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Factors Affecting the Community Welfare of Yellow Corn Farmers in Kabangka District, Muna Regency

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Abstract

The welfare of farmers can be influenced by various welfare factors, namely experience, income, selling price and number of dependents of the family. This study aims to determine the factors that affect the welfare of yellow corn farmers in Kabangka District, Muna Regency. This research was conducted in February-March 2022. Respondents in this study amounted to 32 people with the determination of the sample using random sampling. Data analysis used multiple linear regression with the help of SPSS 20. The results showed that (1) Based on the Good Service Ratio (GSR) yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village, Kabangka District, Muna Regency were more dominantly less prosperous (84.36%) compared to prosperous farmers. (15.63%). (2) The average income obtained by yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village, Kabangka District, Muna Regency harvest season is Rp686,912. (3) The factors that significantly influence the welfare of yellow corn farmers are experience (X1), while those that do not significantly affect the welfare of yellow corn farmers are income (X2), selling price (X3) and the number of dependents of the family (X4). Based on the results of the simultaneous calculation of the effect of trust, network, social norms and participation on cooperative management, at a significant level of 10%, the Fcount value is 1.130 with the Ftable value of 1.703.

Keywords: Welfare, Corn, Income, and Good Service Ratio.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the agricultural sectors that is quite strategic is the food crop sub-sector. In accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2002 concerning food security. Food security is a condition of food fulfillment which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable and affordable (Ilham and Sinaga, 2007) .

The food crop sub-sector as part of the agricultural sector has a very important role in national food security, poverty alleviation, employment and foreign exchange earnings, as well as being a puller for the growth of upstream industries and a growth driver for downstream industries that contribute significantly to national economic growth. The role of food crops has been proven empirically, both during normal economic conditions and when facing a crisis (Mardani *et al.* ., 2017)

One of the food crop commodities is corn. Maize is one of the staple food crops consumed by most of the population in addition to rice, cassava, sweet potato, taro and sago, (Bantacut, 2010) . The use of corn as food and feed continues to increase while its availability in the form of materials is limited. For this reason, efforts need to be made to increase production through land expansion, planting and increasing productivity. In terms of markets, the marketing potential of maize continues to increase (Hasan *et al.* . , 2016)

Kabangka sub-district is quite a lot of agricultural commodities cultivated by farmers and the one that plays an important role is yellow corn, it is understandable why the importance of this yellow corn commodity is developed as one of the leading commodities. This shows how large the production of yellow corn commodities to be developed to support the people's economy. Based on a pre-survey conducted in Kabangka sub-district, most of the population works as yellow corn farmers with a selling price of IDR 3,000 per kilogram. High maize production and high selling prices are expected to increase farmers' income, but in Kabangka Subdistrict the selling price of yellow maize is still very cheap, so it has no effect on farmers' income and is not accompanied by an increase in farmers' welfare. Farmers in Kabangka Subdistrict generally only control a relatively small area of land with an average size of 1ha. In addition, maize farmers in Kabangka are also faced with limited ownership of various resources, such as natural resources (land, land, water, etc.), human resources (education, skills, etc.), and economic resources (income, capital, etc.). These conditions will affect farmers' income levels and ability to meet basic household needs.

Related to the socioeconomic conditions of the yellow corn farming community in Kabangka Subdistrict, this study aims to determine the Factors Affecting the Welfare of Yellow

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Corn Farmers in Kabangka Subdistrict.

METHOD

This research was conducted in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency. The research location was determined by *purposive sampling* with the consideration that Wataliku Village is one of the producers of maize crops in Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency with yellow hybrid maize varieties or commonly called yellow maize by the local community. This research will be conducted in February-March. The population in the study was all yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village, totaling 114 people. Determination of the number of samples using the *Slovin* formula with a sample size indicated in an error rate of 15% (Rianse and Abdi, 2019) which is 32 corn farmers. The sample was drawn by *random sampling* with homogeneous population properties (the same). The types and sources of data used in this study consist of primary data and secondary data. Data processing is done qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitatuf is done descriptively, while quantitative analysis uses *Microsoft Excel* and SPSS 20 analysis tools. Income analysis is used to calculate the level of income or profit obtained in the activities of a business. According to (Ainul Yaqin and Setiani, 2017) , income is the amount of results received by farmers.

