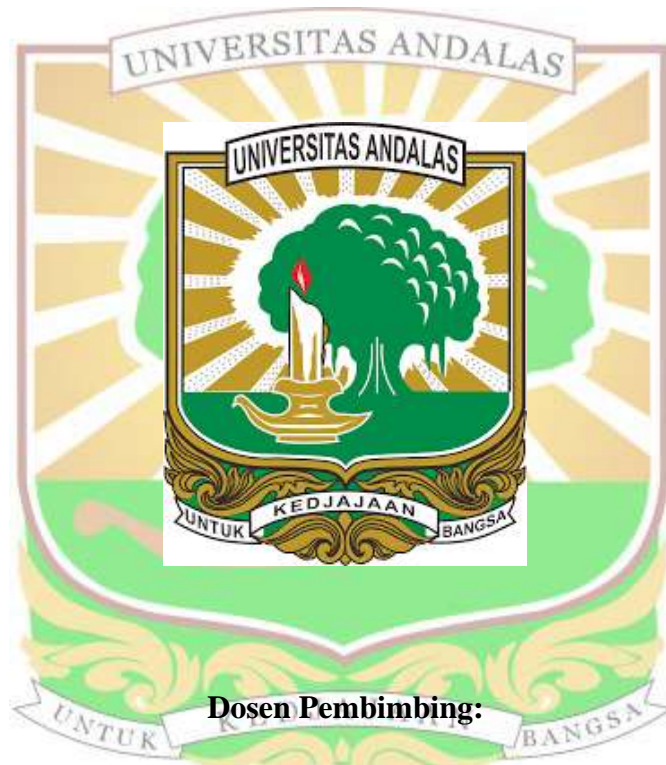


**ANALISIS NILAI TAMBAH DAN TEKNO-EKONOMI *DRIP
COFFEE HONEY* LABAH RIMBO PADA UMKM SOLOK
RADJO DI KABUPATEN SOLOK, SUMATERA BARAT**

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Analisis Nilai Tambah dan Tekno-Ekonomi Drip Coffee Honey Labah Rimbo pada UMKM Solok Radjo di Kabupaten Solok, Sumatera Barat

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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan produksi kopi olahan memberikan peluang bagi industri kopi untuk berkembang. Kemasan *paper drip bag*, sebagai inovasi dalam penyajian kopi, menjadi pilihan strategis dengan nilai tambah dan daya tarik eksklusif. Meskipun biaya produksinya lebih tinggi, kenyamanan, pengalaman konsumen, dan respons terhadap *trend* pasar menjadi pertimbangan utama bagi produsen. Solok Radjo, sebagai sentra budidaya dan industri kopi di Sumatera Barat, menonjolkan *drip coffee honey* labah rimbo menggunakan biji kopi arabika dengan metode *honey process*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui nilai tambah dari industri pengolahan *drip coffee* di Solok Radjo dan memahami aspek teknis dan ekonomi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menghitung dan menganalisis nilai tambah dan tekno-ekonomi. Analisis nilai tambah dihitung dengan metode Hayami, analisis teknis dihitung kapasitas kerja, rendemen, kadar air, kadar abu, kadar kealkalian abu, kadar sari, dan kadar kafein, serta analisis ekonomi dengan menghitung biaya pokok. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai tambah yang diperoleh dari proses perambangan sebesar Rp 31,36/kg, pulping sebesar Rp 535,80/kg, pengeringan sebesar Rp 511,95/kg, hulling sebesar Rp 1.731,95/kg, sortasi sebesar Rp 2.752,02/kg, pengemasan kopi specialty sebesar Rp 28.195,95/kg, roasting sebesar Rp 47.593,79/kg, pengemasan kopi sangrai kemasan 100, 200, 500, dan 1000 gram masing-masing sebesar Rp 250.568,41/kg, Rp 250.697,98/kg, Rp 150.794,57/kg, Rp 100.820,48/kg, penggilingan sebesar Rp 53.536,43/kg, dan pengemasan *drip coffee honey* labah rimbo sebesar Rp 690.798,16/kg. Nilai kapasitas kerja terbesar diperoleh pada proses perambangan sebesar 3.760 kg/jam dan nilai terkecil diperoleh pada proses pengemasan *drip coffee honey* labah rimbo sebesar 2,94 kg/jam. Nilai rendemen terbesar diperoleh pada proses pengemasan baik itu pengemasan kopi *specialty*, kopi sangrai, maupun *drip coffee honey* labah rimbo sebesar 100%. Sedangkan nilai rendemen terkecil diperoleh pada proses pengeringan sebesar 40%. Uji mutu yang dilakukan pada *drip coffee honey* labah rimbo telah memenuhi SNI 01-3542-2004 baik dari nilai kadar air sebesar 2,68%, kadar abu sebesar 4,46%, kadar kealkalian abu sebesar 47,46 ml N NaOH/100g, kadar sari sebesar 26,62%, dan kadar kafein sebesar 0,71%. Selain itu, biaya pokok yang dihasilkan tiap produk menunjukkan nilai terbesar diperoleh pada pengolahan produk *drip coffee* yaitu sebesar Rp 582.621,43/kg, sedangkan nilai terkecil diperoleh pada pengolahan produk kopi asalan sebesar Rp 22.486,19/kg.

