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Differences In Income Of Group And Non-Group Farmers In Lainea District, South Konawe District

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the difference in income between grouped and non-grouped farmers. Research data collection took place from May to July 2022. The population in this study was 161 people, the sample was determined using the Slovin formula, where 61 farmers were grouped and 28 farmers were not grouped. The data in the research are primary data and secondary data using observation and interview techniques. The research results show that the role of farmer groups is very important in increasing group income, the total income of group farmers is IDR 658,064,499; with an average value of IDR 10,787,943; and the income of non-group farmers is IDR 243,538,000; with an average of IDR 8,679,786.

Keywords: income and t test.

INTRODUCTION

Most of Indonesia's population makes a living in the agricultural sector. The progress of the agricultural sector can be seen to what extent the progress of agricultural development is a process intended to increase agricultural production while increasing the productivity income of farmers' businesses. Increasing productivity requires efficient processing so that changes in behavior are needed to be able to farm well and make farming more profitable (Hayanti, 2019).

Role is when someone enters the social environment, both on a small scale (family) and a large scale (wide community), each person is required to learn to fill a

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certain role, the social role that needs to be studied includes two aspects, namely, learning to carry out obligations and demanding rights from a role and have attitudes, feelings and expectations that are in accordance with that role (Momon Sudarman, 2008).

Income is income in the form of money during a certain period. Therefore, income can be interpreted as all income or causes an increase in a person's abilities, whether used for consumption or savings. This income is used for living needs and to achieve satisfaction (Jhingan, 2003). In farming income there are two elements used, namely the demand element and expenditure from the farming business. Expenditures are often referred to as total costs, farming costs are usually classified into two, namely fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs (TF) are defined as costs that are relatively fixed in amount, and continue to be incurred whether the production obtained is large or small.

Many studies have been conducted on the role of farmer groups on the income of lowland rice farmers. These studies usually focus on the role of groups and the amount of income of lowland rice farmers. (kiki, retang, and wadu 2022), carried out research on the role of farmer groups on the income of lowland rice farmers in the technical irrigation area of Kambera District, East Sumba Regency. The aim of this research is to determine the role of farmer groups and income. (Mawarni, Baruwadi and Bempah 2012), also examined the role of farmer groups in increasing the income of lowland rice farmers in Iloheluma Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency. The aim of this research is to determine the role of farmer groups and the amount of income. Further research (Arini, Arimbawa and Abdulah 2018), conducted research on the role of farmer groups in lowland rice farming in Belatu Village, Pondidaha District, Konawe Regency. The aim of this research is to determine the reasons for the formation of farmer groups and the role of farmer groups. (Pramono and Yuliawati 2019), researched the role of farmer groups on the income of lowland rice farmers. The aim of this research is the role of groups in increasing income. (Hasan, Usman, Sadapto and Elihami 2020), researched under the title the role of farmer groups in increasing the productivity of lowland rice farming. The aim of this research is to see the relationship between the role of farmer groups on the productivity of lowland rice farming. (Asnawati, Husnah, Apriyanto 2021), researching the role of farmer groups in lowland rice farming in Bungo Tanjung Village, Tebo Ulu District, Tebo Regency. The aim of the research is to determine the role of farmer groups and the influence of learning classes, collaboration vehicles and production units. Furthermore (Midiansyah Effendi 2012), researched the role of farmer groups in developing farmer independence in Tana Tidung Regency. The aim of this research is to determine the role of farmer groups in empowering farmers towards independence.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research will be carried out in Pangan Jaya Village, Lainea District, South Konawe Regency. This location was chosen with the consideration that Pangan Jaya Village has farmers, some of whom cultivate lowland rice plants, apart from that, the farmers are in groups and not in groups. Time This research will be conducted from May to July to October 2021.

Data analysis in this research is to determine the role of farmer groups towards group members, which can be determined by processing the data that has been collected through a questionnaire that has been prepared and will then be analyzed descriptively, namely that the entire data from the research results will be presented in the form of tables and percentages and then described. so that it can answer the problems in the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description of Respondents

The general description of the respondents is a description of the identity of the respondents observed in this research including: age, education, farming experience and family responsibilities. Respondents from Group Farmers and Non-Group Farmers in Pangan Jaya Village 2022

Table 1. Classification of Age, Education, Number of Family Dependents, Farming Experience

No	age group	Group Farmers		Farmers Are Not Grouped	
		Number (Souls)	Percentage (%)	Number (Souls)	Percentage (%)
1	20 – 55	39	63.93	15	53.57
2	>55	22	36.07	13	46.43
Amount		61	100	28	100
	level of education				
1	elementary school	31	50.82	14	50
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	18	29.51	8	28.57
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	19.67	6	21.43

