



# Analysis of factors affecting the welfare of farmers and craftsmen in Naga village, Neglasari village, subdistrict, Tasikmalaya regency

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**Abstract:** This research has an important meaning to assess the welfare side of agriculture and craftsmen, which will later be seen as elements that affect the welfare of farmers and craftsmen. This study aims to determine the level of welfare of farmers and craftsmen in Naga Village, Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. The method in this study is qualitative. Data collection uses observation, interview, and documentation techniques using purposive sampling methods. The data is processed using qualitative analysis tools, namely atlas.ti and SWOT analysis. The results of this study found that the level of welfare of farmers and craftsmen is influenced by the amount of production and income of farmers and craftsmen themselves. The problem of farmers in Naga Village currently carrying out agricultural productivity is the lack of help from people to help harvest rice. As for the craftsmen, no serious problems were found, it's just that if there is no bamboo, they have to wait first. The results of the SWOT analysis show that the government, farmers and craftsmen are important cooperate in increasing the productivity of agriculture and craftsmen in Naga Village.

**Keywords:** Welfare Factors; Farmers and Craftsmen in Naga Village

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the main sources of human needs comes from the agricultural sector. Many workers come from the agricultural sector who should need to be protected and prosper because they have been instrumental in terms of meeting the needs of many people. But the reality is that in Indonesia farmers are often harmed by their small income. The current increase in food prices, especially rice, has a relationship with the value that must be paid by farmers, which is quite high than the value received by farmers. Therefore, we must face it wisely, realistically, positively, and optimistically so that future risks can be minimized to a minimum, especially in the long-term risks which certainly threaten the welfare of farmers and the economic community. In measuring the welfare of farmers, one of the instruments used is the Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP). The increase in NTP identified an increase in the welfare of farmers. (Keumala & Zainuddin, 2018)

One of the elements of farmer welfare is the ability of purchasing power from farmers' income to meet their spending needs. The higher the purchasing power of farmers' income to consumption needs, the higher the farmer's exchange rate which means relatively more

prosperous. The farmer exchange rate is related to the relative strength of the purchasing power of agricultural commodities produced/sold by farmers with goods and services purchased/consumed by farmers. (Rachmat, 2013)

The government in its efforts to create food self-sufficiency, especially rice, we do not seem to have moved on to the historical facts of our past with food self-sufficiency in the new order era which also has an impact on the welfare of farmer households where the income sector has increased.

This success proves that there is a real partiality of the government towards farmers, this can be seen in the guidance activities for farmers as an effort to provide understanding and insight in terms of agriculture, real action in terms of policy is seen in the distribution of subsidized fertilizers, relatively stable prices at that time. Income here largely determines the ability of human beings to meet primary, secondary, and tertiary needs, logically if the price of needs increases not supported by adequate income, it will have an impact on the level of welfare will decrease, Dwijatenaya (2017).

The agricultural sector in Indonesia is the most dominant in absorbing the labor of most households, especially in rural communities. According to Husein Budiarti et al (2013), The agricultural sector is often underestimated even though in the contribution it has a very urgent role for employment, especially in rural communities, if the government is serious in looking at the level of welfare and is able to plan seriously.

One of the important components for assessing the development of the level of the economic well-being of the population is the pattern of people's consumption expenditures. Public consumption expenditure is the expenditure made by households on final goods and services with the aim of meeting needs such as food, clothing, and other necessities as well as various types of services. Goods produced for use by society to meet their needs are consumer goods. If the consumption expenditures of all people in a country are added up, then the result is the consumption expenditure of the people of the country concerned, Baginda et al (2013).

Naga Village is a traditional village located in Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency, which until now still holds steadfast to the customs of its ancestors. The use of land, which is mostly used for rice fields, makes the majority of people who live in Naga Village, the majority or even almost all of them have a livelihood as farmers. Bedemo et al (2013), peasant households in rural developing countries allocate their labor between the agricultural work itself and off-farm. Anim (2011), also explained the household's decision to supply labor to work on its own farmland and as agricultural labor. This depends on the seasonal nature of the commodity being cultivated and the socioeconomic conditions. In the growing season, peasant households choose to work in the agricultural sector. The shortage of agricultural labor in rural areas affects the productivity of farming enterprises. This condition has colored agricultural businesses in several developing countries.

