

ABSTRACT

An Analysis Of The Welfare Of Rice Farmers (Case Study: Rice Farmers In Village Tawangrejo Sub-District Pandaan Pasuruan Regency)

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Agricultural sector always get the attention of "special" in an effort to build public welfare. Where agriculture becomes more meaningful in light of the three underlying reasons. First the agricultural sector is expected to provide sufficient food for the entire population, both the agricultural sector is seen as one of the labour camp container, the third agricultural sector is expected to provide a substantial contribution to the business of foreign exchange through exports. The third argument can at least describe fully how exactly the position and role of the agricultural sector to the economic structure of Indonesia

From the results of this study it can be concluded that the factors that encourage the community to conduct agricultural activities in the area of Tawangrejo village are land ownership factor, farming experience, income, the number of dependents, age and education. Education is quite high. Farmers in the village of Tawangrejo have a high level of education and they also send their children to a high enough level. For example at the undergraduate level. There are also those at the diploma level. It shows that the villagers of Tawangrejo have a high level of education even though most of the people work as farmers Health is also quite high. because people in tawangrejo village have good health. That's because the villagers consume food that is good enough and meet the nutrients of 4 healthy 5 perfect.

Keywords: Welfare, welfare aspect, & rice farmers

Background

In any country, the agricultural sector always get the attention of "special" in an effort to build public welfare. Where agriculture becomes more meaningful in light of the three underlying reasons. First the agricultural sector is expected to provide sufficient food for the entire population, both the agricultural sector is seen as one of the labour camp container, the third agricultural sector is expected to provide a substantial contribution to the business of foreign exchange through exports. The third argument can at least describe fully how exactly the position and role of the agricultural sector to the economic structure of Indonesia (Suman & Yustika, 1997, p. 29)

Not independent of the Indonesian nation since ancient times known as an agricultural nation. Natural Indonesia has a great potential in the agricultural sector. Support natural, soil fertility, and forests as a source of water causes the majority of Indonesia's population are subsistence farmers rely. Similarly, the geographical condition of Indonesia, as an archipelagic country that holds the potential wealth of the sea, causing the Indonesian nation, also known as a maritime nation. The important role of the agricultural sector can be seen from a great contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Indonesian national. The contribution of the agricultural sector are show in the table below :

Table 1 Contribution of The Agricultural Sector

BUSINESS FIELD	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Agriculture	985.470,5	1.091.447,3	1.190.412,40	1.015.345,00
a. The narrow Agriculture (3 Sub Sector)	737.797,3	812.975,0	880.173,60	760.911,70
- Plant Foodstuffs	482.377,1	529.968,0	574.330,00	507.704,20
- Plantations	136.048,5	153.709,3	159.753,90	132.415,20
- Animal Husbandry and results	119.371,7	129.297,7	146.089,70	120.792,30
b. Forestry	48.289,8	51.781,3	54.906,50	41.526,20
c. Fishery	199.383,4	226.691,0	255.332,30	212.907,10
2. Mining and Quarrying	719.710,1	879.505,4	970.599,60	732.262,10
3. Manufacturing	1.599.073,1	1.806.140,5	1.972.846,60	1.580.523,60
4. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	49.119,0	56.788,9	65.124,90	54.383,30
5. Building	660.890,5	754.483,5	860.964,80	699.703,50
6. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	882.487,2 1	1.024.009,1	1.145.600,90	950.674,00

7. Transportation and Communications	423.172,2	491.283,1	549.115,50	466.124,30
8. Finance, Real Estate & Business Services	466.563,8	535.152,9	598.523,20	505.854,80
9. Service	660.365,5	783.970,5	888.676,40	726.903,30
Gross Domestic Product	6.446.851,9	7.422.781,2	8.241.864,30	6.731.773,90
Gross Domestic Product Without Gas	5.941.951,9	6.797.879,2	7.604.759,10	6.251.683,60

