



E3S **Web of Conferences**



PREFACE: the 1st ICoN-BEAT 2019

On behalf of the organizing committee of the 1st International Conference on Bioenergy and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Technology (ICoN-BEAT 2019) and conjunction with the 2nd Congress Indonesian Agriculture Private University Association (APTSIPI - *Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*). It is an honor and delight to welcome all participants to this conference which be held at the Campus III, University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM), Indonesia on November 7th to 8th, 2019. The conference theme is “Bioenergy and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Technologies: Toward Food, Energy and Water Sovereignty”.

This conference has been organized by Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Two main topics have been discussed, i.e. bioenergy and other renewable energy, and environmentally sustainable agriculture. We are perceived confidently that this conference will provide positive influence and contribute to develop the academic field.

Supporting two main topics, the 1st ICoN - BEAT invited five experts in the fields of energy, environment and agriculture from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The speakers are Mr. Arfie Thahar (Research and Development Division of the Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency, Jakarta), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maizirwan Mel (Department of Biotechnology Engineering, International Islam University, Malaysia), Asst. Prof. Dr. Khwunta Khwamee (Department of Earth Science, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand), Mr. Paulus Tjakrawan (Executive Chairman of the Indonesian Biofuel Entrepreneurs Association, Jakarta), and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tatang Hernas Soerawidjaja (Chairman of the Indonesian Bioenergy Association, Indonesian Research Council Commission, and Department of Chemical Engineering - Bandung Institute of Technology).

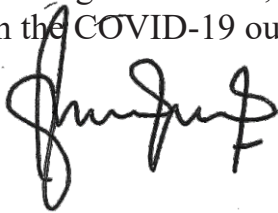
A pride because the number of participants who already send the paper about 116 presenters. After a rigorous selection process, the Scientific & Editorial Board of the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019 decided to publish 51 papers in E3S Web of Conferences, an open-access proceedings in environment, energy and earth sciences, managed by EDP Sciences, Paris, France and indexed on Scopus, Scimago, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S) of Clarivate Analytics's Web of Science, and DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals).

The Proceeding of the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019, consists of 51 selected papers, amount 38 papers were the results of joint research by Indonesian and overseas scholars. In the collaboration research, 71 institutions were involved 20 of which were from abroad Indonesia. The overseas institutions are from: Australia, Austria, Czech, Estonia, Eswani, Georgia, Germany, India, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Netherlands, P.R. China, Sweden, Taiwan - ROC, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan. Each of the papers submitted in E3S Web of Conferences was reviewed by at least two experts using the double-blind system. The published papers have passed all necessary improvement requirements in accordance to the Web of Conferences standard, reviewer's comments, SI (*Système International d'Unités*), similarity tests by Turnitin program (with the highest threshold of 20 %), 90 % of references must be at least dated from 15 years, and reflected on Google, as well as editing procedure by professional editors from four countries (Estonia, Indonesia, Lithuania, and Malaysia).

Last but not least, I personally would like to thank you the official committees, organizing partners, and scientific & editorial board. Special thanks as well to our co-host partners: i) APTSIPI, ii) ILUNET (*Ikatan Alumni Energi Terbarukan*) University of Darma Persada, Jakarta, iii) Konsorsium Bioteknologi Indonesia, iv) Merdeka University of Madiun, v) University of Veteran Bangun Nusantara, Sukoharjo, vi) C- BIORE (Center of Biomass and Renewable Energy), vii) ITENAS (*Institut Teknologi Nasional*), viii) ILCAN (Indonesian Life Cycle Assessment Network), ix) *Rumah Paper Kita* as editing and proofreading services for supporting the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude feeling for your participations, and please prepare yourself to gain the treasure of knowledge from the passionate experts. Then share the valuable enlightenment for a better future. It is my pleasure to see many of you in the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019, and see you again in the 2nd ICoN - BEAT 2021. Stay safe and stay healthy in COVID-19 pandemic.

With warmest regards
Malang - Indonesia, Dec 12, 2020
in the COVID-19 outbreak



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E3S Web of Conferences

Volume 226 (2021)

**The 1st International Conference on Bioenergy and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture
Technology (ICoN BEAT 2019)**

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R. Hendroko Setyobudi, A. Winaya, J. Burlakovs, M. Mel and O. Anne (Eds.)

Table of Contents

Analysis of Methods for Determining the Characteristics of a Single Spatial Electromagnetic Field

Abdulahak Khalikov

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00001

The Study of the Electrical Conductivity of Apples and Grapes as an Object of Electrical Processing

Abdurahman Radjabov, Matkarim Ibragimov and Nodir Eshpulatov

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00002

Improvement Generative Growth of *Coffea arabica* L. Using Plant Growth Regulators and Pruning

Ade Astri Muliastari, Ratih Kemala Dewi, Hidayati Fatchur Rochmah, Andoniana Rakoto Malala and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00003

Improving Margins of the Indonesian Seaweed Supply Chain Upstream Players: The application of the Kaizen Approach

Agus Heri Purnomo, Rinta Kusumawati, Asri Pratitis, Ilham Alimin, Singgih Wibowo, Mike Rimmer and Nick Paul

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00004

Determinants of Technical In-efficiencies in Swamp Rice Farming - Ciamis District, Indonesia

Agus Yuniawan Isyanto, Sudrajat Sudrajat and Muhamad Nurdin Yusuf

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00005

Chemical Characteristics and Viability of Starter Cultures of Freeze–Dried Sweet Potato Extract–Supplemented Synbiotic Yogurt

Agustina Intan Niken Tari, Catur Budi Handayani, Sri Hartati, Damat Damat and Karina Stankeviča

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00006

Biomass Enhancement of *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni Shoot Culture in Temporary Immersion System (TIS) RITA® Bioreactor Optimized in Two Different Immersion Periods

Agustine Christela Melviana, Rizkita Rachmi Esyanti, Maizirwan Mel and Roy Hendroko Setyobudi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00007

Physical Treatment of Oil Palm Shell for Briquette Production as Bioenergy at Remote Area

Amaliyah Rohsari Indah Utami, Suwandi Suwandi, Yoga Alun Mustafa and Maizirwan Mel

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00008

The Potential of Cashew Apple Juice as Anti Hypercholesterol Agent on Whistar Rats (*Rattus norvegicus* Berkenhout, 1769)

Asmawati Asmawati, Marianah Marianah, Abubakar Yaro and Roy Hendroko Setyobudi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00009

The Ability of Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crasipes* Mart.) and Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes* Linn.) for Reducing Pollutants in *Batik* Wastewater

Bunyamin Muchtasjar, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto, Munifatul Izzati, Zane Vincēviča–Gaile and Roy Hendroko Setyobudi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00010

Potential Analysis of Low Economic Value Fish in Lamongan Regency, East Java, Indonesia

Choirul Anam, Noor Harini, Damat Damat, Ahmad Wahyudi, Yuli Witono, Nita Kuswardhani, Moh Azus Shony Azar, Olga Anne and Diana Rachmawati
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00011

Techno-Economic Analysis of Photovoltaic Utilization for Lighting and Cooling System of Ferry Ro/Ro Ship 500 GT

Danny Faturachman, Erkata Yandri, Endang Tri Pujiastuti, Olga Anne, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Yahya Yani, Herry Susanto, Washington Purba and Satriyo Krido Wahono
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00012

Morphological and Physiological Responses of *Indigofera tinctoria* L. to Light Intensity

Desy Setyaningrum, Maria Theresia Sri Budiastuti, Bambang Pujiasmanto, Djoko Purnomo and Supriyono Supriyono
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00013

Utilization of Tofu Industry Waste and Banana Plant Waste for Growing Medium of Brown Oyster Mushrooms (*Pleurotus cystidiosus* [Jacq. Fr.] P.Kumm.)

