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Income Analysis Of Siam Orange Farmers(Citrus Nobilis) In Waitetes Village, Amahai District, Central Maluku Regency

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Abstract

The orange commodity is a potential that has an important urgency to be exploited, because it can increase farmers' income and increase export foreign exchange nationally. Amahai sub-district, Waitetes village is one of the citrus producers. Orange farming in Waitetes village is a major advantage for development, because the location of this village is suitable for growing orange fruit and contributes income to farmer households. Oranges are also much-loved by the public as a fresh fruit for consumption. Based on the potential and availability of sufficient land, this village continues to run Siamese orange farming, but farmers in Waitetes village do not have records of farming from the start of production to receipts, and income from their farming. this makes the farming community not aware of the progress of the business they are running. The purpose of this study is to determine the amount of Siamese orange farmers' farming income in the village of Waitetes. The samples taken were all Siamese orange farmers, consisting of 18 people. Analysis of the data used is descriptive. The results showed that the average income of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes Village was Rp. 10,731,696/year. The production factors that have the most dominant influence on increasing the income of orange farmers in Waitetes village are land area and production volume. Analysis of the data used is descriptive. The results showed that the average income of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes Village was Rp. 10,731,696/year. The production factors that most dominantly influence the increase in the income of citrus farmers in Waitetes Village are the area of land and the amount of production. Analysis of the data used is descriptive. The results showed that the average income of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes Village was Rp. 10,731,696/year. The production factors that have the most dominant influence on increasing the income of orange farmers in

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Waitetes village are land area and production volume.

***Keywords*: Income, receipts, oranges.**

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the regions that has the potential to support the people's economy, both from the agricultural, plantation, forestry and livestock sectors. One of the potentials of the agricultural sector is horticultural crops, namely a sub-sector consisting of several commodities, namely fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants and ornamental plants/flowers. Fruit plants consist of several types of fruits, namely avocados, mangoes, oranges and so on. Agency for Agricultural Research and Development In 2010 the citrus fruit commodity is a national potential that will have an important urgency, because besides that it increases farmers' income, employment opportunities, fruit consumption and increases national export foreign exchange (Zuraida, 2012).

Data on the production of Siamese oranges at the Maluku Province level in 2013 amounted to 28,115.0 tons, this proves that Siamese oranges can help household income in Maluku. Amahai District is a suitable area for developing horticultural crops such as citrus fruits, because this area has fertile soil conditions.

Table 1. Production of Siamese Oranges in Central Maluku Regency in 2020 and 2021

Subdistrict	2020	Year 2021
Band	-	-
Tehoru	42	-
Telutih	1,382	226
Amahai	180,851	23,300
Masohi City	22	48
Elpaputih Bay	10,407	-
Teon Nila Serua	90	1,932
Saparua	80	80
Nusalaut	438	-
East Saparua	140	80
Haruku Island	154	20
Salahutu	1.138	30
Leihitu	-	-

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West Leihitu	162	82
North Seram	17,932	581
North West Seram	-	-
Kobi North East Seram	11,900	6,000
Seram Utara Timur Seti	2,050	13,618
Amount	226,788	45,997

Source: Central Maluku Secondary Data in Figures for 2022

From the table above it can be seen that the largest production of citrus fruit in Amahai sub-district has the largest amount of production when compared to other sub-districts. Amahai sub-district has the largest amount of production compared to other sub-districts. Waitetes Village is one of the citrus producing villages in the Amahai sub-district with an average total production in 2020 of 180,851 Tons and decreased in 2021 of 23,300 Tons. In Waitetes Village, citrus fruit is one of the main priority advantages to be developed, because the results of this farming can contribute to the income of waitetes village farmers.

Siamese orange farming has been carried out since 2001, Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes Village generally carry out farming with assistance obtained from the village government and the agricultural service, namely providing seeds, fertilizer and spayer to Siamese orange farmers. The location and potential of the land in Waitetes Village is suitable for growing Siamese oranges. Based on the potential and availability of sufficient land, this village continues to run Siamese orange farming, but farmers in Waitetes village do not have records of farming from the start of production to receipts, and income from their farming, this means that the farming community does not know the development of their business. run. Based on this statement, the aim of the study was to determine the amount of Siamese orange farmers' farming income in Waitetes village.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research location is Waitetes Village, Amahai District, Central Maluku Regency. The reason I took this research at that location was because Waitetes village is one of the centers for producing Siamese oranges. The income of Siamese oranges in that location is one of the potentials to help the finances of the village household. The population in this study are all farmers who cultivate Siamese oranges in the village of Waitetes. The number of Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes Village is 18 farmers. Considering that the total population is only 18 farmers, the 18 farmers are taken as respondents.