Kata kunci : *drip coffee, honey process, nilai tambah, tekno-ekonomi*

Value Added and Techno-Economic Analysis of Drip Coffee Honey Labah Rimbo on Solok Radjo MSMEs in Solok Regency, West Sumatra

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ABSTRACT

Increased processed coffee production provides opportunities for the coffee industry to develop. Paper drip bag packaging, as an innovation in serving coffee, is a strategic choice with added value and exclusive appeal. Despite higher production costs, convenience, consumer experience, and responsiveness to market trends are key considerations for producers. Solok Radjo, as the center of coffee cultivation and industry in West Sumatra, highlights drip coffee honey labah rimbo using arabica coffee beans with honey process method. The purpose of this study is to determine the added value of the drip coffee processing industry in Solok Radjo and understand the technical and economic aspects. This research is conducted by calculating and analyzing added value and techno-economics. Value added analysis is calculated by the Hayami method, technical analysis is calculated by working capacity, yield, moisture content, ash content, ash alkalinity, cider content, and caffeine content, as well as economic analysis by calculating the cost of goods. The results showed added value obtained from the mining process of IDR 31,36/kg, pulping of IDR 535,80/kg, drying of IDR 511,95/kg, hulling of IDR 1.731,95/kg, sorting of IDR 2752,02/kg, specialty coffee packaging of IDR 28.195,95/kg, roasting of IDR 47.593,79/kg, packaging of roasted coffee packaging of 100, 200, 500, and 1000 grams of IDR 250.568,41/kg, IDR 250.697,98/kg, IDR 250.697,98/kg, IDR 100.820,48/kg, milling IDR 53.536,43/kg, and drip coffee honey labah rimbo packaging IDR 690.798,16/kg. The largest working capacity value was obtained in the mining process of 3.760 kg / hour and the smallest value was obtained in the drip coffee honey labah rimbo packaging process of 2.94 kg / hour. The largest yield value is obtained in the packaging process, be it specialty coffee packaging, roasted coffee, or honey labah rimbo drip coffee by 100%. While the smallest yield value is obtained in the drying process by 40%. The quality test conducted on drip coffee honey labah rimbo has met SNI 01-3542-2004 both from the value of water content of 2.68%, ash content of 4.46%, ash alkalinity content of 47.46 ml N NaOH / 100g, juice content of 26.62%, and caffeine content of 0.71%. In addition, the basic cost produced by each product shows the largest value obtained in the processing of drip coffee products, which is IDR 582.621,43/kg, while the smallest value is obtained in the processing of original coffee products of IDR 22.486,19/kg.

Keywords: *drip coffee, honey process, added value, techno-economy*