Dian Indratmi, Yossy Dian Kurniasari, Hartawati Hartawati and Ali Ikhwan
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00014

The Technical Design Concept of Hi-Tech Cook Stove for Urban Communities using Non-Wood Agricultural Waste as Fuel Sources

Erkata Yandri, Bangun Novianto, Fridolini Fridolini, Roy Hendroko Setyabudi, Haryo Wibowo, Satriyo Krido Wahono, Kamaruddin Abdullah, Washington Purba and Yogo Adhi Nugroho
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00015

Detergents Effect on Egg Hatchability, Morphometry and Larval Bone Structure of Native Indonesian Fish: Wader Pari (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854)

Farahsani Umi Abida, Parvez Alam and Bambang Retnoaji
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00016

Modelling Biodiesel Supply Chain: Current State and Opportunities for Future Research

Fitriani Tupa Ronauli Silalahi, Togar Mangihut Simatupang, Manahan Parlindungan Siallagan and Rizal Horas Manahan Sinaga
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00017

Vinasse as Cultivation Medium of *Chlorella* sp. to Produce Poly-Hydroxy Butyrate in Various Limited Low-Cost Primary Nutrient

Gregorius Prima Indra Budianto, Yari Mukti Wibowo, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto, Widayat Widayat and Wisnu Arfian Anditya Sudjarwo
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00018

Relationship of Group Dynamics and Fishermen Independence in Fisheries Agribusiness Attaining Maximum Sustainable Yield

Hamdi Rosyidi, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim, Sutawi Sutawi, Olga Anne and Diana Rachmawati
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00019

Degradation of Phorbol Esters on the *Jatropha curcas* Linn. Seed by Biological Detoxification

Hany Handajani, Riza Rahman Hakim, Ganjar Adhywirawan Sutaro, Boy Ronald Mavuso, Zhong-Wen Chang and Soni Andriawan
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00020

Durian Rind Micro Composter Model: A Case of Kampung Durian, Ngrogung, Ponorogo, Indonesia
Haris Setyaningrum, Atika Rukminastiti Masrifah, Adib Susilo and Imam Haryadi
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00021

Exploration and Effectiveness of *Trichoderma* sp. from Jember and Trenggalek, East Java, Indonesia Cacao Plantation as A Biological Control of *Phytophthora palmivora*
Henik Sukorini, Feby Wirasdenty Aigahayunindy, Erfan Dani Septia and Netnapis Khewkhom
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00022

Variability of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* from different altitudes in East Java, Indonesia
Henik Sukorini, Erfan Dani Septia and Netnapis Khewkhom
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00023

Design of Rotary Dryer for Sand Drying using Biomass Energy Sources
Herry Susanto, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Didik Sugiyanto, Yefri Chan, Erkata Yandri, Satriyo Krido Wahono, Kamaruddin Abdullah, Juris Burlakovs, Wahyu Widodo, Yogo Adhi Nugroho and Abubakar Yaro
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00024

The Use of Probiotic and Antioxidants to Improve Welfare and Production of Layer Duck at Commercial Farms for Global Warming Mitigation
Imam Suswoyo, Ismoyowati Ismoyowati, Wahyu Widodo and Zane Vincēviča–Gaile
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00025

Entrapment Formulation for *env-Tm* Gene Based on Chitosan Low Molecular Weight as a Jembrana Disease Virus Vaccine Candidate
Indra Lesmana Rahayu and Asmarani Kusumawati
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00026

Environment Identification of Plantation Plant Development for Competitive in Sukoharjo Districts, Indonesia
Irma Wardani and Tria Rosana Dewi
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00027

Conceptual Design of Inventory Analysis Software to Support the Life Cycle Assessment in Palm Oil Production
Kiman Siregar, Supriyanto Supriyanto, Devitra Saka Rani, Yanuar Nurdiansyah and Feri Wijayanto
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00028

Fasciolosis Infection Level of Various Breed Cattle in Batu and Pujon District, East Java, Indonesia
Lili Zalizar, Khusnul Rahmawati and Abubakar Yaro
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00029

Factors that Influence Farmer's Behavior Towards Risk
Muhamad Nurdin Yusuf, Agus Yuniawan Isyanto and Sudradjat Sudradjat
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00030

Effectiveness of Mycorrhiza, Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria and Inorganic Fertilizer on Chlorophyll Content in *Glycine max* (L.) cv. Detam-4 Prida
Muhammad Muhammad, Umi Isnatin, Peeyush Soni and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00031

Microalgae Microbial Fuel Cell (MMFC) using *Chlorella vulgaris* and “Batik” Wastewater as Bioelectricity

Nadiyah Faizi Polontalo, Falvocha Alifsmara Joelyna, Abdullah Malik Islam Filardli, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto and Zainul Akmar Zakaria

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00032

Addition of *Moringa oleifera* Lam. Leaves Flour for Increasing the Nutritional Value of Modified Cassava Flour–Based Breakfast Cereal

Novian Wely Asmoro, Agustina Intan Niken Tari, Retno Widyastuti and Chandra Kurnia Setiawan

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00033

Adoption Level of Integrated Farming System Based on Rice–Cattle and Its Determinants Related to Sustainable Agriculture

Novitri Kurniati, Ketut Sukiyono, Purmini Purmini and Mutyarsih Oryza Sativa

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00034

Eco-agriculture and Farming in the Anthropocene Epoch: A Philosophical Review

Rangga Kala Mahaswa, Agung Widhianto and Nurul Hasanah

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00035

The Strategy of Salt Business Development: A Case Study in Sumenep, Indonesia

Rika Diananing, Amilia Destryana, Ribut Santosa, Noor Illi Mohamad Puad and Agustine Christela Melviana

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00036

Analysis of Taking Decision of Farmers in Choosing Rice Cultivars: Case of Pakel District, Tulungagung, Indonesia

Rima Dewi Oryza Sativa, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim and Sutawi Sutawi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00037

Pyrolysis of Water Hyacinth [*Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms] for Liquid Smoke Production

Rita Dwi Ratnani, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto, Widiyanto Widiyanto and Maizirwan Mel

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00038

Effect and Effectivity of Granular Organic Fertilizer on Growth and Yield of Lowland Rice

Rohmad Budiono, Fuad Nur Aziz, Endang Dwi Purbajanti, Tsitsino Turkadze and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00039

Techno Economic Analysis of Biomass to Methanol Plant Based on Gasification of Palm Empty Fruit Bunch

Rudy Heryadi and Syukri Muhammad Nur

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00040

Risk Analysis of Partnership Broiler Farm in Blitar District, East Java, Indonesia

Septi Nur Wulan Mulatmi, Apriliana Devi Anggraini, Febrianti Shaywont Pratami and Martina Motalova

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00041

Hydrolysis of Cellulose from Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunch using *Aspergillus niger*

Sri Sugiwati, Suaidah Suaidah, Eka Triwahyuni, Muryanto Muryanto, Yosie Andriani and Haznan Abimanyu

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00042

Lignin and Cellulose Content of Fermented Rice Straw with *Aspergillus niger* (van Tieghem) and *Trichoderma mutan* AA1

Sri Sukaryani, Engkus Ainul Yakin, Yos Wahyu Harinta, Zane Vincēviča–Gaile and Endang Dwi Purbajanti

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00043

Multiplication Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in Corn (*Zea mays* L.) with Pots Culture at Greenhouse

Sukmawati Sukmawati, Adnyana Adnyana, Dewa Nengah Suprpta, Meitini Proborini, Peeyush Soni and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00044

Modified Off–Season Technology to the Flowering Time and Fruit Yield of *Arumanis* Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.)

