



Vegetable farm income analysis in the makmur women farmer group, Lempake urban village, North Samarinda sub district, Samarinda municipality

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Abstract

Makmur Women Farmers Group is a beginner class farming group that produces vegetables such as spinach, mustard, and kale. This research aims to analyze the revenue and income received and to analyze the profit level of spinach, mustard, and kale farming in the Makmur Women Farmers Group, Lempake Sub district, North Samarinda District, Samarinda City.

This research was conducted from June until August 2021. The research location was determined purposively, that was in Makmur Women Farmers Group, Lempake Sub district, North Samarinda District, Samarinda City. The sampling method used was saturated sampling or census, which makes all the population a sample of 26 respondents. The data analysis method used is the analysis of costs, revenue, income, and R/C Ratio.

The results showed that the land area for spinach farming was 28.300 m², for mustard farming 16.400 m², and for kale farming 22.000 m² with a simultaneous planting system. The average revenue of spinach, mustard, and kale farming is Rp645.750 mt⁻¹, Rp511.538 mt⁻¹, and Rp340.269 mt⁻¹. The average income of spinach, mustard, and kale farming is Rp271.339 mt⁻¹, Rp250.527 mt⁻¹, and Rp68.181 mt⁻¹. The analysis result of R/C Ratio for spinach farming was 1,73, for mustard farming was 1,85, and for kale farming was 1,21. The value of the R/C Ratio indicates that farming of spinach, mustard, and kale in the Makmur Women Farmers Group is profitable and feasible because the R/C Ratio was >1.

Keywords: farming, income, vegetables, women farmers group

Introduction

East Kalimantan Province is one of the largest provinces in Indonesia which has abundant natural resources. The natural condition of some fertile areas of East Kalimantan is one of the capital for agricultural businesses, because various agricultural commodities can grow well. One of the agricultural commodities that can grow well is horticultural commodities which include vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants and biopharmaceuticals.

In 2019 in East Kalimantan, 19 types of vegetable commodities were harvested, namely shallots, leeks, cabbage, cauliflower, mustard, long beans, large chilies, cayenne pepper, mushrooms, tomatoes, eggplant, chickpeas, cucumbers, chayote, kale and spinach. Of the 19 commodities, the harvested area of kale, spinach, and mustard is the largest, with harvested areas of 1,636 ha, 1,473 ha, and 1,406 ha, respectively ^[1].

Samarinda, the capital of East Kalimantan Province, can be used as an area to develop the potential for producing vegetables. Samarinda City consists of 10 scattered sub-districts, North Samarinda sub-district is one of the sub-districts in Samarinda City which is a center for vegetable production ^[2] Based on data in 2019, the largest vegetable crop harvested area was in North Samarinda District with 68 ha of kale harvested area, mustard greens 66 ha, and spinach 60 ha. The largest vegetable production is also in North Samarinda District with 666,330 kg of kale, 589,500 kg of mustard greens, and 75,000 kg of spinach. This proves that North Samarinda District is a center for vegetable production and is a vegetable agribusiness development area in Samarinda City. Vegetables are one of the horticultural commodities that have added value for the economy because they can make a significant contribution to people's income and welfare ^[3].

The Makmur Women's Farmer Group is one of the women's farmer groups that produce vegetables in Lempake Urban Village, North Samarinda Sub District. The most widely grown vegetable commodities are spinach, mustard, and kale. Makmur Women's Farmer Group is a women's farmer group whose entire group members cultivate spinach, mustard, and kale simultaneously in one growing season. Farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group have a goal that the vegetable farming developed can contribute to their family income. Sufficient income in the agricultural economy does not mean that it is obtained with a large outpouring of production costs. But the most important choice is how the farmer obtains a large enough ratio between the total Income earned from his farm compared to the total production costs incurred. The greater the ratio obtained, the more appropriate the choices of resource use in farming activities ^[4]. As a beginner class farmer group, the problem that arises is that the farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group have not carried out detailed analysis of their farming.

Research Methods

Time and Place

This research was carried out from June to August 2021 with the location in the Makmur Women Farmers Group, Lempake Urban Village, North Samarinda Sub District, Samarinda City.

