

ANALYSIS ECONOMY HOUSE LADDER FARMER CORN IN SEI MENCIRIM VILLAGE, KUTALIMBARU DISTRICT, DELI SERDANG REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze: 1) Sources of income for corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency, 2) Household income of corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency, 3) Household consumption of corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency. The study was conducted in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency from April to May 2023 with a sample of 50 farmers. The research method used was a survey method. Data analysis used were descriptive analysis, farm income analysis, and household income analysis. The results of this study indicate that sources of income for corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency come from two sources: income from the agricultural sector or corn farming and income from outside the agricultural sector, namely as craftsmen, drivers, traders, and civil servants. Household income for corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency is Rp. 6,250,000.00, derived from corn farming (Rp. 5,050,000.00) and from non-agricultural sources (Rp. 1,200,000.00). Household consumption is divided into two categories: food and non-food. The average household consumption in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency is IDR 6,100,000.00 per season.

Keywords: *Income, Household, Consumption*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country undergoing development in all sectors, including the agricultural sector, which is one of the sectors relied upon to support national economic growth. It has proven capable of supporting the nation's economic recovery and is expected to provide solutions to the problems faced by the majority of the Indonesian population. The primary activities and primary source of income for the community, particularly those in rural areas, still depend on the agricultural sector. This means that the livelihoods of most households depend on this sector (Anton and Marhawati, 2016: 107). Agricultural development is an inseparable part of national development, playing a central role in laying a solid foundation for the country's economy. This is evident in the large number of people and workers employed in the agricultural sector. As part of national development, the agricultural sector plays a crucial role because it absorbs the largest human resources and is a source of income for the majority of Indonesia's population (Damayanti et al., 2012: 76).

Corn is a key food crop that plays a strategic role in agricultural development and the national economy. This commodity has multiple uses, both for direct consumption and as a primary raw material for the feed and food industries (Sidabutar et al., 2012: 2). Deli Serdang Regency is one of the regions with significant potential for food crop development, particularly corn. This is supported by the fact that the majority of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods, making corn a crucial commodity for increasing community income (BPS Deli Serdang, 2024). Kutalimbaru District is one of the corn production centers in Deli Serdang Regency, boasting relatively high agricultural potential compared to other districts. This indicates that corn farming remains a primary source of income for the region's residents (Deli Serdang Agriculture Service, 2023). The primary goal of national development policy is to improve the standard of living, intelligence, employment opportunities, and well-being of all citizens. One measure of well-being can be seen from economic indicators. Efforts to improve the well-being of rural farmers cannot be separated from their households. The household is the smallest unit in society; improving

well-being must begin at the household level.

To meet the economic needs of farming households, they cannot rely solely on income from farming and must engage in off-farm activities. Furthermore, farming activities also have busy and leisure periods. This leisure time forces farming households to devote time to off-farm work to increase income. This increased income is used to meet basic household needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and healthcare. The purpose of this study was to determine the sources of income, household income, and household consumption of corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency.

METHOD STUDY

Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency. The research location was chosen purposively, considering that the area is one of the corn-producing areas in Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency. This research was conducted for two months, from April to May 2025.

Data Types and Sources

This research is a survey. The data required for this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from direct interviews with corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency, while secondary data were obtained from relevant agencies in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency, and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Deli Serdang Regency.

Sampling Techniques

The population in this study was all corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency. The total number of corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village was 233, and the sample size was 50. The sample was determined using simple random sampling, a technique used randomly, so that each subject in the population had an equal chance of being selected as a sample.

Data collection technique

The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source or research object through:
 - Observation, carried out by observing the conditions of the research location, especially those related to the household economy of corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency;
 - Interviews are an instrument used to gather data verbally. They are conducted in-depth to obtain valid and detailed data.
 - Questionnaires or surveys are a data collection technique carried out by giving written questions to respondents to answer (Sujarweni, 2015:94).
2. Secondary data is data used to support research on related information. Secondary data was obtained from relevant agencies in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency.

Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is a research method that describes a status, group of people, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or an event in the present. The goal is to create a systematic, factual, and accurate description, picture, or painting of the facts and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. Descriptive analysis was conducted to determine the existence of other sources of income outside of corn farming in the income of farmer households, as well as a description of the economic characteristics of corn farming households in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency.