Syarif Husen, Erny Ishartati, Muhidin Muhidin, Devi Dwi Siskawardani, Anjar Rizky, Akhmad Syaifudin and Jumpen Onthong

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00045

Entrepreneurship Orientation, Eco-innovation, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Learning Adoption Capability: A case Study of Food SME's in Central Java, Indonesia

Vincent Didiek Wiet Aryanto, Kunio Kondo, Yohan Wismantoro and Pulung Nurtantyo Andono

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00046

Potentials of Gas Emission Reduction (GHG) by the Glass Sheet Industry through Energy Conservation

Washington Purba, Erkata Yandri, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Hery Susanto, Satriyo Krido Wahono, Kiman Siregar, Yogo Adhi Nugroho, Abubakar Yaro, Kamaruddin Abdullah, Yahya Jani and Danny Faturahman

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00047

The Use of Rumen Contents as Bio–Activators for Fermentation in Goat Manure Fertilizer Production

Wehandaka Pancapalaga, Suyatno Suyatno and David Sedlacek

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00048

Exploration and Characterization of “Uwi” Plant (*Dioscorea* sp.) in East Java Uplands, Indonesia

Wuryantoro Wuryantoro, Ratna Mustika Wardhani, Indah Rekyani Puspitawati, Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani and Bohari Mohammad Yamin

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00049

Sweet Potatoes: Development and Potential as Alternative Food Ingredients in Karanganyar Regency, Indonesia

Yoesti Silvana Arianti and Yos Wahyu Harinta

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00050

Study of Agronomic Characteristics of Robusta Coffee at Coffee Plantations in Temanggung, Indonesia

Yohana Theresia Maria Astuti, Enny Rahayu, Tri Nugraha Budi Santosa, Dian Pratama Putra, Agus Solifudin, Yureana Wijayanti and Marcus Fittkow

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00051

Determinants of Technical In-efficiencies in Swamp Rice Farming - Ciamis District, Indonesia

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Abstract. Rice farming in swamps, a marginal land, has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency. This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the influence factors of technical inefficiency in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia. Simple random sampling was used with a sample size of 41 farmers. The analysis was carried out using a stochastic frontier function. The results showed that the average level of technical efficiency was 0.78. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency.

Keywords: Farmer, marginal land, stochastic frontier

1 Introduction

Swamp rice grows in marginal land that has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency [1]. This farming is carried out in the dry season where water needs depend on rainfall [2]. Swamp rice farming usually faces serious challenges during the rainy season [3].

The main problem in the management of swamp rice farming is the occurrence of floods that inhibit plant growth and production. Farmers in swamp rice often have difficulty in predicting flood levels, so they face the risk of flooded rice plants in the vegetative growth phase [4]. Weather and climate have a direct influence on agricultural production so that weather fluctuations and climate variability play an important role in growth and yields [5].

The crucial problem of rice farming in Indonesia is the low efficiency and productivity thus the production is uncompetitive compared to other rices. Increased rice production can be done through existing technology [6]. Technical efficiency compares the level of output in relation to the level of input used [7].

Lack of skilled farmers in managing the system properly causes inefficient agricultural management leads to reduced yields and increased waste [8]. The low yield is due to several factors including agro-climatological problems and high input costs [9]. Constraints in increasing crop yields can be related to inefficient agricultural management even though inputs are used intensively [10].

The ability to allocate factors of production will affect production and the level of efficiency. The non optimal production indicates the existence of technical inefficiencies [11].

This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the factors that influence technical inefficiency in swamp rice farming in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia.

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2 Methods

The research was conducted in Lakbok Subdistrict, the only sub district that has swamp landswampland farming. The research was carried out for 3 mo in planting the first season.

The sample size was 41 farmers using simple random sampling. The study utilized stochastic production frontier which builds hypothesized efficiency determinants into the inefficiency error components. The model is defined by Equation (1):

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + v_i - u_i \quad (1)$$

Where:

Y = output (kg)

X1 = seed (kg)

X2 = Organic fertilizer (kg)

X3 = chemical fertilizer (kg)

X4 = Pesticide (liter)

X5 = labor (man-day)

β = coefficient of regression

v_i = random error

u_i = technical inefficiency effects in the model.

Technical efficiency (TE) effects model developed by Battese and Coelli was employed in this study. In this model a Cobb-Douglas production function and some exogenous factors influencing technical efficiency are determined simultaneously.

Technical efficiency in the context of production relates to the level at which a farmer produces maximum feasible output from a given set of inputs (output-oriented measure), or uses a minimum level of input feasible to produce a certain level of output (a size-oriented input) [12].

Inefficiency model was defined to estimate the influence of some farmer's socio-economic variables on the technical efficiency of the farmers. Technical inefficiency effects are assumed to be distributed independently [13, 14]. The model was defined by Equation (2):

$$\mu_i = \delta_0 + \delta_1 Z_1 + \delta_2 Z_2 + \delta_3 Z_3 + \delta_4 Z_4 \quad (2)$$

Where:

μ_i = technical inefficiency

Z1 = age (years)

Z2 = education (years)

Z3 = experience (years)

Z4 = family size (persons)

δ = regression coefficient.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Technical efficiency

The level of technical efficiency achieved by rice farmers in swamps ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of technical efficiency

Technical Efficiency	Frequency	Percentage
0.51 to 0.60	5	12.20
0.61 to 0.70	6	14.63
0.71 to 0.80	9	21.95
0.81 to 0.90	11	26.83
0.91 to 1.00	10	24.39
minimum = 0.53; maximum = 1.00; mean = 0.78		

Table 1 showed that the average level of technical efficiency achieved was 0.78, which indicates that swamp rice farming was technically efficient. This efficiency index value implied a technical inefficiency gap of 0.22 which indicates that 22 % of higher production can be achieved by farmers without using additional resources, or the use of inputs can be reduced to achieve the same level of output. The technical efficiency will be considered as efficient if it reaches an efficiency index value of more than 0.70 [15]. The difference in the level of technical efficiency achieved by farmers shows the degree of differentiation in the application of technology [16].

3.2 The stochastic frontier production functions analysis

Analysis of factors affecting production and technical inefficiencies was carried out using the stochastic frontier production function as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Maximum likelihood estimates and inefficiency functions

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
Production function			
Constant	3.106 7	0.651 8	4.766 6
Seed	-0.066 8	0.240 8	-0.277 4
Organic fertilizer	-0.001 3	0.013 3	-0.100 8
Chemical fertilizer	-0.045 4	0.165 1	-0.275 3
Pesticide	-0.099 4	0.091 6	-1.085 8
Labor	1.353 1	0.438 8	3.083 9*
Inefficiency function			
Constant	-0.209 2	0.068 0	3.075 6
Age	-4.868 0	0.447 1	0.108 9
Education	0.308 8	0.011 4	27.077 8*
Experience	-0.119 4	0.328 0	-0.364 1
Family size	-0.008 5	0.001 4	-5.985 7*
Sigma squared	-0.056 5	0.003 4	16.376 8
Gamma	0.999 9	0.002 4	425.254 4
Log likelihood function	18.2348		
LR Test	12.8942		

*significant at 1 % ($p > 0.01$)

The estimated value of the gamma parameter (γ) of 0.999 9 is statistically different from zero. This indicated that 99.99 % of the variation in the level of output in swamp rice farming is caused by technical inefficiencies in the use of inputs. The model used in this

study is a linear log equation hence the value of each regression coefficient shows the production elasticity of each input. The sum of all regression coefficients is more than one (1.13) which indicates increasing returns to scale.

Table 2 showed only the labor force that has a positive and significant effect on production in swamp rice farming. The results of this study were in line with the other research [1, 17].

3.3 Technical inefficiency

Table 2 showed that education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiencies, which shows that improving education will reduce technical efficiency. Family size has a negative and significant effect on technical inefficiency which indicates that increasing family size will increase technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with the results of another research [18].

