopi arabika Kecamatan Rumbia, Kabupaten Jeneponto. Pemilihan lokasi penelitian secara sengaja (*purposive sampling*). Jumlah responden dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 89 orang petani yang diambil menggunakan rumus slovin. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah *Policy Analysis Matrix* (PAM). *Private Cost Ratio* (PCR) untuk mengetahui tingkat rasio keunggulan kompetitif dan *Domestic Resources Cost Ratio* (DRCR) untuk mengetahui tingkat rasio keunggulan komparatif dan aspek dampak kebijakan pemerintah yang terdiri dari *Output Transfer* (OT), *Nominal Protection Coefficient on Output* (NPCO), *Input Transfer* (IT), *Nominal Protection Coefficient on Tradable Input* (NPCI), *Transfer Factor* (TF), *Effective Protection Coefficient* (EFC), *Net Transfer* (NT), *Profitability Coefficient* (PC), *Subsidy Ratio to Producer* (SRP). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kopi arabika Kecamatan Rumbia, Kecamatan Jeneponto memiliki keunggulan kompetitif namun tidak memiliki keunggulan komparatif yang ditandai dengan nilai *Private Cost Ratio* (PCR) < 1 dan nilai DRCR > 1 . Sedangkan dari indikator dampak kebijakan pemerintah, dapat diketahui bahwa pemerintah melakukan intervensi terhadap usahatani kopi arabika Kecamatan Rumbia, Kabupaten Jeneponto dengan menerapkan subsidi input dan proteksi harga output yang meningkatkan keuntungan petani secara privat dan daya saing kompetitifnya.

Kata kunci: kopi arabika, PAM, daya saing, kebijakan pemerintah