Modern and sustainable agricultural innovation is not only from the aspect of technology but other aspects also need to be considered, for example by implementing agriculture without destroying the environment or existing ecosystems by strengthening

the existence of marketing and considering aspects of environmental feasibility and economic aspects, taking into account a clean environment, there will be a process to create agricultural products with better quality. This quality is expected to have a tremendous effect on the selling price. The income of a farmer will be different from other farmers, this difference depends on the cost of production, the level of production, and the selling price, Pusvita et al (2021).

The agricultural problem in Naga Village that is now occurring is the lack of agricultural labor. This makes the farmers have to work alone and have to take a long time. The factor of reducing farm workers is due to assistance from the government that provides rice to the community. The residents of Naga Village are also not worried about this, because they can also work alone, it's just that they must take a long time which is usually worked on for 1 day now it can be up to 3-5 days. If the income from farming activities is not sufficient, the farmer's household seeks to find work outside of farming and non-farming without worrying about the wages that will be received in an effort to meet the needs of the family. This affects the allocation of farmers' outpouring of work, both in farming, non-farming and non-farming activities as well as in their own households, Norfahmi et al (2017).

The people of Naga Village have the skills to make household appliances from wicker. These habits have undergone a change, namely from habitual orientation to business orientation. This is related to the change in knowledge and skills of the business, namely from traditional technology to appropriate technology. The change resulted in handicraft products that have high economic value, with the term of marketing to cities, hotels, and abroad. Bamboo is a building material that until now has been used by the Sundanese community, especially the people of Naga Village. These changes are the dynamics of society stemming from the need to increase efficiency and increase productivity. For the people of Naga Village, the handicraft business is not protected by customs, so the changes do not cause social shocks, (Ningrum, 2012).

In the advanced agricultural and artisan sectors, there needs to be good support and cooperation, namely with the government. With the advanced agricultural and artisan sectors, it will also have an influence on household income, because the incomes of farmers and artisans vary which are influenced by the area of land managed and the demand for artisans. If the agricultural land and the demand for managed craftsmen experience a decrease in agricultural products, it will also result in the productivity of farmers and craftsmen, so that the income of farmers and craftsmen and farmers will decrease as well as the welfare of farmers and craftsmen. In line with agricultural development goals, the government seeks to advance agricultural development towards a more diverse commodity production structure through food diversification programs. This is to reduce the poverty rate of the population, the majority of whom live in rural areas and generally work in the agricultural sector, as well as to increase the income of farmers and increase employment opportunities in rural areas, Iqbal et al (2014).

## METHOD

In this study, the object used was data from direct interviews with farmers and craftsmen in Naga Village, Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. By using qualitative research, the most important thing in qualitative research is the theory that is used as a guide so that the research focuses and is in accordance with the facts in the field. This study took place in Naga Village, Neglasari Village, Salawu District, Tasikmalaya Regency. This research was conducted in the region because the area is an area where almost all residents have a livelihood as farmers and craftsmen, so it is hoped that more information can be explored about the welfare of farmers and craftsmen in the area.

In this study, researchers used secondary data types and primary data. Secondary data is obtained from third sources or indirect data. Secondary data can come from articles, journals, books and others, while primary data is obtained from the results of direct collection with sources, namely by observation and described using words. The method carried out in this study uses qualitative data. Qualitative data is to describe a phenomenon, object and social condition of society. The data obtained is then described in narrative form with sources in the form of interviews and images.

In this study, the sample selection technique using purposive sampling, namely the determination of the sample is used based on considerations made by the researcher with useful and useful samples so that it can be used as a reference to provide information. The research variables conducted in this study are:

### Farmer Exchange Rate / Nilai Tukar Pertanian (NTP)

The farmer exchange rate is an indicator of farmer welfare in measuring the level of farmer welfare appropriately. One of the instruments used is the Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP). The increase in NTP indicates an increase in the welfare of farmers, and vice versa.

### Income

Income is a wage or profit earned by a person as a result of economic activity in one period. Indicators affecting income include: Price, Production, Land, Labor

### Production

Production is an activity carried out by humans or by a company aiming to produce goods that are in accordance with market needs.

