

Analysis of Rice Field Farming Income in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Tolitoli Regency

Nurlena  Edi Yanto ²

¹ Development Economics Studies Program, Mujahidin College of Economics

² Management Studies Program, Mujahidin College of Economic

Abstract

This study aims to determine the income of rice field farming. Respondents were randomly selected for 10% with a total of 17 people. The analysis method used is qualitative. The results of the study showed that the total income obtained from 17 rice farmers in Ogogasang Village amounted to Rp. 201,826,326 with an average amount of Rp.7,923,963/farmer, and the amount of production in one planting season was 23,825 kilograms/one year with an average production of 1,401 kilograms and a total amount of revenue of Rp. 269,180,000/one year with an average income of Rp. 15,834,118/farmer/one year and the total amount of costs incurred amounting to Rp.67,353,674/one year with an average of Rp.3,961,981/farmer/one year.

Keywords: *Income; Farming business; Rice Paddies*

Copyright (c) 2025 Nurlena

 Corresponding author :

Email Address : nurlena6755@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is one of the leading sectors that has a strategic role in supporting the national economy, especially in dealing with economic dynamics and changes. Rice as the main food commodity makes a major contribution to the Indonesian economy, both through the provision of jobs and as a source of income for rural communities (Arifin, 2004; BPS, 2021). Therefore, the agricultural sector needs to receive serious attention from the government, not solely because of the amount of intervention carried out, but rather on how the policies and programs implemented are able to encourage efficiency and improve the welfare of farmers in a sustainable manner (Djojohadikusumo, 1990; Soekartawi, 2002).

Basically, the agricultural sector has the potential to produce a surplus if productivity can be increased, thus having an impact on increasing farmers' income (Phahlevi, 2013). However, in practice, farmers are often faced with various problems, such as fluctuations in crop prices, high production costs, and imbalances between the amount of production and the selling price. The condition of abundant harvests is often followed by a decrease in prices, which ultimately suppresses farmers' incomes, especially when production costs such as fertilizers, pesticides, land cultivation, and labor continue to increase (Roidah, 2015; Soekartawi, 1995). Farmers' income in general is influenced by three main components, namely the amount of production, the selling price, and the amount of production costs incurred (Kadariah, 2013; Sukirno, 2010).

Dondo District in Tolitoli Regency is one of the areas that has considerable natural resource potential, especially in the paddy farming sector. Ogogasang Village as one of the villages in Dondo District makes rice farming as the main livelihood of the community. The development of infrastructure and irrigation systems has brought positive changes to farmers' planting patterns, from the original only one planting a year to two plantings, thus opening up opportunities to increase farmers' production and income. However, increasing production does not necessarily directly increase income without being followed by efficient cost management and favorable selling prices (Putra Pratama, 2018; Yasa & Hadayani, 2017). Therefore, it is important to analyze the income of paddy rice farming in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Tolitoli Regency to find out the amount of income obtained by farmers and as a basis for formulating policies and strategies to improve the welfare of farmers in the region.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is qualitative descriptive research. According to Lexy J. Moleong, qualitative descriptive is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what the research subject experiences, holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods. The population in this study is 179 rice farmers in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Toli-Toli Regency. Sampling technique, *simple random sampling* (simple random). In this study, the researcher took 10% of the population in Ogogasang Village, so that the number of samples in this study was 17 people. The data collection methods used in this study are: 1) Observation, which is data collection by making observations directly at the location of the research being conducted. In this case, the researcher also goes directly into the research object in order to be able to make in-depth observations; 2) Interviews, are a way of collecting data that is carried out through face-to-face and question and answer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Cost and Income of Rice Field Farming

Analysis of the cost of paddy rice farming in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Tolitoli Regency shows that production costs consist of fixed costs and variable costs. Costs remain unchanged even though the amount of production differs, including taxes and depreciation of agricultural equipment. Meanwhile, variable costs are costs whose amount depends on production activities, such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, labor, tractor rentals, and sacks. In addition, income analysis is carried out by calculating the difference between total revenue (TR) and total production cost (TC) during one planting season, so that the level of profit obtained by paddy rice farmers can be determined.