Analysis of farmer welfare using the *Good Service Ratio* (GSR) analysis method, the level of household income and comparing consumption expenditure (primary needs) with consumption expenditure outside food needs (secondary needs) (Wicaksono *et al.* . , 2013)

According to Yuliara (2016) , explains that multiple linear regression analysis is used to analyze the effect of more than one independent variable on the dependent variable.

Testing the validity of multiple regression with the F test, with the formula:

$$Freg = \frac{R^2\,(N-m-1)}{m\,(1-R^2)}$$

Description :

Freg : Price F regression line

N : Number of cases

M : Number of Predicators

(Sugiyono D, 2013)

Testing significance with the t test

The formula used is as follows:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

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Description :

t : Significance

r : Correlation coefficient between X and Y variables

n : Number of respondents

r^2 : Coefficient of determination of variables X and Y

(Sugiyono D, 2013)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Yellow Corn Farmers

In essence, the population is one of the national development capital that is expected to participate in various development activities of the Nation. The population with all its potential will greatly support the smooth development in all fields, the potential in question is human resources. Human resource support is very influential in achieving development goals as well as the availability of natural resources, capital and other resources.

The population in Wataliku Village totals 4,73 people, consisting of 215 men and 258 women. In detail the distribution of the population in the research location based on age groups, etc. can be seen in Table 1. as follows:

Table 1. State of the Population by Age Group in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency, Year 2022

Characteristics	Number (Soul)	Percentage (%)
Age Group (Year)		
≤15 (Not Productive)	0	0,00
16-64 (Productive)	31	96,88
>64 (Not Productive)	1	3,23
Last Education		
Not in School	6	18,75
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5	15,63
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	9	28,13
HIGH SCHOOL	8	25
D2	1	3,13
S1	3	9,38
Farming Experience (Years)		
< 15	15	46,88

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15-25	12	37,5
26-36	1	3,12
>36	4	12,5
Number of Dependents		
1-3 (small family)	10	31,25
4-6 (medium family)	18	56,25
>6 (large family)	4	12,5
Total	32	100

Source: District Office Kabangka, 2022

Based on table 1 above, the characteristics of farmers in this study can be explained as follows;

1. That the average respondent of yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village is at a productive age which ranges from 16-64 as many as 31 people or 96.88%. This proves that yellow corn farmers have a productive age that greatly affects the ability of the mindset and the ability of farmers to make a decision, so it can be concluded that yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village are ready to face possible factors that will occur in yellow corn farming.
2. That the highest level of education is education (SMP) which is equal to 9 people or 28.13%, although the level of education of respondent farmers is quite low, but can make a positive contribution in making a decision. The level of education completed by respondent farmers is very influential on the mindset and increased awareness of respondent farmers in increasing the productivity and income of yellow corn farmers.
3. According to Suratiyah K (2015) , farming experience is capital for farmers to develop agricultural businesses. The longer the experience owned by the farmer, the more likely the farmer is to master cultivation techniques. That the dominant farming experience in the new experience category is less than 15 years as many as 15 farmers or with a percentage of 46.88% of the 32 respondents. This shows that the ability of farmers to solve problems is still relatively minimal because farmers have not obtained more accurate information and the experience of farmers is still very minimal about farming that is being managed. Yellow corn farmers are expected to be able to process their farms more optimally in order to improve the welfare of farmers through the production produced every harvest season.
4. Tohir *in* (Nurhidayah, 2017) , classifies families into three (3) categories, namely families with 1-3 members (wife and two children) are categorized as small families, families with

