Income And Welfare Analysis of Rubber Farmers of Sarolangun Regency Jambi - Indonesia

by Saidin Nainggolan
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ABSTRACT
This study aims to analyze the income and welfare of rubber farmers. The research was conducted in the rubber production center of Sarolangun Regency with pauh subdistrict research locus, with sample villages of Karang Mendapa Village, Pauh Village and Semaran Village. The data used is primary data obtained by interview method using questionnaires. Sample withdrawal using Simple Random Sampling Method. The technique of determining the sample size uses the Slavin method. The sample size is 57 farmers. The research period is July - August 2021. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis, contingency tables and chi-square tests ($\chi^2$). The results showed that most farmers have below average incomes. The main source of income for farmers comes from rubber farming. Rubber farmers' income groups are in the low to moderate category. The proportion of farmers' consumption expenditure is greater on food consumption (rice, side dishes), the proportion for non-food consumption is mostly for clothing. The welfare of farmers is in the low category. Differences in farmers' incomes cause significant differences in farmers' well-being. The degree of contingency of income on the welfare of farmers is in the moderate category. While the degree of income relationship of farmers with the welfare of farmers is positive and significant.

KEYWORDS
Rubber farming; Income; Welfare;

INTRODUCTION
In 2016-2020 the area of rubber plantations in Jambi Province averaged 670,203 ha with a growth rate of 0.74 %/year production of 348,327.4 tons /year with a growth rate of 1.57 %/year, productivity of 0.9302 tons/ha with a growth rate of 0.24 %/year, the number of farmers 262,272 KK/year with a decrease rate of 0.10 %/year. Rubber plantations play an important role in economic growth, GDP, foreign exchange sources and labor absorption. For this reason, various good policies that have been, are and will come are aimed at increasing the role of rubber plantations to the economy of Jambi Province.

RESEARCH METHODS
The research was conducted in Sarolangun Regency with pauh subdistrict research locus. The stingy area was chosen purposively, with consideration as the center of rubber production and the main source of income of farmers. Sample villages are Karang
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