Table 1. An Analysis of the Cost of Rice Farming

Description	Total Cost (Rp)
Tax Fees	1.167.000
Hoe shrinkage	416.757
Sprayer Shrinkage	3.809.417
Total Fixed Costs	5.373.174

Table 2. Analysis of the Variable Costs of Rice Farming

Description	Total Cost (Rp)
Pupuk	10.540.000
Seeds	1.150.000
Pesticides	8.553.000
Workforce	26.065.000
Tractor Rental	10.100.000
Sacks	2.572.500
Total Variable Cost	61.980.500

Table 3. Analysis of the Income of Rice Farmers

Description	Value
Land Area (Ha)	14,65
Average Production (Kg)	1.401
Average Price (Rp/ Kg)	10.694
Total Revenue (TR)	269.180.000
Total Fixed Costs	5.373.174
Total Variable Cost	61.980.500
Total Production Cost (TC)	67.353.674
Revenue (TR – TC)	201.826.326
Average Income per Farmer/Year	7.923.962

The results of the study show that the total production cost of paddy rice farming is Rp67,353,674 per planting season, which is dominated by variable costs, especially labor costs. The total revenue obtained by farmers reached IDR 269,180,000, resulting in a net income of IDR 201,826,326 or an average of IDR 7,923,962 per farmer

per year. This shows that paddy farming in Ogogasang Village is economically profitable and feasible to develop, although the efficiency of labor costs and production inputs still needs to be improved to maximize farmers' income.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a study conducted in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Tolitoli Regency on the Analysis of Rice Field Farming Income in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Tolitoli Regency which has been described in connection with the problems raised in this study, it can be concluded that the amount of net income of paddy farmers in Ogogasang Village, Dondo District, Tolitoli Regency is Rp.201,826,326/one year, The average value of farmers' income is Rp.7,923,962/one year/farmer, which is obtained from the difference in total revenue of Rp.269,180,000/one year with the total costs incurred by paddy farmers of Rp.67,333,674/one year obtained from fixed costs of Rp.5,373,174/one year and variable costs of Rp.61,980,500/one year. For the government, it is better to conduct a program to coach farmer groups on how to develop their farming business, improve their ability to face technological changes and growing market demands and as well as assistance to ease the burden on farmers such as fertilizers, seeds and so on. For future researchers, it is hoped that they can expand the scope of research and use other analysis methods and should further expand the research sample, so that research on this topic will be more accurate and comprehensive.

References:

- Arifin, (2004), Analisis Peran Sektor Pertanian Dalam Perekonomian Dan Kesempatan Kerja Diprovinsi Riau. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Raiu.
- Arikunto, Dedy Hendra. 2015. Pengaruh Pengetahuan Petani Kentang Terhadap Pertanian Berkelanjutan. Skripsi. Fakultas Ilmu Social, Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Citra Kurnia Putri, Trisna Insan Noor, (2018), Analisis Pendapatan Dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Petani Padi Sawah Berdasarkan Luas Lahan (Studi Kasus Desa Sindangsari Kecamatan Banjarsari Kabupaten Ciamis Provinsi Jawa Barat) Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat.
- Djojohadikusumo, 1990. Ekonomi Umum1, Aza-Azaz. Teori Dan Kebijakan. Erlangga. Jakarta
- Dumayri (2004), Matematika Terapan Untuk Bisnis Dan Ekonomi. Bfe, Bandung . Dalam Abdul. (2016) Analisis Pendapatan Petani Padi Sawah . Skripsi . Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Teuku Umar Meulaboh, Aceh Barat.
- Hotmaidah, (2010), Dalam Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Sawah Dengan Pola Jajar Legowo Didesa Sidera Kecamatan Sigi Biromaru Kabupaten Sigi Sulawesi Tengah Universitas Tadulako Palu.
- <https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biaya>
- https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dondo_Tolitoli
- <https://investindonesia.go.id/id/artikel-investasi/detail/sektor-pertanian-indonesia-di-mata-dunia>
- <https://ketahananpangan.semarangkota.go.id/v3/portal/page/artikel/padi-oryza-savita>
- <https://www.bps.go.id/id/news/2021/12/18/446/mencatat-pertanian-indonesia.html>
- <https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/penelitian-kualitatif/>