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4-6 members are categorized as medium families, and families with 7 or more members are categorized as large families. The average respondent has 1-3 family dependents (31.25%) in the small category. The number of family dependents in the medium category amounted to 18 people (56.25%) which ranged from 4-6 family members and the largest number of family dependents reached 4 people (12.5%). The large number of family dependents of respondent farmers indicates the magnitude of the economic burden that must be borne by respondent farmers. It can be concluded that the number of family dependents affects the amount of costs incurred, so that the sustainability of the welfare of yellow corn farmers cultivated by respondent farmers at any time can be abandoned because farmers will look for odd jobs.

Table 2 Average Expenditure of Respondents' Per Capita for a Year Including Food Expenditure in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency, Year 2022.

Food Group	Average Expenditure in a Year (Rp)	Non-food Group	Average Yearly Expenditure (IDR)
Rice	4.312.500	Electricity	727.875
Vegetables	843.750	Fuel	4.043.750
Fish	8.155.468	Phone Credit	528.375
Cooking Oil	560.562	Education	1.518.750
Wheat Flour	555.375	Health	979.000
Lombok	122.031	Various goods/services	1.537.500
Tomatoes	650.500	Home Renovation	925.000
Onions	524.687	Clothing	490.000
Eggs	341.406	Tax Payment	17.968
Salt	418.875	Other Expenses	2.407.500
Fruit	151.250	Total	13.175.718
Cigarettes	3.462.500		
Total	20.098.904		

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

Table 2 shows that food expenditure in Wataliku village for one year the highest expenditure is expenditure on the purchase of fish among rice, vegetables, cooking oil, wheat flour, chili, tomatoes, garlic and shallots, eggs, salt, fruits and cigarettes which is Rp 8,155,468.

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The cost for the purchase of chili is lower among other expenditures, this indicates that the respondent households are more concerned with the purchase of side dishes compared to kitchen spices as a complement to the side dishes. The results of this study are different from the research conducted by (Arida *et al.*, 2015) , with the results of research on the largest food expenditure of farmer households is the expenditure of rice, eggs, and cigarettes while in this study the largest expenditure is the purchase of fish, rice and cigarettes. Research conducted by (Togarotop *et al.*, 2014) , in contrast to this study, with the results of research for food expenditure of pepper farmer households the largest is the expenditure of staple foods, side dishes and drinks. While this study is in line with research conducted by (Praza and Shamadiyah, 2020) , which says that the largest food expenditure is expenditure for the consumption of fish, prioritizing fish compared to meat, vegetables, fruits and others.

Table 2 shows that non-food expenditures of respondent farmer households in Wataliku Village in one year the highest expenditure is the cost of fuel around Rp4,043,750, among the costs of electricity, education, telephone credit, miscellaneous goods/services, home renovations, clothing, tax payments and other miscellaneous costs, this shows that the costs required in fuel are not small but require quite a lot of money. The second highest cost is other costs. In addition to other costs, the highest expenditure is also the cost of various goods/services. Tax payment is the lowest cost among non-food household expenditures, this indicates that non-food household expenditures of respondent farmers are not too concerned with tax payments.

Income Analysis

Basically, the income and revenue of a business is highly dependent on farmers in managing their business. Farmer income is the difference between the proceeds of sales (production) with the total costs incurred by farmers (Sinta IA, 2011) . The following is a description of the analysis of yellow corn farming in Wataliku Village:

Table 3. Average Income of Yellow Maize in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency, Year 2022

No	Description	Amount (Rp/Kg)
1.	a. Fixed Cost	
	1. Tool Depreciation	31.119
	2. Tax	17.969
	Total Fixed Costs	49.088

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	b. Variable Costs	
	3. Fertilizer	250.000
	4. Labor	600.000
	Total Variable Cost	850.000
	Total Cost (a+b)	899.088
2.	Revenue	
	a. Price	3.172
	b. Production	500
	Total Revenue (a*b)	1.586.000
3.	Income (2-1)	686.912