Age has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency which indicates that the older the farmer, the more technically efficient. The results of this study are consistent with other findings [19].

Education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiency which shows that the more educated farmers, the lower the technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with other findings [20].

The experience of farmers in swamp rice farming has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency. This shows that the more experienced farmers in carrying out swamp rice farming will increase their technical efficiency. The results of this study are consistent with other findings [21].

Family size has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency. This shows that the more family size will increase the technical efficiency. More family size means more workers are available to carry out rice farming activities in swamps in a timely manner thus the production process becomes more efficient [6]. Farmers who have large family sizes tend to try their best to get higher yields to meet the needs of their families. In addition, large family sizes have the workforce needed to implement agricultural management decisions [22].

4 Conclusion

The level of technical efficiency of swamp rice farming ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 which indicated that swamp rice farming has reached a level of technical efficiency. Labor has a significant effect on production, while seeds, organic fertilizers, chemical fertilizers and pesticides have no significant effect. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency, while age and experience have no significant effect.

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Determinants of Technical In-efficiencies in Swamp Rice Farming - Ciamis District, Indonesia

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Abstract. Rice farming in swamps, a marginal land, has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency. This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the influence factors of technical inefficiency in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia. Simple random sampling was used with a sample size of 41 farmers. The analysis was carried out using a stochastic frontier function. The results showed that the average level of technical efficiency was 0.78. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency.

Keywords: Farmer, marginal land, stochastic frontier

1 Introduction

Swamp rice grows in marginal land that has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency [1]. This farming is carried out in the dry season where water needs depend on rainfall [2]. Swamp rice farming usually faces serious challenges during the rainy season [3].

The main problem in the management of swamp rice farming is the occurrence of floods that inhibit plant growth and production. Farmers in swamp rice often have difficulty in predicting flood levels, so they face the risk of flooded rice plants in the vegetative growth phase [4]. Weather and climate have a direct influence on agricultural production so that weather fluctuations and climate variability play an important role in growth and yields [5].

The crucial problem of rice farming in Indonesia is the low efficiency and productivity thus the production is uncompetitive compared to other rices. Increased rice production can be done through existing technology [6]. Technical efficiency compares the level of output in relation to the level of input used [7].

Lack of skilled farmers in managing the system properly causes inefficient agricultural management leads to reduced yields and increased waste [8]. The low yield is due to several factors including agro-climatological problems and high input costs [9]. Constraints in increasing crop yields can be related to inefficient agricultural management even though inputs are used intensively [10].

The ability to allocate factors of production will affect production and the level of efficiency. The non optimal production indicates the existence of technical inefficiencies [11].

This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the factors that influence technical inefficiency in swamp rice farming in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia.

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2 Methods

The research was conducted in Lakbok Subdistrict, the only sub district that has swamp landswampland farming. The research was carried out for 3 mo in planting the first season.

The sample size was 41 farmers using simple random sampling. The study utilized stochastic production frontier which builds hypothesized efficiency determinants into the inefficiency error components. The model is defined by Equation (1):

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + v_i - u_i \quad (1)$$

Where:

Y = output (kg)

X1 = seed (kg)

X2 = Organic fertilizer (kg)

X3 = chemical fertilizer (kg)

X4 = Pesticide (liter)

X5 = labor (man-day)

β = coefficient of regression

v_i = random error

u_i = technical inefficiency effects in the model.

Technical efficiency (TE) effects model developed by Battese and Coelli was employed in this study. In this model a Cobb-Douglas production function and some exogenous factors influencing technical efficiency are determined simultaneously.

Technical efficiency in the context of production relates to the level at which a farmer produces maximum feasible output from a given set of inputs (output-oriented measure), or uses a minimum level of input feasible to produce a certain level of output (a size-oriented input) [12].

Inefficiency model was defined to estimate the influence of some farmer's socio-economic variables on the technical efficiency of the farmers. Technical inefficiency effects are assumed to be distributed independently [13, 14]. The model was defined by Equation (2):

$$\mu_i = \delta_0 + \delta_1 Z_1 + \delta_2 Z_2 + \delta_3 Z_3 + \delta_4 Z_4 \quad (2)$$

Where:

μ_i = technical inefficiency

Z1 = age (years)

Z2 = education (years)

Z3 = experience (years)

Z4 = family size (persons)

δ = regression coefficient.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Technical efficiency

The level of technical efficiency achieved by rice farmers in swamps ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of technical efficiency

Technical Efficiency	Frequency	Percentage
0.51 to 0.60	5	12.20
0.61 to 0.70	6	14.63
0.71 to 0.80	9	21.95
0.81 to 0.90	11	26.83
0.91 to 1.00	10	24.39
minimum = 0.53; maximum = 1.00; mean = 0.78		

Table 1 showed that the average level of technical efficiency achieved was 0.78, which indicates that swamp rice farming was technically efficient. This efficiency index value implied a technical inefficiency gap of 0.22 which indicates that 22 % of higher production can be achieved by farmers without using additional resources, or the use of inputs can be reduced to achieve the same level of output. The technical efficiency will be considered as efficient if it reaches an efficiency index value of more than 0.70 [15]. The difference in the level of technical efficiency achieved by farmers shows the degree of differentiation in the application of technology [16].

3.2 The stochastic frontier production functions analysis

Analysis of factors affecting production and technical inefficiencies was carried out using the stochastic frontier production function as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Maximum likelihood estimates and inefficiency functions

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
Production function			
Constant	3.106 7	0.651 8	4.766 6
Seed	-0.066 8	0.240 8	-0.277 4
Organic fertilizer	-0.001 3	0.013 3	-0.100 8
Chemical fertilizer	-0.045 4	0.165 1	-0.275 3
Pesticide	-0.099 4	0.091 6	-1.085 8
Labor	1.353 1	0.438 8	3.083 9*
Inefficiency function			
Constant	-0.209 2	0.068 0	3.075 6
Age	-4.868 0	0.447 1	0.108 9
Education	0.308 8	0.011 4	27.077 8*
Experience	-0.119 4	0.328 0	-0.364 1
Family size	-0.008 5	0.001 4	-5.985 7*
Sigma squared	-0.056 5	0.003 4	16.376 8
Gamma	0.999 9	0.002 4	425.254 4
Log likelihood function	18.2348		
LR Test	12.8942		

*significant at 1 % ($p > 0.01$)

The estimated value of the gamma parameter (γ) of 0.999 9 is statistically different from zero. This indicated that 99.99 % of the variation in the level of output in swamp rice farming is caused by technical inefficiencies in the use of inputs. The model used in this

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Table 2 showed only the labor force that has a positive and significant effect on production in swamp rice farming. The results of this study were in line with the other research [1, 17].

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Table 2 showed that education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiencies, which shows that improving education will reduce technical efficiency. Family size has a negative and significant effect on technical inefficiency which indicates that increasing family size will increase technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with the results of another research [18].

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PREFACE: the 1st ICoN-BEAT 2019

On behalf of the organizing committee of the 1st International Conference on Bioenergy and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Technology (ICoN-BEAT 2019) and conjunction with the 2nd Congress Indonesian Agriculture Private University Association (APTSIPI - *Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Swasta Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*). It is an honor and delight to welcome all participants to this conference which be held at the Campus III, University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM), Indonesia on November 7th to 8th, 2019. The conference theme is “Bioenergy and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Technologies: Toward Food, Energy and Water Sovereignty”.

This conference has been organized by Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Two main topics have been discussed, i.e. bioenergy and other renewable energy, and environmentally sustainable agriculture. We are perceived confidently that this conference will provide positive influence and contribute to develop the academic field.

