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Income Analysis And Level Of Welfare Rice Farmers Field (*Oryza Sativa L*) In The Village Waenetat District Waeapo

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the production, income, and level of household welfare of farmers. The number of samples taken were 42 farmers who were selected intentionally (purposively). The data collected are primary data and secondary data. The method used in this research is the interview method, the observation method and the questionnaire method. The data analysys used in this research is quantitative analysis. The results showed that the average rice production was 2.401 kilograms per hectare per growing season. The average income of respondents is Rp. 8.188.267,-/hectare per growing season. The welfare level of farmer household is in the prosperous category.

Keywords: Ricefield paddy ; production; income; prosperity level.

INTRODUCTION

The national development carried out by the Indonesian people is a continuous effort, the economic development of a country can be said to increase by just looking at economic growth. According to economists, economic growth is defined as an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) regardless of whether the increase is greater or less than the population growth rate. In conditions of the monetary crisis followed by the economic crisis, as happened since the beginning of 1997, the agricultural sector grew positively so that it became a savior for the national economy. In general, the success of agricultural development is determined by the growing environment for agricultural commodities for food crops and horticulture, plantations, as well as livestock and fisheries (Djatmiko & Rohman, 2020). One of the food crop commodities in Indonesia is rice, whose production is still the staple food. Rice (*Oryza sativa L*) is an agricultural crop and is the world's main crop (Sari, 2018).

Utilization of agricultural resources is the key to increasing agricultural productivity so that limited resources must be allocated as efficiently as possible. Agricultural resources consisting of land, labor, water, and other elements contained

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therein are the main sources for human survival. The agricultural sector has a very important role as the main source of income for farming communities, generally farmers produce agricultural products to meet their daily needs (Phahlevi, 2013).

The Central Bureau of Statistics (2022) noted that rice production, rice harvest area and rice production in Indonesia have decreased where in 2021 rice production was 54.42 million tons of dry grain. Milled Grain (GKG), decreased by 233.91 thousand tons or 0.43 percent compared to rice production in 2020 amounted to 54.65 million tons of dry milled grain (GKG). The rice harvest area in 2021 will reach around 10.41 million hectares, down 245.47 thousand hectares or 2.30 percent compared to the 2020 rice harvest area of 10.66 hectares. Then rice production in 2021 for food consumption for the population will reach 31.3 million tons, down 140.73 thousand tons or 0.45 percent compared to rice production in 2020 which amounted to 31.50 million tons.

Maluku is one of the archipelago provinces in Indonesia. The total area of Maluku is 46,914.03 km2 with an area of paddy fields to date of 21,114.5 ha which continues to increase by 2,622 ha between 2015-2018 (Melsasail, 2019). Most of its land area is located on two large islands in Maluku, namely Seram Island and Buru Island, both of which produce rice for food needs, especially Maluku Province (BPS, 2014).

Buru is a district located in Maluku Province, with an island area of 4,932.32 km2 and is divided into several districts. In 2021 the harvested area of paddy rice (*Oryza sativa L*) in Buru Regency will reach 14,118 ha (BPS, 2022). Food crops are the leading sector in Buru Regency, especially the commodity of paddy rice (*Oryza sativa L*), (Kaledupa, 2020).

Table 1. Harvested Area of Food Crops by District in Buru Regency in 2020 and 2021.

Subdistrict	Paddy Harvested Area (ha)	
	2020	2021
Namlea	-	-
Waeapo	5.328	8.101
Waplau	-	-
Bata Bual	-	-
Teluk Kaiely	-	-
Waelata	3.736	4.439
Lolong Guba	1.832	1.618
Lilialy	-	-

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Air Buaya Fena Leisela	- -	- -
Buru	10.896	14.118

The agricultural sector in Buru Regency has also experienced an increase where the harvested area of paddy rice in 2020 is 10,896 ha and in 2021 the harvested area of paddy rice has increased by 14,118 ha. It can be seen in the table above which shows that in Waeapo District in 2021 it will reach 8,101 ha, an increase compared to 2020 which amounted to 5,328 ha. (BPS, 2022).

Table 2. Production of Rice (*Oryza sativa L*) per Village in Waeapo District in 2017-2021.