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Amount		61	100	28	100
	number of family members				
1	< 3	44	72.14	17	60.71
2	4 – 7	16	26.23	11	39.29
3	>7	1	1.63		
Amount		61	100	28	100
been farming for a long time					
1	< 10	6	9.84	1	3.57
2	10 – 20	26	42.62	14	50
3	20 – 40	29	47.54	13	46.43
	Amount	61	100	28	100

As can be seen in table 1, it can be seen that the largest number of farmers aged 20-55 years is 39 people or 63.93% of farmers of other ages, while farmers in groups with an age group of >55 years are 22 people with percentage 36.07%. Furthermore, farmers are not grouped with ages 20-55 years, namely 16 people with a percentage of 53.57%, and aged >55 as many as 13 people with a percentage of 46.43%. According to research results from Lien et al (2022) which concluded that the farmer's age will influence work productivity or his role in making decisions regarding the various alternative jobs carried out.

The education level of respondents shows that the number of farmers in the group has education at elementary school level as many as 31 people with a percentage of 50.82%. Meanwhile, there were 18 people at junior high school with a percentage of 29.51% and at the high school level there were 12 people with a percentage of 19.67%. The highest level of education for group farmers is at elementary school level. Meanwhile, farmer education is not grouped at the elementary level as many as 14 people with a percentage of 50%, at junior high school as many as 8 people with a percentage of 28.57%, and at the high school level as many as 6 people with a percentage of 21.43.%. Farmers with a higher level of education generally have a more open mindset in accepting new innovations and understand more quickly in applying new technology so that they can develop and bring agricultural products in a better direction. This is in line with the opinion of Soekartawi (2006).Johnsen et.al. (2011) who stated that the level of education

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has a significant relationship to the capacity of farmers to adapt to climate change related to the farming they undertake.

The number of family members shows that the average number of farmer family members is relatively small, 44 people with a percentage of 72.14% of group farmers, while non-group farmers have relatively small family dependents of 17 people with a percentage of 60.71%. This means that group farmers have a relatively small number of family dependents, it is hoped that family dependents who are already at productive age can become a source of family labor that can help farmers in cultivating rice farming and not be a burden on the farmer as the head of the family. According to Yasin and Ahmad (2008) that large family responsibilities do not necessarily increase production, but it does not influence and motivate farmers because with the large number of family dependents, the daily needs of farmers become greater. This will motivate farmers to increase the productivity of their farming.

The length of time they have been farming shows that the most number of farmers in groups have been farming for 20-40 years, namely 29 people with a percentage of 47.54%, while farmers who are not in groups are 13 people with a percentage of 46.43%, and the length of farming is 10-20 years, namely 26 people with a percentage of 42.62%, and farmers who are not in groups are 14 people with a percentage of 50%, and the length of farming is <10 years, farmers are in groups of 6 people, the percentage is 9.84%, while farmers who are not in groups are 1 person with a percentage 3.57%. Thus, it can be concluded that the farmers in the research are generally very experienced in cultivating lowland rice. Larder (2021) concluded that farming experience is one of the factors that plays an important role in supporting the achievement of farming production.

Rice Farming Business

Production cost

Costs are the amount of money spent by farmers to carry out their farming activities directly and also have an important role in making farming decisions. In production activities, the costs sacrificed by farmers are divided into two, namely fixed costs and variable costs. Soekartiwi, (2005) states that costs are the value of all use of production facilities (inputs) and other things that are required or charged for the production process in question. Meanwhile, Supriyanto (2000), stated that costs are the acquisition price used to obtain revenue income which will be used as a reduction in income.

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Table 2. Average Fixed Costs, Variable Costs and Total Costs for Group Farmers and Farmers Not Grouped.

No	Fee Type	Group farmers	Farmers Are Not Grouped
1	Fixed cost		
	Rent a tractor	811,475	995,535,714
	Land tax	82,787	77,142,857
Average fixed costs		894,262	1,072,678,571
2	Variable costs		
	Seed	250,000	250,000
	Fertilizer	416,393	380,357
	Pesticide	215,828	311,143
	Labor	848,033	1,198,036
Average variable costs		1,730,254	2,139,536
Total cost		2,624,516	3,212,214

Table 2 shows that the average value of fixed costs for group farmers is IDR,894,262; and non-group farmers amounting to Rp.1,072,678,571, it can be concluded that non-group farmers have the highest average value of fixed costs compared to group farmers. The average value of variable costs for group farmers is IDR,1,730,254;and non-group farmers Rp.2,139,536.The average total cost of group farmers is IDR,2,624,516; and non-group farmers Rp.3,212,214.