- Kadariah, Rico. 2013. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Petani Padi Sawah Di Kota Padang. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi. Universitas Negeri Padang.
- Marsono Dan Sigit. 2005. Pupuk Akar. Penebar Swadaya. Jakarta.
- Milfitra, Wahyudi. 2016. Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Rokan Koto Ruang Kecamatan Rokan Iv Koto Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. Skripsi . Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Pasir Pengaraian.
- Moleong, L.J., Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Bandung: Remaja, 2009
- Mosher , Wahyudi. 2016. Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Rokan Koto Ruang Kecamatan Rokan Iv Koto Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. Skripsi. Fakultas Pertanian. Universitas Pasir Pengaraian.
- Phahlevi, Rico. 2013. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Petani Padi Sawah Di Kota Padang. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Padang.
- Pratama Dan Muhammad Risky (2018), Analisa Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Produksi Dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan Petani Padi Di Desa Muara Kelantan Kecamatan Sungai Mandau Kabupaten Siak. Universitas Islam Riau.
- Putong, (2015). Ekonomi Makro. Pengantar Untuk Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Dalam Ekonomi Makro 1.
- Putra Pratama (2018), Analisis Pendapatan Dan Kelayakan Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Sidondo 1 Kecamatan Sigi Biromaru Kabupaten Sigi. Universitas Tadulako.
- Rahmi Yuristia (2021), Analisis Pendapatan Dan Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Petani Padi Sawah Kecamatan Sawang Kabupaten Aceh Utara. Universitas Bengkulu.
- Ratna, I., & Nasrah, H. (2015). Pengaruh Tingkat Pendapatan Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif Wanita Karir Di Lingkungan Pemerintah Provinsi Riau. Marwah: Jurnal Perempuan, Agama Dan Jender, 14(2), 199-224.
- Roidah (2015), Dalam Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Rokan Koto Ruang Kecamatan Rokan Iv Koto Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. Universitas Pengaraian Rokan Hulu. Skripsi.
- Rukmana, rachmad. 1997. Kentang: budidaya dan pasca panen. Yogyakarta: kanisius
- Sholihin, 2013. Buku Pintar Ekonomi Syariah. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Sihol Situngkir, Nanda Ayu. 2012. Pengaruh Factor Pendapatan, Umur, Jumlah Tanggungan Keluarga, Pendapatan Suami Dan Jarak Tempuh Ke Tempat Kerja Terhadap Curahan Jam Kerja Pedagang Sayur Wanita. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.
- Soekartawi, 1990. Teori Ekonomi Produksi Dengan Pokok Bahasan Analisis Fungsi .Pt. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Soekartawi, 1995. Ilmu Usahatani. Malang. Penerbitan Elektronik Pertama & Terbesar Di Indonesia.
- Soekartawi, 2002. Prinsip Dasar Ekonomi Pertanian. Teori Dan Aplikasi. Pt. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Soekartawi, 2003. Teori Ekonomi Produksi. Rajawali Press. Jakarta.
- Soekartawi, 2007. E-Agribisnis: Teori Dan Aplikasinya In Seminar Nasional Aplikasi Teknologi Informasi (SNATI)
- Soekartawi, Wahyudi 2016. Analisis Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Rokan Koto Ruang Kecamatan Rokan Iv Koto Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. Skripsi. Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Pasir Pengaraian.
- Soestrisno, 2002. Rico (2013). Factor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Petani Padi Sawah Di Kota Padang. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Padang.
- Sugiyono (2012). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono (2019). Metode penelitian Pendidikan kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D. bandung: alfabeta.
- Sugiyono, 2009. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D. Bandung: Cv. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2006). Metode Penelitian Administrasi. Bandung. Cv. Alvabeta

- Sukirno (2002). Pengantar teori mikro ekonomi. Penerbit .PT Raja grafindo, Jakarta.
- Sukirno (2013), Dalam Beny (2015) Tinjauan Mekanisme Kontrak Pengelolaan Lahan Pertanian Berbasis Adat Istiadat Dalam Kajian Fiqih Muammalah (Desa Temu, Kecamatan Kanor, Kabupaten Bojo Negro.
- Sukirno, sadono (2010). Mikro ekonomi: teori pengantar edisi tiga. PT Raja grafindo persada. Jakarta.
- Supardi, (2000). Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi : Uns, Surakarta. Dalam Abdul (2016), Analisis Pendapatan Petani Padi Sawah . Skripsi . Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Teuku Umar Meulaboh, Aceh Barats
- Suratiah, 2006 Ilmu Usaha Tani. Penebar Swadaya, Jakarta.
- Sutejo, 1994, Pupuk Dan Cara Pemupukan. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Yasa, I.N.A., & Hadayani, H. (2017) . Analisis Produksi Dan Pendapatan Usahatani Padi Sawah Di Desa Bonemarawa Kecamatan Riopakava Kabupaten Donggala. Agrotekbis : E- Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian,5(1),111-118