Supporting two main topics, the 1st ICoN - BEAT invited five experts in the fields of energy, environment and agriculture from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The speakers are Mr. Arfie Thahar (Research and Development Division of the Indonesian Palm Oil Plantation Fund Management Agency, Jakarta), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maizirwan Mel (Department of Biotechnology Engineering, International Islam University, Malaysia), Asst. Prof. Dr. Khwunta Khwamee (Department of Earth Science, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand), Mr. Paulus Tjakrawan (Executive Chairman of the Indonesian Biofuel Entrepreneurs Association, Jakarta), and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tatang Hernas Soerawidjaja (Chairman of the Indonesian Bioenergy Association, Indonesian Research Council Commission, and Department of Chemical Engineering - Bandung Institute of Technology).

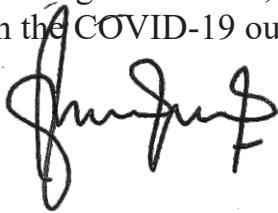
A pride because the number of participants who already send the paper about 116 presenters. After a rigorous selection process, the Scientific & Editorial Board of the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019 decided to publish 51 papers in E3S Web of Conferences, an open-access proceedings in environment, energy and earth sciences, managed by EDP Sciences, Paris, France and indexed on Scopus, Scimago, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S) of Clarivate Analytics's Web of Science, and DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals).

The Proceeding of the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019, consists of 51 selected papers, amount 38 papers were the results of joint research by Indonesian and overseas scholars. In the collaboration research, 71 institutions were involved 20 of which were from abroad Indonesia. The overseas institutions are from: Australia, Austria, Czech, Estonia, Eswani, Georgia, Germany, India, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Netherlands, P.R. China, Sweden, Taiwan - ROC, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan. Each of the papers submitted in E3S Web of Conferences was reviewed by at least two experts using the double-blind system. The published papers have passed all necessary improvement requirements in accordance to the Web of Conferences standard, reviewer's comments, SI (*Système International d'Unités*), similarity tests by Turnitin program (with the highest threshold of 20 %), 90 % of references must be at least dated from 15 years, and reflected on Google, as well as editing procedure by professional editors from four countries (Estonia, Indonesia, Lithuania, and Malaysia).

Last but not least, I personally would like to thank you the official committees, organizing partners, and scientific & editorial board. Special thanks as well to our co-host partners: i) APTSIPI, ii) ILUNET (*Ikatan Alumni Energi Terbarukan*) University of Darma Persada, Jakarta, iii) Konsorsium Bioteknologi Indonesia, iv) Merdeka University of Madiun, v) University of Veteran Bangun Nusantara, Sukoharjo, vi) C- BIORE (Center of Biomass and Renewable Energy), vii) ITENAS (*Institut Teknologi Nasional*), viii) ILCAN (Indonesian Life Cycle Assessment Network), ix) *Rumah Paper Kita* as editing and proofreading services for supporting the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude feeling for your participations, and please prepare yourself to gain the treasure of knowledge from the passionate experts. Then share the valuable enlightenment for a better future. It is my pleasure to see many of you in the 1st ICoN - BEAT 2019, and see you again in the 2nd ICoN - BEAT 2021.
Stay safe and stay healthy in COVID-19 pandemic.

With warmest regards
Malang - Indonesia, Dec 12, 2020
in the COVID-19 outbreak



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E3S Web of Conferences

Volume 226 (2021)

**The 1st International Conference on Bioenergy and Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture
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R. Hendroko Setyobudi, A. Winaya, J. Burlakovs, M. Mel and O. Anne (Eds.)

Table of Contents

Analysis of Methods for Determining the Characteristics of a Single Spatial Electromagnetic Field

Abdulkhak Khalikov

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00001

The Study of the Electrical Conductivity of Apples and Grapes as an Object of Electrical Processing

Abdurahman Radjabov, Matkarim Ibragimov and Nodir Eshpulatov

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00002

Improvement Generative Growth of *Coffea arabica* L. Using Plant Growth Regulators and Pruning

Ade Astri Muliastari, Ratih Kemala Dewi, Hidayati Fatchur Rochmah, Andoniana Rakoto Malala and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00003

Improving Margins of the Indonesian Seaweed Supply Chain Upstream Players: The application of the Kaizen Approach

Agus Heri Purnomo, Rinta Kusumawati, Asri Pratitis, Ilham Alimin, Singgih Wibowo, Mike Rimmer and Nick Paul

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00004

Determinants of Technical In-efficiencies in Swamp Rice Farming - Ciamis District, Indonesia

Agus Yuniawan Isyanto, Sudrajat Sudrajat and Muhamad Nurdin Yusuf

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00005

Chemical Characteristics and Viability of Starter Cultures of Freeze–Dried Sweet Potato Extract–Supplemented Synbiotic Yogurt

Agustina Intan Niken Tari, Catur Budi Handayani, Sri Hartati, Damat Damat and Karina Stankeviča

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00006

Biomass Enhancement of *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni Shoot Culture in Temporary Immersion System (TIS) RITA® Bioreactor Optimized in Two Different Immersion Periods

Agustine Christela Melviana, Rizkita Rachmi Esyanti, Maizirwan Mel and Roy Hendroko Setyobudi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00007

Physical Treatment of Oil Palm Shell for Briquette Production as Bioenergy at Remote Area

Amaliyah Rohsari Indah Utami, Suwandi Suwandi, Yoga Alun Mustafa and Maizirwan Mel

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00008

The Potential of Cashew Apple Juice as Anti Hypercholesterol Agent on Whistar Rats (*Rattus norvegicus* Berkenhout, 1769)

Asmawati Asmawati, Marianah Marianah, Abubakar Yaro and Roy Hendroko Setyobudi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00009

The Ability of Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crasipes* Mart.) and Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes* Linn.) for Reducing Pollutants in *Batik* Wastewater

Bunyamin Muchtasjar, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto, Munifatul Izzati, Zane Vincēviča–Gaile and Roy Hendroko Setyobudi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00010

Potential Analysis of Low Economic Value Fish in Lamongan Regency, East Java, Indonesia

Choirul Anam, Noor Harini, Damat Damat, Ahmad Wahyudi, Yuli Witono, Nita Kuswardhani, Moh Azus Shony Azar, Olga Anne and Diana Rachmawati
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00011

Techno-Economic Analysis of Photovoltaic Utilization for Lighting and Cooling System of Ferry Ro/Ro Ship 500 GT

Danny Faturachman, Erkata Yandri, Endang Tri Pujiastuti, Olga Anne, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Yahya Yani, Herry Susanto, Washington Purba and Satriyo Krido Wahono
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00012

Morphological and Physiological Responses of *Indigofera tinctoria* L. to Light Intensity

Desy Setyaningrum, Maria Theresia Sri Budiastuti, Bambang Pujiasmanto, Djoko Purnomo and Supriyono Supriyono
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00013

Utilization of Tofu Industry Waste and Banana Plant Waste for Growing Medium of Brown Oyster Mushrooms (*Pleurotus cystidiosus* [Jacq. Fr.] P.Kumm.)