Sampling Method

This study uses a saturated sampling method or census. Saturated sampling or census is a sampling technique if all members of the population are used as samples, namely all members of the women farmer group as many as 26 vegetable farmers.

Method of collecting Data

The data needed in this study are: (1) primary data obtained by observing and interviewing women farmers who carry out vegetable farming using a list of questions in the form of questionnaires, and (2) secondary data, namely data obtained from related institutions or agencies. Including the Central Statistics Agency for the City of Samarinda and East Kalimantan, as well as various other journals and literature that support research.

Data analysis Method

1. Production Cost

Production costs are all production costs incurred in the farming process which can be calculated using the formula ^[6]:

$$TC = TFC + TVC$$

Notes: TC = *Total Cost* (Rp mt⁻¹); TF = *Total Fixed Cost* (Rp mt⁻¹), and TVC = *Total Variable Cost* (Rp mt⁻¹)

2. Revenue

Revenue is the total value of farm products that are taken into account, both those sold and those that are not sold. Revenue is the product of production and selling price. Revenue can be calculated using the formula ^[7]:

$$TR = P.Q$$

Notes: TR = *Total Revenue* (Rp mt⁻¹), P = *Price* (Rp kg⁻¹), and Q = *Quantity* (kg)

Income

Income is calculated by subtracting the total revenue from the total cost with the formula according to ^[8], which is as follows:

$$I = TR - TC$$

Notes: I = *Income*; Total Revenue (Rp mt⁻¹); and TC = *Total Cost* (Rp mt⁻¹)

R/C Ratio

Used to determine the level of profits obtained in farming. R/C Ratio can be calculated using the formula ^[9]:

$$R/C = TR : TC$$

Notes:

If R/C > 1, Farming that is done is profitable and feasible to work on.

If R/C = 1, farming is at the break-even point.

If R/C < 1, farming is not profitable and not worth working on.

Results and Discussion

1. Production Cost

During the production process from land processing to harvest and post-harvest, vegetable farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group incur production costs consisting of fixed costs and variable costs, as well as total costs.

a. Fixed Cost

Fixed costs are costs whose size is not affected by the amount of production produced. Costs that include fixed costs are depreciation costs of agricultural equipment. The equipment used is a hoe, machete, water sprayer, pesticide sprayer, spade, and sickle. Table 1 shows that the total cost of equipment depreciation incurred by spinach, mustard, and kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group is Rp 394.880 mt⁻¹ with average Rp 15.188 mt⁻¹. The equipment used for each of the spinach, mustard, and kale farming is the same, so the depreciation costs for the equipment incurred are the same.

Table 1: Details of Equipment Depreciation Costs for the Makmur Women Farmer Group

Tool Type	Spinach		Mustard		Kale	
	Total (Rp m t ⁻¹) m	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Total (Rp m t ⁻¹) m	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹) m	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)
Hoe	177.246	6.817	177.246	6.817	177.246	6.817
machete	39.618	1.524	39.618	1.524	39.618	1.524
Water sprayer	35.433	1.363	35.433	1.363	35.433	1.363
Sprayer	125.000	4.808	125.000	4.808	125.000	4.808
Spade	15.283	588	15.283	588	15.283	588
Sickle	2.300	88	2.300	88	2.300	88
Amount	394.880	15.188	394.880	15.188	394.880	15.188

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

b. Variable Cost

Variable costs are costs whose size depends on the amount of production produced. Variable costs consist of:

1. Seed Cost

The seeds used by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group are local varieties with prices ranging from Rp 50.000 kg⁻¹ and superior types with seed prices ranging from Rp 58.000 kg⁻¹. The use of spinach seeds by farmers is 24.5 kg with an average of 0.94 kg. The total cost of seeds incurred by spinach farmers in the Women Tani Makmur Group is Rp 1.269.000 mt⁻¹ with average Rp48.808 mt⁻¹. Meanwhile, the seeds used by mustard farmers in the Women Tani Makmur Group are local varieties at low prices Rp12.000 kg⁻¹ and superior types with seed prices ranging from Rp 35.000- Rp 37.000 kg⁻¹. The use of mustard seeds by farmers is 20.5 kg with an average of 0.79 kg. The total cost of seeds incurred by mustard farmers in the Women Tani Makmur Group is Rp 442.500 mt⁻¹ with average Rp17.019 mt⁻¹. The type of seed used by kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group is a local type at a price of Rp 35.000 kg⁻¹ and superior type with price Rp 47.000 kg⁻¹. The use of kale seeds by farmers is 22.5 kg with an average of 0.87 kg. The total cost of seeds incurred by kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group is Rp 823.500 mt⁻¹ with average Rp 31.673 mt⁻¹. The seeds used by farmers are obtained from the farm shop.

2. Fertilizer Cost

The cost of fertilizers used by spinach, mustard, and kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmers Group are manure, urea, and NPK Phonska. Based on Table 2 shows that the total cost of fertilizer spent on spinach farming in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group is Rp2.310.000 mt⁻¹ with average Rp 88.847 mt⁻¹. Meanwhile, the total cost of fertilizer for mustard farming is Rp 1.337.000 mt⁻¹ with average Rp 51.423 mt⁻¹, and the total cost of fertilizer spent on kale farming is Rp 1.166.500 mt⁻¹ with average Rp44.866 mt⁻¹. The fertilizer used by farmers is obtained from government subsidies.

Table 2: Details of Fertilizer Costs for Vegetable Farming in the Makmur Women Farmer Group

Jenis Pupuk	Spinach		Mustard		Kale	
	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)
Manure	480.000	18.462	255.000	9.808	285.000	10.962
Urea	1.132.500	43.558	680.000	26.154	422.500	16.250
NPK Phonska	697.500	26.827	402.000	15.461	459.000	17.654
Amount	2.310.000	88.847	1.337.000	51.423	1.166.500	44.866

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

3. Pesticide Cost

The types of pesticides used by the farmers of spinach, mustard, and kale in the Women Tani Makmur Group are Dursban, Amistartop, Dhitane, Fostin, Antracol, Prevathon, Decis, Curacron, and Dangke which are used by farmers to treat pests and diseases. Based on Table 3, it is known that the total cost of pesticides incurred by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group is Rp 1.399.800 mt⁻¹ with average Rp53.838 mt⁻¹, while the total cost of pesticides incurred by mustard farmers is Rp863.500 mt⁻¹ with average Rp 33.212 mt⁻¹, and the total cost of pesticides incurred by kale farmers is Rp 909.700 mt⁻¹ with average Rp34.988 mt⁻¹.

Table 3: Details of Pesticide Costs for Vegetable Farming in the Makmur Women Farmer Group

Pesticide type	Spinach		Mustard		Kale	
	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Total (Rp mt ⁻¹)	Average (Rp mt ⁻¹)
Dursban	229.350	8.821	101.200	3.892	120.450	4.633

Amistartop	990.250	38.087	595.000	22.885	692.750	26.644
Dhitane	9.600	369	16.000	615	2.550	98
Fostin	36.000	1.385	5.400	208	5.400	208
Antracol	57.200	2.200	27.500	1.058	51.150	1.967
Prevathon	13.500	519	13.500	519	4.500	173
Decis	4.800	185	48.000	1.846	4.800	184,62
Curacron	52.500	2.019	52.500	2.019	10.500	404
Dangke	6.600	254	4.400	169	17.600	677
Amount	1.399.800	53.838	863.500	33.212	909.700	34.988

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

4. Labor Cost

Workers on spinach, mustard, and kale farming in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group for one growing season consist of land preparation, nursery, planting, fertilizing, controlling plant pests and diseases (PHPT), and harvesting. Based on Table 4, it is known that the total labor costs incurred by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women Farmer Group are Rp 4.136.000 mt^{-1} with average Rp 159.076 mt^{-1} , while the total labor costs incurred by mustard farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group are Rp 3.583.428 mt^{-1} with average Rp 137.824 mt^{-1} , and the total labor costs incurred by kale farmers in the Women Tani Makmur Group are Rp 3.589.714 mt^{-1} with average Rp 138.067 mt^{-1} . In this study, farmers of spinach, mustard, and kale in the Makmur Women Farmer Group used male and female workers at the time of land cultivation, while other jobs only used female workers. The female workers are female farmers themselves who are assisted by male workers who come from within the female farmer's family.