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, processed Pusdatin

In the above table illustrates that of the nine sectors of the agricultural sector is a sector on a large enough contribution to GDP of Indonesia after the Manufacturing sector. Formulate agricultural development planning activities that agricultural development from 2010 - 2014 carried out through three programs to improve food security, agribusiness development program, and a program to improve the welfare of the Farmers, in fact, the food security program can not be separated completely from the rice strategic commodity base. However, with the reduction in the area of Cultivated by Farmers, limited irrigation water supply and high prices of inputs are relatively low price of the product can be a factor - factor limitations / constraints for social welfare programs and the independence of the Farmers based on local resources. (Dwidjono, 2005, p. 152)

Effort towards the improvement of the welfare of farmers in the operation will be carried out through empowerment counseling, mentoring, business pejaminan, grain price protection, protection and promotion policies. Some of them are very necessary because most of the farmers in Indonesia for rice commodity still classified in terms of subsistence farmers as producers and consumers of rice. Thus, the amount of rice sold to the market is very dependent on the surplus of household consumption and the price of rice and other goods at prices farmers need other industries.

In determining the level of welfare of farmers, BPS uses indicators Farmers Exchange. Where farmers exchange rate is the ratio between the index of prices received by farmers with the index of prices paid by farmers in percentage. Or conceptually is to measure the ability to exchange goods - goods (products) produced agricultural farmers with goods or services that are needed for household consumption and needs in producing agricultural products (BPS, 2008).

Based on the description above, the authors analyse the welfare of rice farmers in the village Tawangrejo Pandaan District of Pasuruan. What's interesting about the condition of agriculture in Pasuruan is a high productivity level around 59.94 (Kw / ha) where the vast paddy harvest in 2013 amounted to 95.594 with a total production of 608.659 tons of rice. The following table shows the detail of agriculture in Pasuruan.

The District Of Pasuruan is one of a district that rely on the agricultural sector in an effort to improve the economy of the District Of Pasuruan. So that the majority of the residents work in the agricultural sector. According to the department of agriculture and plantation , most of the District Of Pasuruan is agricultural land. And below is the table that have contain about the welfare family in Pandaan Subdistrict. Based on this table we see that some of the village or the village experienced an increase and a decrease in the area of welfare. For example there is a change in the village Tawangrejo very significant figure. Starting in 2012, Tawangrejo scored 174 welfare, then go up a little high in the number 190, the difference is only 16 points, but somehow this figure then dropped dramatically to number 133 in 2014. This is the thing that needs me as a researcher, to Investigate Whether and what happened in Tawangrejo village.

Table 3. Table Results Of The Phases Of Prosperous Family Year 2012 - 2014

No.	Village / Sub	2012	2013	2014
1.	Kutorejo	1465	1489	1489
2.	Jogosari	1488	1528	1529
3.	Petungasri	1481	1515	1515
4.	Pandaan	1517	1548	1548
5.	Plintahan	1507	1542	1542
6.	Durensewu	1715	1761	1761
7.	Karangjati	2578	2633	2633
8.	Wedoro	1181	1207	1207
9.	Tunggulwulung	1255	1283	1283
10.	Sumbergedang	2397	2462	2462
11.	Tawangrejo	1603	1644	1644
12.	Nogosari	1554	1599	1595
13.	Kebonwaris	1232	1262	1262
14.	Sebani	1274	1285	1285
15.	Banjarsari	569	598	598
16.	Banjarkejen	933	946	946
17.	Kemirisewu	1456	1488	1483
18.	Sumberejo	2345	2367	2367
	Total	27550	28157	28154

Source : Pandaan Subdistrict in number 2012-2014 (processed)

The table below shows the condition about the Phases Of Prosperous Family from 2012 to 2014. And based on this from the above explanation the researchers want to try to explain and analyse the level of welfare of rice farmers in the district Pandaan so writer take the title : “ **An Analysis Of The Welfare Of Rice Farmers (Case Study : Rice Farmers In Village Tawangrejo Sub-District Pandaan Pasuruan Regency)** ”

Research Question

Based on the above research context, several problems can be formulated as follows :

1. How is the condition of the welfare of rice farmers in the village Tawangrejo?

2. If the welfare of rice farmers in the village of low Tawangrejo any perceived constraints of farmers so low welfare. And vice versa if the rice farmers in the village has been prosperous, what has been done farmers to obtain the welfare conditions?