Dian Indratmi, Yossy Dian Kurniasari, Hartawati Hartawati and Ali Ikhwan
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00014

The Technical Design Concept of Hi-Tech Cook Stove for Urban Communities using Non-Wood Agricultural Waste as Fuel Sources

Erkata Yandri, Bangun Novianto, Fridolini Fridolini, Roy Hendroko Setyabudi, Haryo Wibowo, Satriyo Krido Wahono, Kamaruddin Abdullah, Washington Purba and Yogo Adhi Nugroho
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00015

Detergents Effect on Egg Hatchability, Morphometry and Larval Bone Structure of Native Indonesian Fish: Wader Pari (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854)

Farahsani Umi Abida, Parvez Alam and Bambang Retnoaji
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00016

Modelling Biodiesel Supply Chain: Current State and Opportunities for Future Research

Fitriani Tupa Ronauli Silalahi, Togar Mangihut Simatupang, Manahan Parlindungan Siallagan and Rizal Horas Manahan Sinaga
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00017

Vinasse as Cultivation Medium of *Chlorella* sp. to Produce Poly-Hydroxy Butyrate in Various Limited Low-Cost Primary Nutrient

Gregorius Prima Indra Budianto, Yari Mukti Wibowo, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto, Widayat Widayat and Wisnu Arfian Anditya Sudjarwo
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00018

Relationship of Group Dynamics and Fishermen Independence in Fisheries Agribusiness Attaining Maximum Sustainable Yield

Hamdi Rosyidi, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim, Sutawi Sutawi, Olga Anne and Diana Rachmawati
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00019

Degradation of Phorbol Esters on the *Jatropha curcas* Linn. Seed by Biological Detoxification

Hany Handajani, Riza Rahman Hakim, Ganjar Adhywirawan Sutaro, Boy Ronald Mavuso, Zhong-Wen Chang and Soni Andriawan
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00020

Durian Rind Micro Composter Model: A Case of Kampung Durian, Ngrogung, Ponorogo, Indonesia
Haris Setyaningrum, Atika Rukminastiti Masrifah, Adib Susilo and Imam Haryadi
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00021

Exploration and Effectiveness of *Trichoderma* sp. from Jember and Trenggalek, East Java, Indonesia Cacao Plantation as A Biological Control of *Phytophthora palmivora*
Henik Sukorini, Feby Wirasdenty Aigahayunindy, Erfan Dani Septia and Netnapis Khewkhom
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00022

Variability of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* from different altitudes in East Java, Indonesia
Henik Sukorini, Erfan Dani Septia and Netnapis Khewkhom
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00023

Design of Rotary Dryer for Sand Drying using Biomass Energy Sources
Herry Susanto, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Didik Sugiyanto, Yefri Chan, Erkata Yandri, Satriyo Krido Wahono, Kamaruddin Abdullah, Juris Burlakovs, Wahyu Widodo, Yogo Adhi Nugroho and Abubakar Yaro
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00024

The Use of Probiotic and Antioxidants to Improve Welfare and Production of Layer Duck at Commercial Farms for Global Warming Mitigation
Imam Suswoyo, Ismoyowati Ismoyowati, Wahyu Widodo and Zane Vincēviča–Gaile
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00025

Entrapment Formulation for *env-Tm* Gene Based on Chitosan Low Molecular Weight as a Jembrana Disease Virus Vaccine Candidate
Indra Lesmana Rahayu and Asmarani Kusumawati
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00026

Environment Identification of Plantation Plant Development for Competitive in Sukoharjo Districts, Indonesia
Irma Wardani and Tria Rosana Dewi
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00027

Conceptual Design of Inventory Analysis Software to Support the Life Cycle Assessment in Palm Oil Production
Kiman Siregar, Supriyanto Supriyanto, Devitra Saka Rani, Yanuar Nurdiansyah and Feri Wijayanto
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00028

Fasciolosis Infection Level of Various Breed Cattle in Batu and Pujon District, East Java, Indonesia
Lili Zalizar, Khusnul Rahmawati and Abubakar Yaro
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00029

Factors that Influence Farmer's Behavior Towards Risk
Muhamad Nurdin Yusuf, Agus Yuniawan Isyanto and Sudradjat Sudradjat
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00030

Effectiveness of Mycorrhiza, Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria and Inorganic Fertilizer on Chlorophyll Content in *Glycine max* (L.) cv. Detam-4 Prida
Muhammad Muhammad, Umi Isnatin, Peeyush Soni and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani
E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00031

Microalgae Microbial Fuel Cell (MMFC) using *Chlorella vulgaris* and “Batik” Wastewater as Bioelectricity

Nadiyah Faizi Polontalo, Falvocha Alifsmara Joelyna, Abdullah Malik Islam Filardli, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto and Zainul Akmar Zakaria

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00032

Addition of *Moringa oleifera* Lam. Leaves Flour for Increasing the Nutritional Value of Modified Cassava Flour–Based Breakfast Cereal

Novian Wely Asmoro, Agustina Intan Niken Tari, Retno Widyastuti and Chandra Kurnia Setiawan

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00033

Adoption Level of Integrated Farming System Based on Rice–Cattle and Its Determinants Related to Sustainable Agriculture

Novitri Kurniati, Ketut Sukiyono, Purmini Purmini and Mutyarsih Oryza Sativa

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00034

Eco-agriculture and Farming in the Anthropocene Epoch: A Philosophical Review

Rangga Kala Mahaswa, Agung Widhianto and Nurul Hasanah

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00035

The Strategy of Salt Business Development: A Case Study in Sumenep, Indonesia

Rika Diananing, Amilia Destryana, Ribut Santosa, Noor Illi Mohamad Puad and Agustine Christela Melviana

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00036

Analysis of Taking Decision of Farmers in Choosing Rice Cultivars: Case of Pakel District, Tulungagung, Indonesia

Rima Dewi Oryza Sativa, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim and Sutawi Sutawi

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00037

Pyrolysis of Water Hyacinth [*Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms] for Liquid Smoke Production

Rita Dwi Ratnani, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto, Widiyanto Widiyanto and Maizirwan Mel

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00038

Effect and Effectivity of Granular Organic Fertilizer on Growth and Yield of Lowland Rice

Rohmad Budiono, Fuad Nur Aziz, Endang Dwi Purbajanti, Tsitsino Turkadze and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00039

Techno Economic Analysis of Biomass to Methanol Plant Based on Gasification of Palm Empty Fruit Bunch

Rudy Heryadi and Syukri Muhammad Nur

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00040

Risk Analysis of Partnership Broiler Farm in Blitar District, East Java, Indonesia

Septi Nur Wulan Mulatmi, Apriliana Devi Anggraini, Febrianti Shaywont Pratami and Martina Motalova

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00041

Hydrolysis of Cellulose from Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunch using *Aspergillus niger*

Sri Sugiwati, Suaidah Suaidah, Eka Triwahyuni, Muryanto Muryanto, Yosie Andriani and Haznan Abimanyu

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00042

Lignin and Cellulose Content of Fermented Rice Straw with *Aspergillus niger* (van Tieghem) and *Trichoderma mutan* AA1

Sri Sukaryani, Engkus Ainul Yakin, Yos Wahyu Harinta, Zane Vincēviča–Gaile and Endang Dwi Purbajanti

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00043

Multiplication Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi in Corn (*Zea mays* L.) with Pots Culture at Greenhouse

Sukmawati Sukmawati, Adnyana Adnyana, Dewa Nengah Suprpta, Meitini Proborini, Peeyush Soni and Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00044

Modified Off–Season Technology to the Flowering Time and Fruit Yield of *Arumanis* Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.)