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The data collection method was carried out by means of a census, that is, taking the entire population as respondents. The data collected is from the results of interviews and documentation. Interview data, namely, data on land area, production level, prices, production costs, receipts and income. Documentation in the form of votes and records of interview results. The data needed in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained from the resultsdirect interviews with Siamese orange business farmers. Secondary data obtained from other parties such as other party agencies which include complements and supports this research.

Research data analysis was carried out descriptively. According to Sugiyono (2009) states that descriptive analysis is statistics that are used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations. Descriptive analysis is used with the aim of describing the data obtained from the interview results. To answer the research objectives, acceptance and income analysis is used as follows: Calculate acceptance using the following formula:

TR = QxP(1)

The total revenue received by the producer minus the total costs incurred will obtain net income as the producer's profit Soekartawi (1995).

B = TR –TC(2)

Calculate the total cost using the following formula:

TC = TFC +TV(3)

Information :

TC = Costtotal/ExpenditureQ= Amount of production produced TFC = CostfixedP = Price

TVC =Variable costsB = TR Revenue = Total revenue

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Farmers

Agricultural business actors are all things related to the agricultural sector that are still actively running their business. In Waitetes village, the characteristics of the respondents in this study need to know the background of each respondent, which will be seen based on age, gender, education level, economic age of the orange farmer's business.

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Farmer Age

Age affects the level of a person's ability to manage his business, both physically and non-physically. Based on the results of the research on the age of the respondents in Waitetes Village, it can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Characteristics of farmers based on age level

Age (Years)	Number of people)	Percentage (%)	Average Income / Year
≤ 14 Years	-	-	
15-64 Years	14	77.80	Rp. 19,051,313
> 64 Years	4	22,20	Rp. 3,563,750
Amount	18	100	

Table 2 shows the age level of the largest Siamese orange farmers, namely the 15-64 year age group with a total of 77.80% of 18 respondents. Based on age grouping, this study shows that most of the research respondents are in the productive age category, with an average income of IDR 19,051,313. Even though there are some respondents whose age is not productive, they are able to produce Siamese oranges with an average income of Rp. 3,563,750 which is quite a lot to meet the needs of a farmer's household. This proves that the production of citrus farming at the age of the respondents can affect the income of citrus farmers in Waitetes village, because citrus farming requires strong physical labor and the receipt of production is able to cover the production costs of citrus farming.

Level of education

Education is one of the items needed to be able to broaden knowledge, in this case studying development techniques in agriculture. High school and university education levels tend to understand more about the development of agricultural products, for example, how to seed the nursery to the harvest level, the right market strategy and also the financial management of the results of the farming business they have.

Table 3. Characteristics of farmers based on education level

Level of education	Number of people)	Percentage (%)	Average Income / Year
elementary school	5	27.80	Rp. 6,625,000
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5	27.80	Rp. 15,862,750
SMA/SPMA	8	44.40	Rp. 21,066,830

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Amount	18	100	

Table 3 shows the level of education of the largest respondents, namely 44.40% at the high school education level, with an average income of Rp. 21,066,830, while the lowest level of education is 27.80% in elementary and junior high school education. Based on the research results obtained from the education level of the respondents, most of them still had elementary and junior high school education, even though the table above shows the largest percentage of SMA/SPM, because the number

there are 10 people in elementary and junior high school. This shows that the citrus farmer respondents in Waitetes village only had education up to elementary and junior high school and the level of education had no effect on the production of citrus farming. The research results of Murtiningrum F & Silamat Eddi, 2019 also prove that the education level factor does not affect farming income.