Research Objectives

This study was conducted to determine :

1. The condition of the welfare of farmers in the Tawangrejo village.
2. Constraints that cause the condition of the welfare of rice farmers in the Tawangrejo village low and if the rice farmers in the village has been prosperous, what has been done farmers to obtain these conditions.

Conceptual Framework

The Concept Of Agriculture

Below is an explanation of the concept - the concept of farm consisting of agricultural sense, characteristic - a common feature of agriculture in Indonesia, paddy rice farming in Indonesia, as well as factors affecting rice production.

General Characteristics Of Agriculture In Indonesia

Agriculture in Indonesia is tropical agriculture, Because most of the area is in the tropics that is directly influenced by the equator, Indonesia cut almost in half. Besides the influence of the equator there are two other factors that may in shades of Indonesian agriculture. The first shape as the islands and the second topography - the mountain in this connection it is situated in a large ocean dual namely Indonesian Ocean and Pacific Ocean, and two continents (mainland) are Australia and Asia Also Affects the climate of Indonesia, especially in the wind direction changes from high pressure stricken area of low pressure. The shape of the mountainous land - mountains allow for different variations of water temperature - Depending on a particular area in the higher mountain areas, diminishing the influence of tropical climate and replaced all sorts of sub-tropical climate (hot half) and half cold climates , (Mubyarto, 1994, p. 6)

While the main characteristics of rice farmers in Indonesia there are four characteristics are:

1. The score - average tenure scale farming are narrow around 0.3 ha / farmer.
2. Approximately 70% of farmers (especially agricultural labourers and small-scale farmers) belonged to the poor or low-income.
3. Approximately 60% of farmers are net rice consumer's.
4. The score - average farm income contributes around 30% of total household expenditure (Suryana and Sudi in Supriyatna, 2001)

Concept of Welfare

In the definition of the concept of well-being will be presented by some of the well-being, increase farmers' income in order to improve the welfare, a review by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) and review welfare based Farmers Exchange Rate (NTP). Welfare economics is the economic study of the definition and the measure of the social welfare; it offers the theoretical framework used in public economics to help collective decision making, to design public policies, and to make social evaluations (Baujard, 2013). The marked impact of the welfare gap on total welfare within collectives has rarely, if at all,

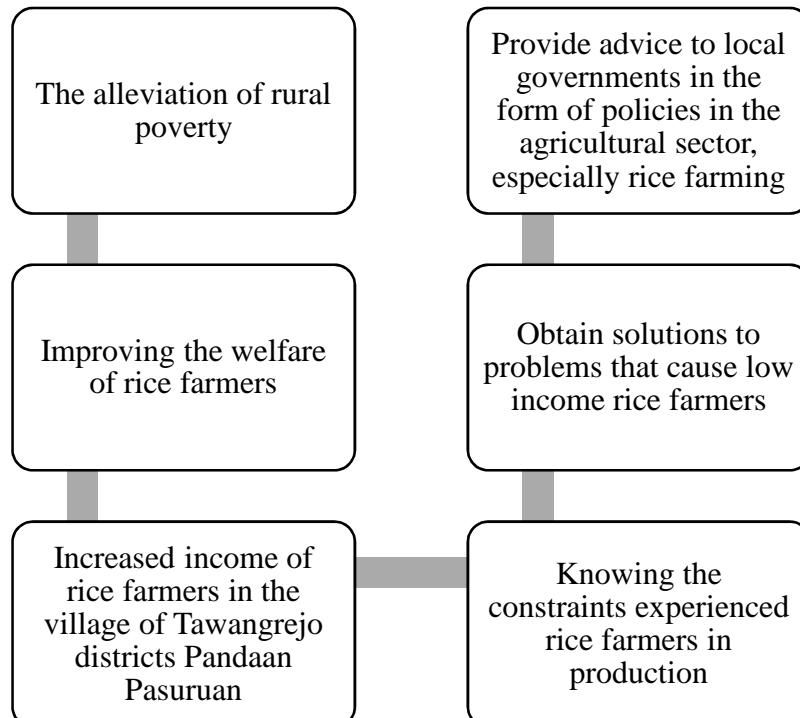
been addressed in traditional welfare theories and in Amartya Sen's theory of welfare functioning and capabilities. With this observation as our starting point, we constructed a research framework that combined welfare functioning, the welfare gap, and welfare capability to assess and analyze changes in the welfare of farmers ((Jefferson, Bao, Kwan, Huang, & Li, 2014)