Syarif Husen, Erny Ishartati, Muhidin Muhidin, Devi Dwi Siskawardani, Anjar Rizky, Akhmad Syaifudin and Jumpen Onthong

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00045

Entrepreneurship Orientation, Eco-innovation, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Learning Adoption Capability: A case Study of Food SME’s in Central Java, Indonesia

Vincent Didiek Wiet Aryanto, Kunio Kondo, Yohan Wismantoro and Pulung Nurtantyo Andono

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00046

Potentials of Gas Emission Reduction (GHG) by the Glass Sheet Industry through Energy Conservation

Washington Purba, Erkata Yandri, Roy Hendroko Setyobudi, Hery Susanto, Satriyo Krido Wahono, Kiman Siregar, Yogo Adhi Nugroho, Abubakar Yaro, Kamaruddin Abdullah, Yahya Jani and Danny Faturahman

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00047

The Use of Rumen Contents as Bio–Activators for Fermentation in Goat Manure Fertilizer Production

Wehandaka Pancapalaga, Suyatno Suyatno and David Sedlacek

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00048

Exploration and Characterization of “Uwi” Plant (*Dioscorea* sp.) in East Java Uplands, Indonesia

Wuryantoro Wuryantoro, Ratna Mustika Wardhani, Indah Rekyani Puspitawati, Praptiningsih Gamawati Adinurani and Bohari Mohammad Yamin

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00049

Sweet Potatoes: Development and Potential as Alternative Food Ingredients in Karanganyar Regency, Indonesia

Yoesti Silvana Arianti and Yos Wahyu Harinta

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00050

Study of Agronomic Characteristics of Robusta Coffee at Coffee Plantations in Temanggung, Indonesia

Yohana Theresia Maria Astuti, Enny Rahayu, Tri Nugraha Budi Santosa, Dian Pratama Putra, Agus Solifudin, Yureana Wijayanti and Marcus Fittkow

E3S Web Conf., 226 (2021) 00051

Determinants of Technical In-efficiencies in Swamp Rice Farming - Ciamis District, Indonesia

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Abstract. Rice farming in swamps, a marginal land, has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency. This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the influence factors of technical inefficiency in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia. Simple random sampling was used with a sample size of 41 farmers. The analysis was carried out using a stochastic frontier function. The results showed that the average level of technical efficiency was 0.78. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency.

Keywords: Farmer, marginal land, stochastic frontier

1 Introduction

Swamp rice grows in marginal land that has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency [1]. This farming is carried out in the dry season where water needs depend on rainfall [2]. Swamp rice farming usually faces serious challenges during the rainy season [3].

The main problem in the management of swamp rice farming is the occurrence of floods that inhibit plant growth and production. Farmers in swamp rice often have difficulty in predicting flood levels, so they face the risk of flooded rice plants in the vegetative growth phase [4]. Weather and climate have a direct influence on agricultural production so that weather fluctuations and climate variability play an important role in growth and yields [5].

The crucial problem of rice farming in Indonesia is the low efficiency and productivity thus the production is uncompetitive compared to other rices. Increased rice production can be done through existing technology [6]. Technical efficiency compares the level of output in relation to the level of input used [7].

Lack of skilled farmers in managing the system properly causes inefficient agricultural management leads to reduced yields and increased waste [8]. The low yield is due to several factors including agro-climatological problems and high input costs [9]. Constraints in increasing crop yields can be related to inefficient agricultural management even though inputs are used intensively [10].

The ability to allocate factors of production will affect production and the level of efficiency. The non optimal production indicates the existence of technical inefficiencies [11].

This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the factors that influence technical inefficiency in swamp rice farming in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia.

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2 Methods

The research was conducted in Lakbok Subdistrict, the only sub district that has swamp landswampland farming. The research was carried out for 3 mo in planting the first season.

The sample size was 41 farmers using simple random sampling. The study utilized stochastic production frontier which builds hypothesized efficiency determinants into the inefficiency error components. The model is defined by Equation (1):

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + v_i - u_i \quad (1)$$

Where:

Y = output (kg)

X1 = seed (kg)

X2 = Organic fertilizer (kg)

X3 = chemical fertilizer (kg)

X4 = Pesticide (liter)

X5 = labor (man-day)

β = coefficient of regression

v_i = random error

u_i = technical inefficiency effects in the model.

Technical efficiency (TE) effects model developed by Battese and Coelli was employed in this study. In this model a Cobb-Douglas production function and some exogenous factors influencing technical efficiency are determined simultaneously.

Technical efficiency in the context of production relates to the level at which a farmer produces maximum feasible output from a given set of inputs (output-oriented measure), or uses a minimum level of input feasible to produce a certain level of output (a size-oriented input) [12].

Inefficiency model was defined to estimate the influence of some farmer's socio-economic variables on the technical efficiency of the farmers. Technical inefficiency effects are assumed to be distributed independently [13, 14]. The model was defined by Equation (2):

$$\mu_i = \delta_0 + \delta_1 Z_1 + \delta_2 Z_2 + \delta_3 Z_3 + \delta_4 Z_4 \quad (2)$$

Where:

μ_i = technical inefficiency

Z1 = age (years)

Z2 = education (years)

Z3 = experience (years)

Z4 = family size (persons)

δ = regression coefficient.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Technical efficiency

The level of technical efficiency achieved by rice farmers in swamps ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of technical efficiency

Technical Efficiency	Frequency	Percentage
0.51 to 0.60	5	12.20
0.61 to 0.70	6	14.63
0.71 to 0.80	9	21.95
0.81 to 0.90	11	26.83
0.91 to 1.00	10	24.39
minimum = 0.53; maximum = 1.00; mean = 0.78		

Table 1 showed that the average level of technical efficiency achieved was 0.78, which indicates that swamp rice farming was technically efficient. This efficiency index value implied a technical inefficiency gap of 0.22 which indicates that 22 % of higher production can be achieved by farmers without using additional resources, or the use of inputs can be reduced to achieve the same level of output. The technical efficiency will be considered as efficient if it reaches an efficiency index value of more than 0.70 [15]. The difference in the level of technical efficiency achieved by farmers shows the degree of differentiation in the application of technology [16].

3.2 The stochastic frontier production functions analysis

Analysis of factors affecting production and technical inefficiencies was carried out using the stochastic frontier production function as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Maximum likelihood estimates and inefficiency functions

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
Production function			
Constant	3.106 7	0.651 8	4.766 6
Seed	-0.066 8	0.240 8	-0.277 4
Organic fertilizer	-0.001 3	0.013 3	-0.100 8
Chemical fertilizer	-0.045 4	0.165 1	-0.275 3
Pesticide	-0.099 4	0.091 6	-1.085 8
Labor	1.353 1	0.438 8	3.083 9*
Inefficiency function			
Constant	-0.209 2	0.068 0	3.075 6
Age	-4.868 0	0.447 1	0.108 9
Education	0.308 8	0.011 4	27.077 8*
Experience	-0.119 4	0.328 0	-0.364 1
Family size	-0.008 5	0.001 4	-5.985 7*
Sigma squared	-0.056 5	0.003 4	16.376 8
Gamma	0.999 9	0.002 4	425.254 4
Log likelihood function	18.2348		
LR Test	12.8942		

*significant at 1 % ($p > 0.01$)

The estimated value of the gamma parameter (γ) of 0.999 9 is statistically different from zero. This indicated that 99.99 % of the variation in the level of output in swamp rice farming is caused by technical inefficiencies in the use of inputs. The model used in this

study is a linear log equation hence the value of each regression coefficient shows the production elasticity of each input. The sum of all regression coefficients is more than one (1.13) which indicates increasing returns to scale.

Table 2 showed only the labor force that has a positive and significant effect on production in swamp rice farming. The results of this study were in line with the other research [1, 17].

3.3 Technical inefficiency

Table 2 showed that education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiencies, which shows that improving education will reduce technical efficiency. Family size has a negative and significant effect on technical inefficiency which indicates that increasing family size will increase technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with the results of another research [18].

Age has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency which indicates that the older the farmer, the more technically efficient. The results of this study are consistent with other findings [19].

Education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiency which shows that the more educated farmers, the lower the technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with other findings [20].

The experience of farmers in swamp rice farming has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency. This shows that the more experienced farmers in carrying out swamp rice farming will increase their technical efficiency. The results of this study are consistent with other findings [21].

Family size has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency. This shows that the more family size will increase the technical efficiency. More family size means more workers are available to carry out rice farming activities in swamps in a timely manner thus the production process becomes more efficient [6]. Farmers who have large family sizes tend to try their best to get higher yields to meet the needs of their families. In addition, large family sizes have the workforce needed to implement agricultural management decisions [22].