Business experience (Business Economic Age)

Business experience is how long the farmer has been carrying out one's business planting activities. Even though the respondent's education is low, they have farming experience that can help the farmer succeed. This is because the longer they have experience in farming, the respondents certainly know and can face the risks and how to overcome these risks in carrying out their farming activities. Farmers have different farming experiences or years of farming (Soeharjo and Patong, 1999). Based on the results of the research, the criteria for business experience respondents were divided into four categories, using a difference of 5 years of business experience.

Table 4. Characteristics of farmers based on business experience

Business Experience	Number of people)	Percentage (%)	Income / Year
1-5 Years	4	22,20	Rp. 26,321,830
6-10 Years	2	22.10	Rp. 20,205,535
11-15 Years	4	22,20	Rp. 14,465,937
16-20 Years	8	44.40	Rp. 9,676,406
Amount	18	100	

Table 4 shows that respondents at the 16-20 year level of business experience are greater than other business experience, with a percentage value of 44.40% while the lowest is 6-10 years of 22.10%. In the table above, even though the largest number is in business

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experience of 16-20 years, the average income is only IDR 9,676,406, because on the contrary the largest average income lies at the level of business experience of 1-5 years, so this shows that the length of farming is not affecting the production of Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes village. which is greater than other business experiences. Even if you have experience in farming, if you do not know about the more modern developments in Siamese citrus production, it will affect the quality of the farmer's farming production.

Condition of Siamese Orange Farmers in Waitetes Village

Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes Village are one of the locations that have been cultivated for a long time and as a livelihood. Until now, there are several farmers who still carry out some of their main livelihoods and as side jobs, this is because the location of Waitetes village has fertile soil and is suitable for growing Siamese oranges. The following will explain the process of cultivating Siamese oranges in the village of Waitetes as follows:

The land used for planting Siamese oranges is land that has loose soil conditions. After the land is cleared, make sure the land is really clean and there are no grass cleaner residues. Soil processing is done by destroying the soil using a hoe so that it becomes loose and the land is ready for use. The status of land ownership used in this study is privately owned and rented. In the status of ownership of leased land there is only one respondent, this respondent did not make payments in cash, but did share the harvest with the Siamese orange farmers.

After carrying out land preparation, continue to make sorjan, the function of sorjan is to make citrus plants absorb water easily, because citrus plants require a lot of water. The size of the sorjan is 3m wide, 2m high and made a planting depth of 20cm x 20cm with a spacing of 5m.

In the planting hole, 20 kg of manure per tree is given. The fertilization process is carried out by making planting holes around the orange tree with a distance of 1 meter after the fertilizer is sown and then closed. Fertilizer application is given when newly planted and before 3 weeks after harvest.

After applying fertilizer, the Siamese orange plants are maintained by the farmer. Siamese orange farmers do not go to the garden every day, but go 2-3 times a week to check the condition of the citrus plants, clean the grass and trim the adjacent tree stalks, because this will affect the fruiting development process. The maintenance process is carried out repeatedly.

Siamese orange plants can bear fruit after they are 2 years old. The harvesting process is carried out by cutting and picking the fruit directly from the Siamese orange tree. Based on the results of interviews with respondents, harvesting takes a full week from 6 am to 2 pm. The harvest period for Siamese oranges is carried out in stages in one year, there are 2-3 harvests

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when the plants are 4 or 6 years old.

month. Harvesting can be done when the fruit is dark green and yellow and farmers use baskets/basins as containers for Siamese oranges. The Siamese orange harvest season in Waitetes village is in June, followed by another 4 to 6 months of harvesting again.

Siamese orange trees can only produce for 5 years. If it has been in production for 5 years, the fertility rate of the citrus plant will decrease and eventually the plant will die, so this plant must be replaced with new seeds.

Based on the results of interviews obtained with Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes village, they continue to run this farming business as their main and side livelihood. Siamese orange farming can help respondents because it is proven that there are still 18 respondents who continue to run this farming business, even though there are also those who have stopped cultivating Siamese oranges.

The reasons for farmers who have stopped farming Siamese oranges are due to the following:

There is a lack of capital, because the initial capital obtained by the Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes village was from the village government and the agricultural service government in the form of equipment as well as citrus seeds and fertilizers.

Then the farmers also do not know the recording of farming production, so the waitetes village farmers cannot manage this capital as a reference in running Siamese orange farming.

