

The Contribution Of Puncak Lakude Tourism Object To Corn Farmers' Income In Masalili Village, Kontunaga Sub-District, Muna Regency

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the income of corn farmers at the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction and to determine the contribution of farmers' income from the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction sector to corn farming income. Determining the research location was carried out purposively, this research was carried out from January to February 2022. The number of corn farmer respondents in the Puncak Lakude area was 15 people. The data analysis method used is descriptive qualitative analysis and income analysis. The results of this research show that the income of corn farmers after Puncak Lakude was IDR 932,433/Ha/MT with revenues of IDR 2,053,333/Ha/MT with total costs of IDR 1,360,900/Ha/MT.

Keywords: Contribution, Tourism, Income, and Corn Farmers

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that is very rich in natural potential which will be used as an asset in growing and developing the tourism sector. Although Indonesia has sufficient potential to become an international tourist destination, both in the form of natural beauty and cultural diversity, it is not yet a guarantee for the success of a tourist destination (Fandeli, 1995).

Indonesia, which is rich in potential and resources, has enormous opportunities for development, especially the tourism industry. Because the tourism industry is able to generate high income, so it can be used as capital in development at the local, regional and national levels (Wihasta and Prakorso, 2012).

A lot of tourism in Indonesia is built by utilizing natural resources as natural tourism,



such as agricultural conditions. The reduction in land that can be used as a tourist area in rural areas has resulted in the development of tourism which utilizes agricultural nuances, which actually results in the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural functions, which in this case becomes the tourism industry (Benu and Moniaga, 2016).

In 2018 the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction began to be developed by developing various facilities and infrastructure. This development has resulted in an increase in the number of visitors so that people are motivated to sell around the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction. Based on a statement by the Head of Masalili Village, La Ode Rasali, the development of this natural tourism was initially an agreement between the BPD, MPM and local community leaders. Then at the musrembang the community agreed to improve the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction and finally in 2017 a tourism development program was proposed, so that the tourism development project had a budget of IDR 295,000,000 (Herni, 2019).

The existence of this tourism has resulted in a shift in livelihood from corn farmers to Puncak Lakude managers. Since the existence of Puncak Lakude as a destination, corn farmers used to earn income from corn but have now gone to Puncak Lakude. However, regarding corn farmers, especially those who live around Puncak Lakude, especially those who have plantation land planted with corn, it has been converted into a tourist area, which previously was.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was carried out in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency in December 2021 around the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction, namely in Masalili Village, determined using purposive sampling, because in Masalili Village there is a Puncak Lakude tourist attraction which has been around since 2018. The population in this research is All corn farmers who are around the object and play a role in the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction are 12 people. The entire population was sampled, so the sample was determined by census. The data analysis carried out in this research is qualitative and quantitative descriptive analysis, namely income analysis and contribution analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Population Based on Livelihoods

The livelihoods of the residents of Masalili Village are mostly farmers, Muna traditional weaving craftsmen (especially women), the remainder are as masons, carpenters, traders, civil servants and others as detailed below:



Table 1. Number of Masalili Village Population Based on Livelihoods, 2021

No.	Types of Livelihood	Number of Population (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	Civil servants	16	1.19
2.	TNI	0	0
3.	POLRI	1	0.07
4.	Lecturer	2	0.15
5.	Honorary	43	3.21
6.	Farmer	64	4.78
7.	Trader	52	3.88
8.	Craftsman	131	9.48
9.	Self-employed	9	0.67
10.	Weaving Craftsmen	198	14.78
11.	Freelance	95	7.09
12.	Seamstress	6	0.45
13.	Village Apparatus	8	0.60
14.	Motorcycle taxis driver	11	0.82
15.	Employee	43	3.21
16.	Others	665	49,63
	Amount	1,340	100

Source :Masalili Village Office, December 2021

Table 1 shows that the majority of the population of Masalili Village chooses their livelihood as weaving craftsmen, amounting to 198 people with a percentage of 15.78%. Meanwhile, there were 64 people who chose their livelihood as farmers with a percentage of 4.78%. This indicates that livelihoods as farmers are still relatively low.

Farming Business Experience

KThe situation of corn farmers according to business experience can be seen in table 2

Table 2. Corn Farmers' Farming Experience in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021.

Business Experience (Year)	Amount	
	Person	Percentage (%)
Fairly Experienced (5-10)	12	80
Experienced (>10)	3	20
Amount	15	100

Source: 2021 primary data

From table 2. it shows that of the 15 respondents, the largest number of respondents with experience as corn farmers is sufficient experience, where 12 people have 5-10 years with a percentage of 80.00%, and the number with experience >10 years is 2 people with a percentage of 20.00%. According to Soeharjo and Patong (1973), farming experience will be said to be quite experienced if they have been in the business for 5-10 years, while ten years or more is categorized as experienced and less than 5 years is categorized as less experienced.

Land area

The land use area of corn farmer respondents in the research area can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Number and Percentage of Corn Farmers based on Land Area in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021.