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2022

From Table 3 it is known that the average income of yellow corn farmers consists of fixed costs in the form of depreciation of tools amounting to Rp31,119 and taxes worth Rp17,969, the total fixed costs are Rp49,088 while variable costs consist of fertilizer Rp250,000, labor Rp600,000, total variable costs are Rp899,088 so the total fixed costs and variable costs are Rp899,088. The revenue of yellow corn farmers in the form of an average price of Rp3,172/kg by producing an average of 500 kg, it can be known that the total revenue received by yellow corn farmers is Rp1,586,000. So it can be known that the income of yellow corn farmers for one harvest in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency in 2022 is IDR686,912.

Good Service Ratio Welfare Analysis

Household welfare can be calculated using the GSR *(Good Service Ratio)*, which compares pengan expenditure with non-food consumption expenditure. The level of welfare can be calculated from the value of the GSR, which is classified as less prosperous (GSR> 1), prosperous (GRS = 1), and more prosperous (GSR = < 1) (Wicaksono K *et al.*, 2013) . The smaller the GSR means that the more income earned by the community is used to meet non-food needs. The percentage of household welfare of pepper farmers can be seen in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4. Household Welfare Using the *Good Service Ratio* Theory

No	Category	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Less prosperous	27	84,36
2	Prosperous	0	0

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3	More prosperous	5	15,63
	Total	32	100,00

Source: Results of Primary Data Processing, 2022

T able 4 shows that the number of respondent farmers in terms of household expenditure is mostly in the less prosperous category, namely 27 people with a total percentage of 84.36%, while those in the more prosperous category are 5 people with a total percentage of 15.63%. This shows that yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village are still less prosperous in terms of food expenditure, as many as 5 respondents who have modern thinking and realize that business results are not only for primary needs but for secondary needs are also very important.

Factors Affecting Welfare

Factors affecting the welfare of yellow corn farmers in Kabangka District, Muna Regency are experience, income, selling price, and number of family dependents. The following are the results of the data processing output that allegedly affect the welfare of yellow corn farmers.

Table 5. Multiple Regression Linkage with F Test, Multiple Linear Regression Results

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	R Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	46647,034	4	11661,759	0,143	1,130	0,363[b]
	Residual	278681,185	27	10321,525			
	Total	325328,219	31				

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Table 5 shows that the results of the simultaneous calculation of the effect of the welfare of yellow corn farmers on the number of family dependents, income, price and experience, at the 10% significance level; the Fcount value is 1.130 with the Ftable value at the 10% significance level of 1.703. Because the significance value of Fcount < Ftable, it can be concluded that there is no influence on the welfare of yellow corn farmers in Kabangka District, Muna Regency. And obtained *Rsquare* value of 0.143 or as much as 0.14%. This shows that the percentage of contribution of the influence of independent variables (experience, income, selling price, and number of family dependents) on the dependent variable (welfare) is 16%.

Factors affecting the welfare of yellow corn farmers in Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency can be seen in the significance test value of multiple regression with the t-test. The t-

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test is a test to show the simultaneous effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. Factors affecting the welfare of yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Subdistrict, Muna Regency can be seen at a significance level of 10% (0.1). The test results in this study based on SPSS 20 data processing can be seen in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Significance with t test, Multiple Linear Regression Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	253,293	241,829		1,047	0,304
	Experience	4,436	2,586	0,333	1,715	0,098
	Revenue	-8,281	0,000	-0,046	-0,218	0,829
	Price	-13,789	76,408	-0,040	-0,180	0,858
	Number of Family Dependents	-16,639	15,808	-0,253	-1,053	0,302

Source: SPSS Processed Results, 2022

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the multiple linear regression function equation is as follows:

$$Y= 253,293 + 4,436 (X_1) + -8,281 (X_2) + -13,789 (X_3) + -16,639 (X_4) + e$$

Experience (X_1)

The experience variable (X_1) has a t_{count}value = 1.715 with a significant level of 0.098 and a 95% confidence level or 10% probability (α = 0.1). The significance value of 0.098 <0.1, this indicates that the experience variable has a real effect and is positively related to the welfare variable. This means that the longer the experience of farmers, the better the welfare of farmers. This also applies to the opposite, namely if the experience of farming is low, the lower the welfare of these farmers. This is because farmer experience is a farmer's knowledge gained through routine daily activities in farming.