The role of the village government is very important in supporting the success of farmers, because of the intervention of the village government, the Siamese orange farming process can run well, the village government has provided assistance to farmers in the form of guidance regarding the process of planting Siamese oranges to harvest and assistance with agricultural tools. Provision of equipment and seeds is government assistance that cares about the people of Waitetes village. This assistance built the enthusiasm of Siamese orange farmers to continue doing their farming, namely besides cultivating oranges the respondents also planted other commodities such as tubers and vegetables.

While assistance from the agricultural service is the government, which in this case is referred to as a financing institution, namely a business entity that carries out financing activities in the form of providing funds or capital goods to facilitate and assist farmers incarry out the results of his farming business. Based on the results of the study, the assistance received from the agricultural service was in the form of fertilizers, sprayers, sprayers and tillers. The agriculture department also provides outreach covering important things done by the

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government to improve the performance of farmers.

Siamese Orange Farming in Waitetes Village

Income is a very important element in a trading business, because when carrying out a business you certainly want to know the value or amount of income obtained while carrying out the business (Sukirno, 2000). This states that the level of production achieved, if the amount of production is large, the income generated will also be higher.

Factors of production of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes village

Land area

The area of land used by respondents is 0.2 – 2.5 ha. In the results of Alitawan & Sutrisna's research, 2017 stated that land area affects the income of citrus farmers. This can also be seen from the results of research in Waitetes Village, because the larger the land area, the higher the production yield which is related to the increase in income. There was one respondent who had a very high income, this proved that the land used was quite large, but the land belonged to other people and had to share the harvest with the land owner.

Labor

The workforce used in the citrus farmer respondents is using family members and outside the family. Family labor is used in the maintenance production stages such as grass clearing, pruning and fertilizing up to harvest. Meanwhile, labor outside the family is used only when harvesting Siamese oranges. The payment system for labor wages when working is paid per person in the amount of Rp. 100,000 / working day.

Capital

The status of capital use in Siamese orange farming on average uses its own capital and that of other people. Based on the results of interviews, the capital used to plant Siamese oranges consists of cash to buy seeds, fertilizers, equipment such as scissors, baskets/bakol, spayer and other materials to support the success of Siamese orange farming.Number of Trees (Production)

The number of trees is an important factor, because the more Siamese orange trees there are, the more production will be produced, so that the farmer's income will also increase. However, the income generated depends on the price and quantity of production. Based on the results of research conducted in Waitetes village, the average number of trees is 128 trees. On

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average, one Siamese orange tree can produce 40 fruits and one Siamese orange harvest is 642 kg. The results of the production of Siamese oranges in Waitetes village can influence the level of income of farmers, because the income generated is able to cover the production costs of Siamese orange farming. This is also proven in Mahubessy's research results, 2020, that production levels can affect the income of vegetable farmers.

Marketing

The marketing system for Siamese orange farming among respondents in Waitetes village sells directly on the spot, to the Masohi market and Ambon market and some are directly visited by retailers. Siamese oranges are sold per kg directly to consumers for Rp. 15,000, to retailers Rp. 13,000 and retailers to consumers in the Ambon market Rp. 18,000 to Rp. 20,000, based on the size of 8 to 10 small pieces and if sold per piece for 1,500. The marketing channel for Siamese orange farming is still in the short-scale category. The following is a picture of the Siamese orange farming market chain in Waitetes Village.

FarmerSiamese oranges ⟹ consumer

FarmerSiamese oranges ⟹ retail ⟹ consumer

Information :

Selling price of farmers to direct consumers: Rp. 15,000 per kg (Masohi area and market)

Selling price of farmers to retailers: Rp. 13,000 per kg (Retailers)

Selling price from retailers to consumers: Rp. 18,000 – Rp. 20,000 per kg (Pasar Ambon)

Siamese Orange Farming Production Costs

Production costs are costs incurred during the production of a farm. In Siamese orange farming, there are fixed costs, namely depreciation costs which are calculated based on the economic life value of the tools used, consisting of bakol, hoes,machetes/scythes, spray machines, lawn mowers, water tanks and scissors. While variable costs consist of the cost of NPK fertilizer, manure, gasoline and labor wages. The following will explain the average amount of costs for Siamese orange farming in Waitetes Village in the table below.