No	Land area (Ha)	Number of farmers (soul)	Percentage (%)
1	<0.5	0	0
2	0.5-0.9	11	73
3	1	4	26
	Amount	15	100

Source: 2021 primary data

Based on table 3, it explains that the majority of respondents who have a land area of 0.5-0.9 Ha are 11 people with a percentage of 73.33%. While the land area of 1 Ha is 4 people with a percentage of 26.67%. Land area greatly influences production, therefore the larger the land owned by a farmer, the greater the farmer's opportunity to earn a higher income.

Fixed cost

According to Tuwo in Theresia (2017), which consists of fixed costs, namely taxes, depreciation of production equipment, loan interest, land rent, and others. The following is the fixed cost of corn farmers in the study area which can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Average Amount of Fixed Costs for Corn Farmers in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021.

No.	Fixed Cost Types	Cost (Rp)
1.	Hoe	3,767
2.	Machete	2,717
3.	Patib	2,650
4.	Hand Sprayer	17,292
5.	Tripe Machine	135,000
	Amount	161,426

Source: Primary Data 2021.

Table 4.. shows that the average amount of fixed costs used in corn farming is IDR 161,426/Ha/MT. The biggest costs are the costs incurred for tripe machines with an average of Rp. 135,000/Ha/MT, and the smallest cost is the patiba cost with an average of IDR 2,650.Ha/MT.

Variable Costs

According to Wardoyo (2016), variable costs are production costs that only take into account raw material costs, labor costs and factory overhead costs, the nature of which can change according to the quantity of products produced. The average variable cost of corn farmers can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Average Amount of Variable Costs for Corn Farmers in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021

No.	Types of Variable Costs	Cost (Rp)
1	Seed	108,667
2	Fertilizer	
	-Urea	158,333
	-Phonska	177,333
3	Pesticide	

	-Postin	70,000
	-Dangke	82,500
	-Siamethrin	58,182
4	Labor Wages	
	-Land Clearing	375,000
	-Maintenance	180,000
	-Post-harvest	456,000
	Amount	1,666,015

Source: Primary Data 2021

From table 5. it can be seen that the average use of variable costs in Jagaung farming is IDR 1,666,015/Ha/MT. In corn farming, it can be seen that the average use of the smallest variable cost in the form of pesticides is Rp.70,000/Ha/MT, and the largest use of variables in the form of labor is Rp.456,000/Ha/MT.

Total Cost

The average total costs used by corn farmers in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency during each planting season can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. The average total cost used by respondents for corn farmers in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021.

No	total cost	Amount (Rp/Ha/MT)
1	Fixed cost	76,967
2	Variable Costs	1,823,333
	Total Cost Amount	1,900,300

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 6, it can be seen that variables have higher costs than fixed costs. Fixed costs have an average amount of IDR 76,967/Ha/Mt, while variable costs have an average amount of IDR 1,823,333/Ha/Mt. So the average total costs incurred by respondent farmers each planting season is IDR 1,900,300/Ha/Mt.

Acceptance of Corn Farmers

According to (Sukirno, 2000 in Sridianto, 2016), revenue is the amount of money received from selling products to traders or directly to consumers. The following is the average production, average price and average income of corn farmer respondents which can be seen

in table 7.

Table 7. Average revenue obtained by Corn Farmer Respondents in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021

No	Description	Quantity (Kg/Production)
1	Production	566
2	Price	4,000
	Average Income (Rp)	2,053,333

Source: Primary Data After Processing 2021

Based on table 7, it shows that in one planting season, the average total production in corn farming is 566 kg/planting season. Total revenue from corn farming at a price of IDR 4,000/MT is IDR 30,800,000/MT. This total revenue is obtained from high revenue plus low revenue with an average revenue of IDR 2,053,333/MT.

The Puncak Lakude tourist attraction is one of the natural tourist objects in Masalili Village, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. This tourist attraction has its own charm that can attract tourists to visit. Visitors can also see plantation plots with scattered corn plants, rows of various hills, and the beauty of the sea, which can be enjoyed from that place. The cool air can make visitors feel at home above the mountains.

The reason for the existence of this tourist attraction is because of the participation of local residents to build tourist attractions around plantations which are surrounded by beautiful hills. This peak can bring about social, economic, educational changes and so on. And the factors that influence the existence of this tourist attraction are the location factors that support it as a natural tourist attraction area, and the location is easily accessible. Apart from that, this tourist attraction also provides various rides.

Corn Farmer Income

The average income of corn farmers respondents after the peak of Lakude tourist attraction can be seen in table 8

Table 8. Average income of Corn Farmer Respondents after the Lakude peak tourist attraction in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, 2021.

No.	Description	Unit	Mark
1.	Acceptance (TR)	Rp/Month	2,053,333
2.	Total Cost (TC)	Rp/Month	1,360,900
3.	Revenue (pd)	Rp/Month	932,433

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 8, it shows that the average income from corn farming is IDR 2,053,333/month with an average cost of IDR 1,360,900/month while the income earned is only IDR 932,433/month with an average land area of 0.5 ushatani/ha which results from a reduction between total revenue and total costs. This income is obtained from one corn planting. It can be said that the income earned by corn farmer respondents can meet their household needs.