NO	VILLAGE NAME	Average Production (tonnes)									
		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		growing season									
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	Savanajaya	4.03	4.05	4.15	4.20	4.21	4.25	4.25	4.20	4.35	4.50
2	Gogrea	-	-	-	-	3.20	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.71	4.0
3	Waetele	4.0	4.02	4.15	4.17	4.19	4.21	4.25	4.28	4.32	4.41
4	Waekerta	4.02	4.05	4.09	4.15	4.22	4.24	4.26	4.27	4.34	4.50
5	Waekasar	4.03	4.05	4.12	4.18	4.20	4.22	4.27	4.31	4.35	4.52
6	Waenetat	4.04	4.08	4.15	4.17	4.25	4.28	4.31	4.35	4.42	4.51
7	Wanareja	4.03	4.07	4.15	4.17	4.25	4.28	4.31	4.35	4.42	4.51

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Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the average production of paddy rice (*Oryza sativa L*) in Waeapo District shows that from 2017 to 2021 there is always an increase. Based on the description of table 2, the average production of lowland rice (*Oryza sativa L*) in Waenetat village has increased the same as in Gogrea, Waetele, Waekerta, Waekasar and Wanareja villages except in Savanajaya village in 2020 during planting season 2 which experienced a decrease.

Rice production (*Oryza sativa L*) is basically the yield of the harvested area multiplied by the productivity per hectare of land, so how much production is produced in a given area depends on the harvested area in the year concerned or the level of productivity. The level of productivity per unit area is a reflection of the level of application of farming technology, both the use of land area, capital, labor, experience, production costs, selling prices and fertilization applications so as to obtain maximum production as expected. Furthermore, production and production support factors will affect income (Pradnyawati & Cipta. 2021).

The agricultural development of an area does not only aim to increase production, but also leads to increasing people's incomes, expanding employment opportunities, increasing the standard of living of farmers and increasing welfare. The ability of the agricultural sector to contribute directly to economic growth and the welfare of farm households depends on the level of farmer income and the surplus generated by the sector itself. Thus, the level of farm income apart from being the main determinant of the welfare of farmer households, is also one of the important factors that condition economic growth (Soekartawi, 2003).

As a government program to improve the economy, the existence of transmigration plays an important role in regional development and economic equity, government policies are more directed at agriculture (Lesbatta et al, 2021). In Waenetat Village, which has been one of the Transmigration villages since 1980, most of the people of Waenetat Village work as paddy rice farmers. The phenomenon of poverty among farmers is still common even though agricultural development efforts have been made to increase farmers' income. The relative average of agricultural land owners also greatly influences farmers' income, farmer's income is one of the benchmarks in seeing the level of farmer's welfare which in turn becomes a benchmark for agricultural development. Increased productivity in an area is also one indication of the occurrence of agricultural development efforts. So that an area that has high productivity, the welfare of farmers must also be higher than other regions (Alfrida & Noor, 2017).

Objectives

This article intends

1. To understand lowland rice (*Oryza sativa L*) production in Waenetat Village

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2. To understand income of lowland rice (*Oryza sativa L*) farmers in Waenetat Village
3. To understand the level of welfare of lowland rice (*Oryza sativa L*) farmers in Waenetat Village

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Farmers

Table 3. Characteristics of farmers

Category	Group	Frequency (Person)	Percentage (%)	Total
Age (Years)	15-64 > 64	42 0	100 -	42
Level Education	Primary School	14	33,33	42
	Junior High School	19	45,24	
	Senior High School	9	21,43	
Number of Family Members (Person)	1-2 > 3	26 16	61,90 38,10	42
Land area (Hectare)	<1 1-2 > 2	11 28 3	26,19 66,67 7,14	42
Experience (Year)	1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40	23 13 5 1	54,76 30,95 11,90 2,39	42

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the age characteristics of the respondents are in the age range of 15-64 years. This shows that farmers in Waenetat Village are in the productive age category, where this age can carry out and manage natural resources such as cultivating rice in Waenetat Village. In this age category, it is easy to accept innovation and knowledge information in agriculture so that they can implement and develop their business.

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Farmer education with the highest percentage is the junior high school level of 45.24% or as many as 19 people. This shows that the education level of farmers in Waenetat village is quite high. The higher the level of education will affect the mindset and ability to work or earn a living. However, the ability to finance schools can also affect the level of education, where it can be seen that there are still some farmers who continue their education to senior high school by 21.43% or as many as 9 people.