Reception

According to Soekartiwi (2006) revenue is something that results from an economic action in the form of product sales. The revenue referred to in this research is the production amount multiplied by the selling price agreed upon by the seller and buyer. Zaenuddin Kabai (2015) revenue is the total income received by producers in the form of money obtained from the sale of goods produced. The average value of income obtained by lowland rice farmers can be seen in the following table:

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Table 13 Average Acceptance of Farmer Group Members and Non-Members Farmers

No	Description	Group farmers	Farmers are not in groups
1	Production (Kg/Year)	3,193	2,836
2	Price (Rp/Year)	4,200	4,200
Total Receipts		13,412,459	11,910,000

Table 13 shows that group farmers' rice farming in one production period can generate total income of IDR 13,410,600while farmers are not grouped, the total receipt is IDR 11,911,200. It can be stated that the total income generated by farmers can provide a positive income contribution for each farmer.

Income

Income is the result of a reduction between the total income obtained by farmers from selling lowland rice and the costs incurred by farmers. The level of a farmer's income is basically very much influenced by the amount of production and the selling price of lowland rice. Sadono Sukirno (2009), in microeconomic theory, income is income that comes from the costs of production factors or productive services. Meanwhile, according to Kieso, Warfield and Weygantd (2011) income is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising from the entity's normal activities during a period, if the inflow results in an increase in equity that does not come from capital investment contributions. The average income value can be seen in the following table:

Table 14. Average Income of Group Farmers and Non-Group Farmers

No	Description	Group Farmers	Farmers Are Not Grouped
1	Revenue (Rp)	13,412,459	11,910,000
2	Cost (Rp)	2,624,516	3,212,214
3	Income (Rp)	10,787,943	8,697,786

Table 14 shows that group farmers generate a higher average income from lowland rice farming, namely Rp.10,787,943,while non-group farmers produce the lowest

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average income, namely Rp8,697,786. This can be stated that what farmers receive is very positive, in other words the income received can help the community in improving the welfare of society.

Differences in Group and Non-Group Farmers' Income

The difference in income levels of group farmers and non-group farmers in Pangan Jaya Village, Lainea District, South Konawe Regency can be seen through the results of the average income calculation, but the income obtained needs to be analyzed using a t-test. Before carrying out a difference test, a data normality test is required using Kolmogorov-Smirnov and a homogeneity test, which is a data test where the data must be non-homogeneous or heterogeneous, which is carried out using the Levene test with the SPSS program.

To find out whether there is a difference in the average income of group and non-group farmers, it can be seen from the criteria H0= there is no difference in the average income between group farmers and non-group farmers and H1= there is a difference in the average income between group farmers and non-group farmers . The main requirement for using parametric statistical analysis through the independent sample t-test is that the data distribution is normal. If the normality assumption is not met in testing, then it is included in non-parametric statistics using the Man Whit Nay difference test. Irawan et.all (2020) have researched the t-test sample with the title credit system and financing patterns and Barusman et.all (2019) with the title income differences in farming.

Table 3. T-test resultsIndependent Samples Test Using SPSS.

Independent Samples Test			
Description	t-test for Equality of Means		
	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Equal variances assumed	87	.023	2090156.89200
Equal variances not assumed	73,305	,010	2090156.89200

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Table 12 shows that the Sig value is known to be 0.023 > 0.05, so as a basis for decision making in the sample t-test, it can be decided that HO is rejected and H1 is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a difference in average income between farmer groups and non-group member farmers. This means that the total income of farmer group members is IDR658,064,499 with an average of IDR 10,787,943. It is significantly different from the income of non-members of farmer groups with the amount of IDR 243,538,000 with an average value of IDR 8,697,786.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted to determine the role of farmer groups on the income of lowland rice farmers in Pangan Jaya Village, Lainea District, South Konawe Regency.

1. The role of farmer groups is very important in meeting the needs of members to increase member income, rice farming activities and community social activities.
2. The income of group farmers is greater than that of non-group farmers. The income of group farmers is equal toRp658,064,499 with an average of IDR 10,787,943. while non-group farmers are IDR 243,538,000 with an average value of IDR 8,697,787, this difference is due to the land area, and the total costs incurred by group farmers are less than those of non-group farmers.

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