Analysis Income

Expenditure Which issued by farmer

Revenue is obtained from the multiplication of amount production farming And The selling price of the product at that time, valued in rupiah. This statement is expressed in the formula:

$$TR = P \times Q$$

Where :

TR = Total Reception (*Total Revenue*)

P = Price Sell (*Price*)

Q = Amount results production (*Quantity*)

Revenue is obtained by subtracting total revenue from total costs, with the following formula:

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

Where :

π = Income farmer

TR = Total Reception (*Total Revenue*)

TC = Total cost (*Total Cost*)

1. Analysis Income House Ladder

In analyzing the total income of farmer households or total household income seen from its structure, it can be formulated as follows:

$$mI = \sum (Pi) + \sum (NPj)$$

in One time time plant consists of from the cost still And cost No still. Second

Where:

$$i = 1$$

$$j = 1$$

If these costs are added up, they will produce a total cost of:

$$TC = FC + VC$$

Where :

TC = Total Cost FC = Cost Still (*Fixed Cost*)

VC = Cost Variables (*Variable Cost*)

I = Total Income House Farmer's Ladder

Pi = Total Income House Farmer's Ladder from Farming

NPj = Total Income House Farmers' Ladder from Outside Farming

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sources of Household Income for Corn Farmers

Rural farming household income doesn't come from just one source, but from several. In other words, farmers have a variety of sources of income. This is done to supplement household income and meet their economic needs. Primary income is the source of household income that best supports household life or provides the largest income. Generally, the primary source of income requires the largest amount of work time compared to other activities. Additional income, on the other hand, is defined as income earned by a household through activities other than the primary job. Corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village derive their income from corn farming itself. Furthermore, several respondent farmers derive their income not only from corn farming but also from non-agricultural sources, such as three drivers, five laborers, one trader, and one civil servant. This indicates that the income of farmer respondents in Sei Mencirim Village comes from two sources: the agricultural sector (corn farming) and non-agricultural sources.

Household Income of Corn Farmers

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs are costs that are not used up during a single production period. These costs include land taxes, equipment depreciation, and family labor. One of the fixed costs is the depreciation of equipment. Corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village use hand sprayers, machetes, and sickles. The fixed cost of sample farmers in corn production is Rp 469,826.08/farmer or Rp 413,943.68/ha with the largest cost on family labor, namely Rp 363,506.36/farmer or Rp 320,269.92/ha with a percentage of 77.37%. Furthermore, the cost of depreciation of equipment is Rp 98,529.72/farmer or Rp 86,810.33/ha with a percentage of 20.97% and land tax costs are Rp 7,790/farmer or Rp 6,863.44/ha with a percentage of 1.66%.

Variable Costs

Variable costs are costs whose size depends heavily on the scale of production. These costs include seeds, fertilizer, medicine, and outside family labor. The variable costs of sample farmers in corn production were Rp 5,378,400/farmer or Rp 4,739,559.21/ha with the largest cost being non-family labor, namely Rp 3,340,900/farmer or Rp 2,943,524.23/ha with a percentage of 62.11%, seed costs were Rp 918,600/farmer or Rp 809,339.21/ha (17.07%), fertilizer costs were Rp 835,400/farmer or Rp 736,035.24/ha (15.53%), and drug costs were Rp 284,500/farmer or Rp 250,660.79/ha (5.29%). The total costs of respondent farmers in the corn production process were Rp. 5,849,226.08/farmer and Rp. 5,153,503.15/ha, with fixed costs of 8.04% and variable costs of 91.96%.

Farm Income

Income is the difference between total revenue and total costs incurred in a farming business. Corn farming income in Sei Mencirim Village is Rp 4,741,174 per farmer and Rp 4,177,245.74 per hectare.

Corn Off-Farm Income

Farmer household income comes from corn farming and non-corn farming activities. Respondent farmers in Sei Mencirim Village earn income from working as drivers, laborers, traders, and civil servants. The average income outside the agricultural sector is Rp 1,140,000 per season, with details of drivers Rp 304,800, laborers Rp 331,200, traders Rp 84,000, and civil servants Rp 420,000.

Household Income

Household income is the total income earned by a household from both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The average household income of farmers in Sei Mencirim Village is Rp 5,881,173.92. The largest income comes from corn farming, at Rp 4,741,173.92, and from non-agricultural sectors, at Rp 1,140,000.

Household Consumption of Corn Farmers

Household consumption is all expenditures to meet living needs. Household consumption in Sei Mencirim Village consists of food and non-food items. The average household expenditure per season is Rp 5,832,940, consisting of Rp 3,942,360 for food and Rp 1,890,580 for non-food items. Food expenditures consist of rice, side dishes, cooking oil, vegetables, coffee, and cigarettes. Non-food expenditures consist of education, health, clothing, recreation, electricity, and land and building taxes. Of this total, household income of Rp 5,881,173.92 was used for consumption, amounting to Rp 5,832,940, leaving a remaining income of Rp 48,233.92. This indicates that the majority of household income is spent on consumption needs.

CONCLUSION

1. The sources of income for corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency come from two sources, namely income from the agricultural sector or corn farming and income outside the agricultural sector, namely as craftsmen, drivers, traders, and civil servants.
2. The household income of corn farmers in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency is IDR 5,881,173.92, obtained from corn farming of IDR 4,741,173.92 and from outside the agricultural sector of IDR 1,140,000.
3. Household consumption is divided into two categories: food and non-food. Average household consumption in Sei Mencirim Village, Kutalimbaru District, Deli Serdang Regency is Rp 5,832,940 per season.

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