Lowland rice farming households have a number of members ranging from 1 to ≥ 3 people. Farmers who have the highest number of dependents are 1 to 2 people where as many as 26 respondents or 61.90% and rice farmers who have the least number of dependents are ≥ 3 people where as many as 16 people or 38.10%.

The largest land area in Waenetat village is 1 to 2 ha with 28 farmers or 66.67%. While farmers who have a land area of < 1 ha are 11 people or 26.19%, and farmers who have the least land area, namely > 2 ha are 3 people or 7.14%. The status of the land is owned by 42 farmers with private ownership status of 39 people and rental ownership status of 3 people. This shows that most of the agricultural land in Waenetat village is privately owned land because it is a transmigrant village from the government.

Farmers with the most farming experience are 1 to 10 years as many as 23 people or 54.76%, farmers with 11 to 20 farming experience are 13 people or 30.95%, farmers with 21 to 30 farming experience are 5 people or 11.90 % and farmers with the least farming experience are 31 to 40 as many as 1 person or 2.39%.

Rice Field Production in Waenetat Village

Lowland rice farming techniques according to Utami, (2022) are divided into several parts, namely capital, preparation of rice seeds, land management, planting, fertilizing, replanting, weeding, pest and disease control, irrigation, harvesting and post-harvest. The following are farming techniques in Waenetat Village:

1. Capital

   The capital used by rice farmers to run their farming business is obtained from farming results and side jobs during and after the work season.
2. Preparation of Rice Seeds

   Before farmers carry out planting activities, farmers must first determine or choose the variety of seeds to be planted. The seed varieties used by farmers in Waenetat Village are the HMS, Cigelis, Inpari 2, Inpari 42, Sunggal varieties. The total seed used was 3,925.88 kg per hectare, with an average of 93.47 kg per hectare per first growing season, with an average land area of 1.25 ha.

   The seeds used by farmers are their own crops because every harvest season farmers set aside some to be used as seeds, besides that farmers also receive

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assistance from the local government and some farmers choose to buy seeds. The seed assistance provided by the government is for the Cakra and Inpari 42 varieties. The seeds themselves require treatment before planting, namely farmers must first dry them in the sun and then soak the seeds for 2 to 3 days until the grain germinates and is ready for sowing.

3. Land area
   The land area owned by rice farmers ranges from 0.5 to 3 hectares. The average area of land managed by farmers in Waenetat Village is 1.25 ha. In general, land management is carried out by farmers in Waenetat Village, namely clearing land for use using sickles, then farmers hoeing with hoes to repair the bunds and rice fields, then plowing with the aim of breaking the soil into chunks. rotting soil and grass. , conversely it can also accelerate the decomposition process with the help of microorganisms that are in the soil and left for one week. Plowing is done by the farmers themselves with the help of a Hendtractor, the last stage is raking to level and destroy lumps of soil. In piracy, two activities are carried out, namely denial and harrowing. Uprooting is the activity of breaking the soil into chunks of soil, turning the soil and grass over so that it eventually decomposes with the help of microorganisms in the soil. Penggaruan is the activity of leveling and destroying chunks of land.
4. Planting
   The way of planting paddy rice in Waenetat Village is divided into 2 ways, namely direct seed planting and backward planting system. The planting system that is often used by farmers is the direct seed planting system because it does not require nurseries and saves more labor compared to the backward planting system. However, the number of seeds used in the planting system is higher than the planting system.
5. Fertilization
   Fertilization activities for lowland rice in Waenetat village are carried out 2-3 times during the growing season using chemical fertilizers, namely Urea, ZA, NPK and Ponska fertilizers. The first fertilization can be done if the rice is 30 days after planting (HST) and the second fertilization is done when the rice is 50 days after planting (HST). The average use of urea fertilizer is 176.39 kg per hectare per growing season. The average use of ZA fertilizer is 12.5 kg per hectare per growing season. The average use of NPK fertilizer was 16.67 kg per hectare per planting season and the average use of Ponska fertilizer was 114.58 kg per hectare per growing season.
6. Weeding

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Weeding of paddy rice in Waenetat Village is carried out based on the presence or absence of weeds in the rice crop area. Weeding is done once a week during the growing season or weeding can be done depending on the condition of the weeds that attack the growth of paddy rice. Weeding the fields is done manually.