Based on the results of research conducted by Tahir and Suddin, 2017, the total income obtained was IDR 3,483,914/ha/planting season with an average total cost of IDR 3,504,796 ha/planting season with a revenue level of IDR 6,988,710 ha/planting season.

Job Characteristics of Corn Farmers in Tourist Attractions

Corn farmers' jobs at tourist attractions include parking attendants, custodians of various rides at Puncak Lakude such as pedestrian bridges, flying foxes, swimming pools and ticket counter custodians. For more details, see table 9.

Table 9. Types of Work and Number of Farmers Involved in Puncak Lakude Tourism Objects in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency

No	Type of work	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
1	Crossing Bridge	2	16.67
2	Flying Fox	3	33.33
3	Swimming pool	2	16.67
4	Parking Guard	3	16.67
5	Counter Keeper	2	16.67
	Amount	12	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Table 9 shows that the number of jobs consisting of workers as crossing bridge guards is 2 people (16.67%), 4 people are guarding the flying fox rides (33.33%), swimming pool guards are 2 people (16.67%), 2 counter guards (16.67%) and 2 parking attendants (16.67%).

Workers at tourist attractions are not only tasked with guarding the rides but also to maintain and maintain the cleanliness of the tourist attractions. The reason they changed jobs from corn farmers to tourist attraction guards was because they wanted to gain more experience and also increase their income in the tourism sector.

However, respondents feel safe because they get a certain income every day. The amount of corn farmers' income from tourist attractions can be seen in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Total Income of Corn Farmer Respondents Working at the Puncak Lakude Tourist Attraction, Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency.

No.	Type of work	Number of workers (Person)	Income (Rp/Person/Month)	Total income (Rp/Month)
1.	Crossing Bridge	2	900,000	1,800,000
2.	Flying Fox	3	900,000	2,700,000
3.	Swimming pool	2	900,000	1,800,000
4.	Counter Keeper	2	700,000	1,400,000
5.	Parking Guard	3	700,000	2,100,000
	Amount	12	4,100,000	9,800,000
	Average	2	820,000	1,960,000

Source: Primary Data, 2021

The table above shows that the total average monthly income of respondents who work at tourist attractions is IDR 1,960,000 per month. This can show that the income that corn farmers get as workers at tourist attractions can meet their needs.

Contribution of Income from the Puncak Lakude Tourism Obek to Corn Farming

Contribution is a donation or in research is intended as the size of the portion of income contributed from tourist attractions to the income of corn farmers in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency. To find out the contribution of income from tourist attractions to the income of corn farmers, it is necessary to first know how much income corn farmers earn from the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction. The total income of corn farmers obtained from tourist attractions is IDR 220,000/day, while the farmers' income from the agricultural sector is IDR 825,767/Mt.

Income contribution can provide information on how much tourism objects contribute to corn farmers' income. The purpose of this contribution analysis is to provide information for business actors regarding the income of the farming businesses they manage. The contribution to farmers' income generated from tourist attractions can be seen in table 4.11

Table 4.11 Contribution of Farmers' Income from the Puncak Lakude Tourist Attraction to Corn Farming Income

No.	Description	Income (Rp/month)	Contribution (%)
1.	Tourism Sector Revenue (Rp/Month)	1,960,000	67,76
2.	Corn Farming Income (Rp/Month)	932,433	32,24
3.	Total Income (Rp/Month)	2,892,433	100.00

Source: Primary Data 2021

Table 4.11 Shows that the total average income of farmers from the tourism sector is IDR 1,960,000/month with a contribution of 67.76%, this income is said to be the highest level. The average corn farming income is IDR 932,433/month with a contribution of 32.24% and has a total income of IDR 2,892,433/month, which can be said to be low income. This is because corn farmers work as workers at tourist attractions or focus more on livelihoods at these tourist attractions. Thus indicating that the tourism sector is the largest source of income in the respondent's family. This is obtained from the contribution formula, namely tourism sector income divided by corn farming income multiplied by one hundred percent.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The average total income of corn farming farming around the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction, Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency, is IDR 932,433/month planted with an average total cost of IDR 1,360,900/month planted with a revenue level of IDR 2,053,333/month month
2. The contribution to farm income does not come from corn alone but comes from tourist attractions. The value of the tourism object sector is IDR 1,960,000/month while IDR 932,433/month is the value of corn farming. Calculation of the contribution is generated from the sum between tourism sector income and corn farming income. The contribution of the tourism sector is 67.76%, which is in the highest category.

Suggestion

Based on the research conclusions, suggestions can be submitted to:

1. It is hoped that corn farmers who are skilled at working at the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction can play a maximum role in developing tourism potential and preserving



nature, so that they can increase the contribution of corn farmers to the Puncak Lakude tourist attraction.

2. It is hoped that the government will always pay attention to corn farmers in terms of coaching and counseling regarding increasing the income of corn farmers in tourist attractions.

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