The results of this study are different from the results of research conducted by Hartati *et al.* (2017) , which states that the experience variable has a value of t_{count}= -0.309 with a significant level of 0.758 with a significance level of 5% (α = 0.05). The significance value of

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0.758 > 0.05, this indicates that the experience variable has no real effect or negative value on the welfare of farmers.

Income (X_2)

The results of the analysis show that the income variable (X_2) has a t_{count}value = -0.218 with a significant level of 0.829 greater than the 95% confidence level or 10% probability (α = 0.1). The significance value of 0.829 > 0.1 indicates that the income variable has no real effect or negative value on the welfare variable. This is because the income of yellow corn farmers decreases every year due to expenses in the yellow corn production process that are greater than the farmers' income from yellow corn production.

Research conducted by Marpaung (2021) , is in line with this study which shows that the income variable has a $t_{calculated}$value< of t_{table}(0.517 < 1.999) with a significance value of 0.607 > 0.05 so that income has no significant effect but is positively related to welfare.

Selling Price (X_3)

This study shows that the selling price variable (X_3) has a t_{count}value = -0.180 with a significance of 0.858 greater than the 95% confidence level or 10% probability (α = 0.1). The significance value of 0.858 > 0.1, so there is no real and negative effect between the selling price variable and the welfare variable. This is due to the declining selling price of maize due to Covid-19 from 2020 until now. The selling price of yellow corn in the previous year ranged from IDR 5,000 - IDR 7,000 and then the selling price of corn fell to IDR 3,000 - IDR 4,000.

This study is different from the results of research conducted by Sembiring (2018) , which states that the selling price variable has a t_{count}value = 5.206 with a significant level of 0.000 and a 95% confidence level or 5% probability (α = 0.05). The significance value of 0.000 <0.05, this shows that the selling price variable has a real and positive effect on the welfare variable.

Number of Family Dependents (X_4)

The results of the regression analysis show that the variable number of family dependents has a value of t_{count}= -1.053 with a significance of 0.302 greater than the 95% confidence level or 10% probability (α = 0.1). The significance value of 0.302 > 0.1, meaning that this value indicates that the variable number of family dependents has no real effect or negative effect on the welfare variable. This means that the lower the number of family dependents of yellow corn farmers, the lower the welfare of farmers. This is because, the greater the number of family dependents, the more family dependents that must be met by yellow corn farmers.

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Farmers who have a large number of family dependents encourage farmers to seek and increase their family income.

The results of this study differ from the results of research conducted by Ansari (2019) , which states that the variable number of family dependents has a value of t_{count}= 2.267 with a significant level of 0.032 and a confidence level of 95% or a probability of 5% (α = 0.05). The significance value of 0.032 <0.05, this indicates that the variable number of family dependents has a real or positive effect on welfare.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained from the analysis conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the *Good Service Ratio (GSR)*, yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Subdistrict, Muna Regency are dominantly less prosperous (84.36%) compared to prosperous farmers (15.63%).
2. The average income earned by yellow corn farmers in Wataliku Village, Kabangka Sub-district, Muna Regency every month is IDR 4,227,319.
3. Factors that significantly influence the welfare of yellow corn farmers are experience ($X_{1)}$, and number of family dependents ($X_{4)}$, while those that do not significantly influence the welfare of yellow corn farmers are income (X_2) and selling price ($X_{3)}$.

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