7. Control of pests and diseases
   Control of pests and diseases of rice plants is done by spraying chemical pesticides. The pesticides used by farmers depend on the types of pests and diseases that attack the plants. The following are several types of pesticides used by farmers, namely Postin, Venit, TMA, Topten, Kresnoit, Spontan, Danke, Alyplus, Rostar, Klenset, Mip-Cinta, Corona, Kaptur, Poradan, Vujiwan, Agrograbe, Gandasil B, Skor, Apuri, Mipcin and Gibro.
8. Irrigate
   Irrigation water from the irrigation canals around the rice fields is then channeled through the bunds in the existing plots in the rice fields, then if the water that has been supplied is sufficient, the farmers close the bund holes again.
9. Harvest
   Technological advances that are quite sophisticated have made the farmers in Waenetat village no longer carry out harvesting activities manually but are carried out in a modern way, namely by using a rice harvester or Tleser (*Combine Harvester*). The machine can cut rice and thresh rice to produce grain that is separated from rice straw. This makes the rice farmers in Waenetat village no longer feel bothered and with this machine the farmers do not need a lot of labor for the harvesting process and the time needed is not long in the harvesting process. After carrying out the harvesting process, the farmers pack the grain using sacks and then wait for the conveyance to be transported and brought home. The average production produced by lowland rice farmers in Waenetat Village is 5,057 kg of wet grain. After going through the drying process, then milling the grain, an average of 2,401 kg of rice is obtained per planting season.
10. Post Harvest
    Post-harvest activities carried out by farmers in Waenetat village are drying and milling. After the rice is harvested it produces wet grain which is then dried by farmers to dry. Rice is dried in the sun for 2-3 days depending on the weather. If the paddy is dry, the farmer contacts the miller, after which the miller comes with grandong transportation and then grinds the rice, the transport is borne by the miller himself to attract farmers' interest in the miller. The payment system

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is carried out between the farmer and the miller, namely for every 100 kg of rice the miller takes 10%, so that the wages received are 10 kg of rice or with a direct cash payment system.

Rice Production in Waenetat Village

Table 4. Average Rice Production in Waenetat Village I Planting Season 2022

No	Description	Amount (Kg/ growing season)
1	Wet Grain Production	5,057
2	Rice Production	3,058
3	Paddy Production per hectare	2,401

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the average wet grain production is 5,057 per kg per planting season, the average rice production is 3,058 per kg per planting season and the average total rice production per hectare is 2,401 kg per planting season.

Fixed Cost

Table 5. Average Fixed Costs (Fixed Cost) Per Hectare of Paddy Farming in Waenetat Village in Planting Season I, 2022.

No	Fixed Cost	Amount (Rp)
1	Depreciation cost per hectare	1,875,159
2	rent per hectare	121,428
3	tax fee per hectare	265,476
Total		2,262,063

Lowland rice farming with equipment depreciation costs incurred an average of Rp. 1,875,159,-/hectare. From the research results, the tools used in the production process of lowland rice farming are almost the same in number and type of tools used, such as hoes, sickles, hand sprayer, and machetes. Land rental costs incurred by farmers average Rp. 121,428,-/hectare. The land tax issued by farmers is a land tax with the same amount determined by the government on the basis of considerations such as land area and soil fertility level. For farmers in the study areas, the average

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rice field tax issued is Rp. 265,476,-/hectare. The average total fixed costs incurred by farmers in paddy rice farming is Rp. 2,262,063,-/hectare.

Variabel Cost

1. Seed
   The average cost incurred by farmers to buy seeds in lowland rice farming is Rp. 875,035,-/hectare.
2. Fertilizer
   Fertilizer is a means of production issued by farmers for the basic needs of the soil while at the same time fulfilling the lack of nutrients it contains, soils with low fertility levels are increasingly used fertilizers. The average cost incurred by farmers to buy fertilizer in paddy rice farming is Rp. 930,068,-/hectare.
3. Pesticide
   For the cost of pesticides or drugs in the form of fungicides, insecticides and herbicides. The costs incurred by lowland rice farmers are an average of Rp. 1,745,956, -/hectare, this is because pesticides are used when there are diseases or pests that attack plants.
4. Labor
   Labor costs incurred by farmers both from within the family and outside the family average labor expenditure of Rp. 2,445,167,-hectares, for more details see the following table.