Definition of Welfare

According to the great dictionary Indonesian (in Widyaswati, 2005), well-being derived from the word "peace" which means safe tranquil and prosperous, while not lacking in nothing (apart from all kinds of disturbances and difficulty). Susanto (in Widyaswati, 2005) measure used as a determinant of the level of public welfare or the common family are as follows:

1. Income, wealth, and jobs
2. Work environment
3. Health
4. Education
5. Social Order
6. Privately owned public wants
7. The opportunity for recreation and free time

Framework



METHODS

In this research method will discuss about the methods used in the study include: research approach, the unit of analysis, and determination of the informant, the location of the study, the type of data, techniques data collection, data analysis, and technical validity of the data. The phenomenon of farmers' welfare is an interesting thing to study. Therefore, this study was intended more as an exploratory study aimed to identify or disclose the welfare of rice farmers and the key variables that make up a good situation in the area of agriculture-based in this case in the village of district Pandaan Tawangrejo Pasuruan regency. In this research method used is qualitative method. This method is referred to as an artistic method because the process of research is art because art is more research process (less patterned) and is also called the interpretative method as more research data regarding the interpretation of the data found in the field (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 13). The qualitative approach with the view phenomenologic is great when used as a tool to answer a research problem formulation. In view of the phenomenologic researchers trying to understand the meaning of the event and the relation to people who are in certain situations. In addition, a qualitative phenomenological approach with a view to serving directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and respondents, more sensitive and more able to adjust to the many mutual influences of refinements to the patterns that values encountered (Moloeng, 2006).

Conclusion

Based on the above discussion it can be concluded that the factors that encourage the community to conduct agricultural activities in the area of tawangrejo village are land ownership factor, farming experience, income, the number of dependents, age and education. Farmers in Tawangrejo village are prosperous. Can be seen from sufficient income. And the farmers can supply what they need. Farmer productivity is quite high. It can be seen from the amount of rice produced by farmers in Tawangrejo village. Education is quite high. Farmers in the village of Tawangrejo have a high level of education and they also send their children to a high enough level. For example at the undergraduate level. There are also those at the diploma level. It shows that the villagers of Tawangrejo have a high level of education even though most of the people work as farmers Health is also quite high. because people in tawangrejo village have good health. That's because the villagers consume food that is good enough and meet the nutrients of 4 healthy 5 perfect.

Suggestion

For local government to develop agricultural education, to empower agriculture institute and to seek independent farmer. The role of local government through related institutions is needed in supporting and motivating farm households in increasing income and achieving the welfare of life. For farmers are expected to cultivate other crops in paddy fields besides rice for additional economy during waiting time for rice harvest and to anticipate the failure of rice harvest. For further research is expected this thesis can be used as a reference for further research such as implementation of measurement of the influence of agricultural activities on the welfare of farmers and the evaluation of agricultural

activities on the welfare of the community can be used as a theme in subsequent research within the scope of geography research. As one of rice production centres in Pasuruan, it is expected that the local tidal farmers of tidal land in tawangrejo gar village continue to increase their production and farming productivity, because the rice farming business is the main and biggest source of income for farmers' households. With the increase of income is expected so that households of farmers can reduce the pattern of food consumption is diverted by increasing the pattern of non-food consumption so that the category of households prosperous farmers can be achieved.

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