Table 5. The average production cost of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes Village

Description of Cost Components	Amount IDR / (Year)	Percentage (%)
Variable Costs	5,162,362	95.2

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Npk Fertilizer	177,778	3.3
Manure	64,167	1.2
Gas	13,889	0.3
Labor Wages	4,906,528	90.5
Fixed cost	275,943	5,1
Bakol/Basket	3,889	0.1
Hoe	6,597	0.1
Machete/ Sickle	9,028	0.2
Spray Machine	120,000	2,2
Lawn mower	71,429	1.3
Water tank	40,000	0.7
Pruning Scissors	25,000	0.5
Total Cost Amount	5,438,304	100.0

The table above shows the largest average fixed costs for spray machine agricultural equipment with a percentage of 2.2%, the smallest is 0.1%, namely Bakol/basket. While the largest use of variable costs is the cost of labor wages with a presentation of 90.5% and the smallest is 0.3%, namely gasoline. Based on the results of the table above, the largest use of equipment is because the purchase price is quite expensive and the average labor cost used is 1 to 3 people.

One of the respondents was a Siamese orange farmer in Waitetes village who used a lot of equipment such as spray machines, water tanks, grass cutting machines and the use of workers from outside the family, this was because the farmer's land area was very large, so the burden of production costs increased. This shows that production costs have a big influence on the income level of Siamese orange farmers in Waitetes village, because the greater the amount of production, the greater the level of income received. The results of research by Alitawan & Sutrisna, 2017 also state that the production costs of citrus farming affect farmers' income.

revenue from Siamese Orange Farming

Revenue can be obtained from the amount of production multiplied by the selling price

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of Siamese oranges. The following will explain the value of the average amount produced from Siamese orange farming in Waitetes Village.

Table 6. Average citrus farming revenue in Waitetes Village

Description	Amount
Total Production	1,078 kg/year
Selling price	Rp. 15,000/Kg
Reception	Rp. 16,170,000

Based on the results of research in Waitetes village, the average production of Siamese oranges is 1,078 kg/year obtained from 1 harvest an average of 539 kg and 2 harvests for 1 year, with an average selling price of IDR 15,000/year. kg. The results of production and the selling price of production units obtained an average yield of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes village of Rp. 16,170,000/Year. The size of Siamese orange farmers' income in Waitetes village varies depending on the number of Siamese orange trees produced and the selling price prevailing in the market.

Siam Orange Farming Income

Farming income is the difference between the total revenue from Siamese orange farming and all costs incurred during production. The following will explain the average income of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes village.

Table 7. Average citrus farming income in Waitetes Village

Description	Amount
Total Admissions	Rp. 16,170,000
Total cost	Rp. 5,438,304
Income	Rp. 10,731,696

This table shows that the average income of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes village is Rp. 10,731,696/year farming income can cover all costs incurred in the production process. The results of the average income of farmers can help meet the needs of life and support the finances of farmer households.The income of Siamese orange farming in Waitetes village is uncertain, this is because there are some respondents whose harvesting process is different, namely as follows:

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The area of land owned does not only plant Siamese oranges but there are other plants.

The productive period of plants is not the same for all respondents, because some harvest in one year, some have 2 or 3 harvests.

The costs incurred are in accordance with the level of plant fertility problems and the conditions required for maintenance and harvesting, because the more costs incurred, the less income earned.

Based on the results of interviews with respondents, apart from running a Siamese orange farming business, they also do other jobs, such as vegetable, tuber and coconut farmers, kiosks, cracker processing businesses and motorcycle taxi drivers. Because the Siamese orange plant is an annual plant, the respondent has to do other work

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted in Waitetes Village, Amahai District, Central Maluku Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

Siamese orange farmers have an average production of 1,078 kg/year, the number of fruits per tree is 40, the selling price of 1 kg of Siamese oranges directly to consumers is Rp. 15,000 while to retailers Rp. 13,000, the average income for Siamese orange farming in Waitetes village amounting to IDR 10,731,696/year. From the results of the income obtained from the Siam Orange farming can cover all costs incurred and this income can help meet the necessities of life and support household finances.

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