4 Conclusion

The level of technical efficiency of swamp rice farming ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 which indicated that swamp rice farming has reached a level of technical efficiency. Labor has a significant effect on production, while seeds, organic fertilizers, chemical fertilizers and pesticides have no significant effect. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency, while age and experience have no significant effect.

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Determinants of Technical In-efficiencies in Swamp Rice Farming - Ciamis District, Indonesia

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Abstract. Rice farming in swamps, a marginal land, has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency. This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the influence factors of technical inefficiency in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia. Simple random sampling was used with a sample size of 41 farmers. The analysis was carried out using a stochastic frontier function. The results showed that the average level of technical efficiency was 0.78. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency.

Keywords: Farmer, marginal land, stochastic frontier

1 Introduction

Swamp rice grows in marginal land that has a relatively high risk related to the level of technical efficiency [1]. This farming is carried out in the dry season where water needs depend on rainfall [2]. Swamp rice farming usually faces serious challenges during the rainy season [3].

The main problem in the management of swamp rice farming is the occurrence of floods that inhibit plant growth and production. Farmers in swamp rice often have difficulty in predicting flood levels, so they face the risk of flooded rice plants in the vegetative growth phase [4]. Weather and climate have a direct influence on agricultural production so that weather fluctuations and climate variability play an important role in growth and yields [5].

The crucial problem of rice farming in Indonesia is the low efficiency and productivity thus the production is uncompetitive compared to other rices. Increased rice production can be done through existing technology [6]. Technical efficiency compares the level of output in relation to the level of input used [7].

Lack of skilled farmers in managing the system properly causes inefficient agricultural management leads to reduced yields and increased waste [8]. The low yield is due to several factors including agro-climatological problems and high input costs [9]. Constraints in increasing crop yields can be related to inefficient agricultural management even though inputs are used intensively [10].

The ability to allocate factors of production will affect production and the level of efficiency. The non optimal production indicates the existence of technical inefficiencies [11].

This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the level of technical efficiency and the factors that influence technical inefficiency in swamp rice farming in Lakkok Subdistrict, Ciamis District, Indonesia.

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2 Methods

The research was conducted in Lakbok Subdistrict, the only sub district that has swamp landswampland farming. The research was carried out for 3 mo in planting the first season.

The sample size was 41 farmers using simple random sampling. The study utilized stochastic production frontier which builds hypothesized efficiency determinants into the inefficiency error components. The model is defined by Equation (1):

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln X_1 + \beta_2 \ln X_2 + \beta_3 \ln X_3 + \beta_4 \ln X_4 + \beta_5 \ln X_5 + v_i - u_i \quad (1)$$

Where:

Y = output (kg)

X1 = seed (kg)

X2 = Organic fertilizer (kg)

X3 = chemical fertilizer (kg)

X4 = Pesticide (liter)

X5 = labor (man-day)

β = coefficient of regression

v_i = random error

u_i = technical inefficiency effects in the model.

Technical efficiency (TE) effects model developed by Battese and Coelli was employed in this study. In this model a Cobb-Douglas production function and some exogenous factors influencing technical efficiency are determined simultaneously.

Technical efficiency in the context of production relates to the level at which a farmer produces maximum feasible output from a given set of inputs (output-oriented measure), or uses a minimum level of input feasible to produce a certain level of output (a size-oriented input) [12].

Inefficiency model was defined to estimate the influence of some farmer's socio-economic variables on the technical efficiency of the farmers. Technical inefficiency effects are assumed to be distributed independently [13, 14]. The model was defined by Equation (2):

$$\mu_i = \delta_0 + \delta_1 Z_1 + \delta_2 Z_2 + \delta_3 Z_3 + \delta_4 Z_4 \quad (2)$$

Where:

μ_i = technical inefficiency

Z1 = age (years)

Z2 = education (years)

Z3 = experience (years)

Z4 = family size (persons)

δ = regression coefficient.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Technical efficiency

The level of technical efficiency achieved by rice farmers in swamps ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of technical efficiency

Technical Efficiency	Frequency	Percentage
0.51 to 0.60	5	12.20
0.61 to 0.70	6	14.63
0.71 to 0.80	9	21.95
0.81 to 0.90	11	26.83
0.91 to 1.00	10	24.39
minimum = 0.53; maximum = 1.00; mean = 0.78		

Table 1 showed that the average level of technical efficiency achieved was 0.78, which indicates that swamp rice farming was technically efficient. This efficiency index value implied a technical inefficiency gap of 0.22 which indicates that 22 % of higher production can be achieved by farmers without using additional resources, or the use of inputs can be reduced to achieve the same level of output. The technical efficiency will be considered as efficient if it reaches an efficiency index value of more than 0.70 [15]. The difference in the level of technical efficiency achieved by farmers shows the degree of differentiation in the application of technology [16].

3.2 The stochastic frontier production functions analysis

Analysis of factors affecting production and technical inefficiencies was carried out using the stochastic frontier production function as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Maximum likelihood estimates and inefficiency functions

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
Production function			
Constant	3.106 7	0.651 8	4.766 6
Seed	-0.066 8	0.240 8	-0.277 4
Organic fertilizer	-0.001 3	0.013 3	-0.100 8
Chemical fertilizer	-0.045 4	0.165 1	-0.275 3
Pesticide	-0.099 4	0.091 6	-1.085 8
Labor	1.353 1	0.438 8	3.083 9*
Inefficiency function			
Constant	-0.209 2	0.068 0	3.075 6
Age	-4.868 0	0.447 1	0.108 9
Education	0.308 8	0.011 4	27.077 8*
Experience	-0.119 4	0.328 0	-0.364 1
Family size	-0.008 5	0.001 4	-5.985 7*
Sigma squared	-0.056 5	0.003 4	16.376 8
Gamma	0.999 9	0.002 4	425.254 4
Log likelihood function	18.2348		
LR Test	12.8942		

*significant at 1 % ($p > 0.01$)

The estimated value of the gamma parameter (γ) of 0.999 9 is statistically different from zero. This indicated that 99.99 % of the variation in the level of output in swamp rice farming is caused by technical inefficiencies in the use of inputs. The model used in this

study is a linear log equation hence the value of each regression coefficient shows the production elasticity of each input. The sum of all regression coefficients is more than one (1.13) which indicates increasing returns to scale.

Table 2 showed only the labor force that has a positive and significant effect on production in swamp rice farming. The results of this study were in line with the other research [1, 17].

3.3 Technical inefficiency

Table 2 showed that education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiencies, which shows that improving education will reduce technical efficiency. Family size has a negative and significant effect on technical inefficiency which indicates that increasing family size will increase technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with the results of another research [18].

Age has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency which indicates that the older the farmer, the more technically efficient. The results of this study are consistent with other findings [19].

Education has a positive and significant effect on technical inefficiency which shows that the more educated farmers, the lower the technical efficiency. The results of this study are in line with other findings [20].

The experience of farmers in swamp rice farming has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency. This shows that the more experienced farmers in carrying out swamp rice farming will increase their technical efficiency. The results of this study are consistent with other findings [21].

Family size has a negative but not significant effect on the level of technical inefficiency. This shows that the more family size will increase the technical efficiency. More family size means more workers are available to carry out rice farming activities in swamps in a timely manner thus the production process becomes more efficient [6]. Farmers who have large family sizes tend to try their best to get higher yields to meet the needs of their families. In addition, large family sizes have the workforce needed to implement agricultural management decisions [22].

4 Conclusion

The level of technical efficiency of swamp rice farming ranged from 0.53 to 1.00 with an average of 0.778 which indicated that swamp rice farming has reached a level of technical efficiency. Labor has a significant effect on production, while seeds, organic fertilizers, chemical fertilizers and pesticides have no significant effect. Education and family size have a significant effect on technical inefficiency, while age and experience have no significant effect.

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