Table 4: Details of Labor Costs for Vegetable Farming in the Makmur Women Farmer Group

Type of work	Spinach		Murtard		Kale	
	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})
Land Processing	1.896.000	72.923	1.431.428	55.055	1.477.714	56.835
Nursery	0	0	360.000	13.846	0	0
Planting	432.000	16.615	544.000	20.923	528.000	20.308
Fertilization	424.000	16.308	376.000	14.462	376.000	14.462
PHPT	432.000	16.615	360.000	13.846	392.000	15.077
Harvest and Post harvest	952.000	36.615	512.000	19.692	816.000	31.385
Amount	4.136.000	159.076	3.583.428	137.824	3.589.714	138.067

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

5. Other Expenses

Other costs in this study are the costs used to purchase rubber bands. Details of other costs can be seen in the table 5.

Table 5: Details of Other Costs of Vegetable Farming in the Makmur Women Farmer Group

Other expenses	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Spinach	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Mustard	Kale	
		Average (Rp mt^{-1})		Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})
Rubber bracelet	225.000	8.654	165.000	6.346	190.000	7.308
Amount	225.000	8.654	165.000	6.346	190.000	7.308

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

Based on Table 5, it is known that the total other costs incurred by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women Farmer Group are Rp 225.000 mt^{-1} with average Rp 8.654 mt^{-1} , while the total other costs incurred by mustard farmers in the Makmur Women Farmer Group are Rp 165.000 mt^{-1} with average Rp 6.346 mt^{-1} , and the total other costs incurred by kale farmers in the Makmur Women Farmer Group are Rp 190.000 mt^{-1} with average Rp 7.308 mt^{-1} .

c. Total Cost

Total cost is the total cost incurred by farmers to do farming, which consists of fixed costs and variable cost. Table 6 shows that the total cost incurred by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 9.734.680 mt^{-1} with average Rp 374.411 mt^{-1} , while the total cost incurred by mustard farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 6.786.308 mt^{-1} with average Rp 261.012 mt^{-1} , and the total cost incurred by kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 7.074.294 mt^{-1} with average Rp 272.088 mt^{-1} . When compared with previous studies [10] the

average cost incurred by respondent farmers is higher because there is an additional land rental fee of Rp. 500,000 mt^{-1} for each spinach, mustard, and kale farm.

Table 6: Total Cost of Farming Spinach, Mustard, and Kale in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group

Description	Spinach		Mustard		Kale	
	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})
Tool Depreciation Cost	394.880	15.188	394.880	15.188	394.880	15.188
Seed Cost	1.269.000	48.808	442.500	17.019	823.500	31.673
Fertilizer Cost	2.310.000	88.847	1.337.000	51.423	1.166.500	44.866
Pesticide Cost	1.399.800	53.838	863.500	33.211	909.700	34.988
Cost of Labor	4.136.000	159.076	3.583.428	137.824	3.589.714	138.067
Additional costs	225.000	8.654	165.000	6.346	190.000	7.308
Amount	9.734.680	374.411	6.786.308	261.012	7.074.294	272.088

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

2. Farming revenue

Farming revenue is the result of multiplying the selling price of spinach, mustard, and kale with the total production produced by farmers. The selling price of spinach in vegetable farming in the Makmur Women Farmers Group is Rp 10.500 kg^{-1} , while the price of mustard is Rp 10.000 kg^{-1} , and the price of water spinach is Rp9.000 kg^{-1} . Table 7 shows that the total income obtained by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 16.789.500 mt^{-1} with average Rp 645.750 mt^{-1} . Meanwhile, the total income obtained by mustard farmers in the Makmur Women Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 13.300.000 mt^{-1} with average Rp511.538 mt^{-1} , and the total revenue obtained by kale farmers is Rp 8.847.000 mt^{-1} with average Rp 340.269 mt^{-1} .