Table 6. Average Labor Costs for Rice Farming in Waenetat Village Planting Season I 2022.

No	Labor costs	Amount (Rp)
1	nursery	30,000
2	Soil Processing	1,006,905
3	Planting	259,881
4	Stitching	525,476
5	Weeding	292,143
6	Fertilization	194,762
7	Pest Control of Plant Diseases	277,143
8	Irrigate	46,048
Total labor costs		2,639,738
Total labor costs/hectare		2,445,167

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Nursery costs incurred by farmers average Rp. 30,000,-/hectare. The average cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 1.006.905,-/ha, during plowing and hoeing. The average labor cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 259,881,-/hectare. The average labor cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 525,476,-/hectare. The average cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 292,143,-/hectare. Fertilization is done 1-3 times in one production process, this fertilization is done before and after weeding depending on the condition of the plants. The average production cost incurred is Rp. 194,762,-/hectare. Spraying is carried out 4-10 times in one production depending on the condition of the plants. The average cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 277,143,-/hectare. The average cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 46,048,-/hectare.

Total Cost of Production

Table 7. Average Total Production Cost of Paddy Rice Farming in Waenetat Village, Planting Season I, 2022

No	Type Cost	Amount (Rp/ growing season)
1	Total Fixed cost	2,262,063
2	Total Variabel cost	8,864,623
Total Cost Production / hectare		11,126,686

The average total production cost incurred by rice farming farmers is Rp. 11,126,686,-/hectare.

Revenue

Table 8. The average total income of paddy rice farmers in Waenetat Village for Planting Season I 2022.

No	Description	Amount (Kg/Rp/ growing season)
1	Total production / Kg / hectare	2,401
2	Selling price / Kg	8,048
Total Revenue (Rp / Hectare)		19,314,952

The average production produced by lowland rice farming is 2,401 kg/hectare/planting season and the average price per one kilogram is Rp. 8048. While the average total value of production from sales or receipts is Rp. 19,314,952,-/hectare per growing season.

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Income of Lowland Rice Farmers in Waenetat Village

Table 9. Average Income of Lowland Rice Farmers in Waenetat Village, Waeapo District, Buru District Planting Season I 2022.

No	Description	Amount (Rp/ growing season)
1	Total Revenue/ hectare	19,314,952
2	Total Cost / hectare	11,126,686
Total Income / Hectare		8,188,267

The table above shows that rice farming in Waenetat village average total income earned by farmers is Rp. 19,314,952, -/ha, while the average total production cost incurred by farmers is Rp. 11,126,686,-/ha. So that the average total income earned by farmers is Rp. 8,188,267,-/hectare.

This shows that farmers in lowland rice farming in Waenetat Village, Waeapo District, Buru Regency, on average, the income earned is greater than the production costs that have been incurred.

Rice Farmer Household Welfare Level in Waenetat Village

The survey results used a questionnaire regarding the level of welfare of rice farming households in Waenetat Village based on the criteria of the Central Statistics Agency (2014) using 7 indicators of welfare, namely population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption levels and patterns, housing and the environment, and social other. There are two classifications used by the Central Bureau of Statistics (2014), namely households in the prosperous category and households in the not-prosperous category. To measure each classification of welfare has been determined by using a total score.

The results of the research that has been carried out indicate that the level of welfare of rice farming households in Waenetat Village, Waeapo District, Buru Regency from 42 respondents where all rice farming households are in the prosperous category with a percentage of 100%. This shows that the level of welfare of paddy rice farming households is quite high.

One of the factors causing the high level of welfare of rice farming households in Waenetat Village is that rice farmers have economic conditions, health, housing and supporting facilities for daily needs that can be said to be feasible, with adequate facilities and infrastructure. the support and income received by farmers and their family members can meet their needs, where the income is obtained from paddy rice

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farming and also side jobs that have been carried out by farmers and their family members.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the average total rice production per hectare is 2,401 kilograms per planting season in Waenetat Village. The average total income earned by farmers is Rp. 8,188,267,-/hectare. This shows that the average income earned is greater than the production costs that have been incurred. The level of welfare of paddy rice farmer households in Waenetat Village, Waeapo District, Buru Regency from 42 respondents where all lowland rice farmers were in the prosperous category with a percentage of 100%. This shows that the level of welfare of paddy rice farming households is quite high.

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