Table 7: Revenue of Vegetable Farming in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group

Description	Spinach		Mustard		Kale	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Price (Rp kg^{-1})	273.000	10.500	260.000	10.000	234.000	9.000
Productuion (kg)	1.599	62	1.330	51	983	38
Revenuew (Rp mt^{-1})	16.789.500	645.750	13.300.000	511.538	8.847.000	340.269

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

3. Farming Income

Farming income is the remainder of the total income obtained minus the total costs incurred by spinach, mustard, and kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season. Table 8 shows that the total income earned by spinach farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 7.054.820 mt^{-1} with average Rp 271.339 mt^{-1} . Meanwhile, the total income earned by mustard farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 6.513.692 mt^{-1} with average Rp 250.527 mt^{-1} , and the total income earned by kale farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in one growing season is Rp 1.772.706 mt^{-1} with average Rp 68.181 mt^{-1} .

Table 8: Income of Vegetable Farming in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group

Uraian	Spinach		Mustard		Kale	
	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})	Total (Rp mt^{-1})	Average (Rp mt^{-1})
Revenue	16.789.500	645.750	13.300.000	511.538	8.847.000	340.269
Total Cost	9.734.680	374.411	6.786.308	261.012	7.074.294	272.088
Income	7.054.820	271.339	6.513.692	250.527	1.772.706	68.181

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2021

4. R/C Ratio

R/C Ratio is a comparison between the income received by farmers with the total costs incurred. The R/C Ratio was carried out to determine whether the farming carried out by vegetable farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group was profitable and feasible to cultivate. With the provision that if the R/C Ratio > 1 then the vegetable farming is profitable and feasible to be cultivated and vice versa if the R/C Ratio < 1 then the vegetable farming is not profitable and not feasible to cultivate, whereas if the R/C Ratio = 1 then the vegetable farming is at break even.

Based on the analysis results, it is known that the R/C Ratio value of spinach, mustard, and kale farming in the Makmur Women Farmers Group is > 1 , namely 1.72; 1.96; and 1.25. These results indicate that the farming of spinach, mustard, and kale in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group is profitable and feasible to cultivate. The value of R/C Ratio for spinach farming is 1.72, meaning that every additional Rp. 100.00 in costs incurred by spinach farmers will result in an income of Rp. 172.00. The value of the R/C Ratio for mustard farming is 1.96, which means that for every Rp. 100.00 the cost incurred by the mustard farmer will result in an income of Rp. 196.00. The value of the R/C Ratio for kale farming is 1.25, meaning that every Rp. 100.00 the cost incurred by the farmer will result in an income of Rp. 125.00. The R/C Ratio value in mustard farming is higher than the R/C Ratio value in spinach and kale farming due to the difference between revenue and total costs or income in mustard farming which is higher than spinach and kale farming.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The total income received by farmers in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group in running spinach, mustard, and kale farming is Rp 38.959.500 mt^{-1} with average Rp 1.498.442 mt^{-1} and the total income received by farmers in running spinach, mustard, and kale farming is Rp 14.981.218 with average Rp 576.201 mt^{-1} .
2. The value of R/C Ratio in the Makmur Women's Farmer Group for spinach farming is 1.72, for mustard farming is 1.96, and for kale farming is 1.25. The value of the R/C Ratio indicates that farming of spinach, mustard, and kale is profitable and feasible because the R/C Ratio is >1 .

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, it can be put forward some suggestions as follows:

1. Farmers can sell their harvested spinach, mustard, and kale to the market instead of directly selling them to middlemen because the selling price is higher in order to increase revenue and income.
2. Farmers still buy spinach, mustard and kale seeds from farm shops. Therefore, farmers still need the guidance of agricultural extension workers to produce quality seeds in order to reduce production costs, namely the cost of purchasing seeds.
3. From the farming of spinach, mustard, and kale, farmers are advised to do mustard farming because the income earned is greater.

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