### Welfare

Well-being is a measuring point for a society that it has been in a state of prosperity. The welfare can be measured from the health, economic situation, happiness and quality of life of the people, the view of the general public, in a prosperous family, it is able to send their family members to the highest possible school. Similarly, if the higher a person's level of education, it will bring his family more prosperous because he gets reciprocity such as an established job and sufficient income.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Agricultural Conditions in Naga Village

#### Active Farmer

In Naga Village, the majority of them are all farmers from 109 families, so the elders of Naga Village can no longer farm, followed by their children, the majority of farmers are all farmers, from the young to the old working as farmers. Active farmers are approximately up to 90 people in addition to farmers there are also those who are craftsmen.

Research Sources	Data
D1	<i>"...Yang aktif kira-kira sampe 90 orang"</i>
D2	<i>"...100 orangan mah ada, ya mau gimana orang yang tinggal disini udah jelas kerjanya tani..."</i>
D3	<i>"..Hampir 90% aktif dipetani 10% pengrajin..."</i>
D4	<i>"...100 orangan selain yang anak-anak, selain petani ada juga yang sebagai pengrajin..."</i>

Based on the table above, the results of research on the condition of farmers in Naga Village, which are currently active around 90-100 people, this is because all residents of Naga Village are required to be able to farm to continue future generations and some residents work as craftsmen. In addition to working as craftsmen and farmers, there are also residents of Naga Village who are tailors, farm laborers, selling food, fish livestock, goat livestock, chicken livestock, and some are out of town.

The era of agricultural land owned by the residents of Naga Village varies from the following quote:

#### Table Land Area Analysis

Research Sources	Data
D1	<i>"..Kalau kampung naga sendiri masalah pertanian dibagi 2 wilayah, neglasari dan nangtang, kalau luas kira-kira puluhanhektar yang disini ada 10 hektar mah yang didesa neglasari, paling 50 bataan.."</i>
D2	<i>"...disini punya yang saenlek 50 bata, saenlek 60 bata, yang 60 bata mah masih milik mertua.paling yang punya mang iin mah 75 bata, cukup buat makan mah.."</i>
D3	<i>"...Kalau di neglasari 10 hektaran, kalau punya bapak mah 70bata, dari 70 bata dapat 4 kintal, kalau daratan mah 100 bata..."</i>

From the results of the research, almost all residents of Naga Village have a large enough land to farm so they don't worry about not being able to support their daily lives. The types of rice grown are also different– there are different types of segon such as ciherang, cintanur, bepak, regol, badigal, rencong, sapinah, and there are also ageung rice. Pests that often appear are rats, birds, sloths, leafhoppers, which often appear only rodents.

All pests will be thorough to each field because of the same planting. For rice fertility, fertilizers in the form of organic fertilizers and nonorganic fertilizers are needed.

#### Farmer Exchange Rate / Nilai Tukar Petani (NTP)

Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) is a comparison between the price index received by farmers and the price index that must be paid by farmers. The NTP also describes the exchange rate between agricultural products produced by farmers against goods and services needed by farmers for their household consumption as well as for the cost of producing agricultural products. The higher the value of NTP, the stronger the purchasing power of farmers and the higher the level of welfare.

#### NTP changes from the previous year per subsector

Subsektor	Desember 2021	Desember 2022	% perubahan
Nilai Tukar Petani	108,34	108,67	0,30
Indeks harga diterima Petani (it)	118,23	119,18	0,81
Indeks harga dibayar Petani (ib)	109,12	109,67	0,50
• Indeks konsumsi Rumah tangga	109,15	109,62	0,45
• Indeks biaya produksi	108,94	109,69	0,68
Nilai Tukar Petani Tanaman Pangan (NTPP)	99,88	100,66	0,98
Indeks harga diterima petani (it)	109,24	110,85	1,48
• padi	107,88	109,91	1,89
Indeks harga dibayar Petani (ib)	109,35	109,91	0,51
• indeks konsumsi rumah tangga			
• indeks biaya produksi	109,51	109,93	0,38
	108,97	109,87	0,82

In January 2022, there was an increase in NTP of 0.98 percent. This happened because It experienced an increase of 1.48 percent, higher than the increase of Ib of 0.51 percent. The increase in It in January 2022 was caused by an increase in the index in the NTP constituent group, namely the rice group by 1.89 percent. The increase in Ib by 0.51 percent was due to an increase in the Household Consumption Group Index by 0.38 percent and the Production Cost Group Index by 0.82percent. This has caused the agricultural sector to continue to improve and resulted in prosperity.

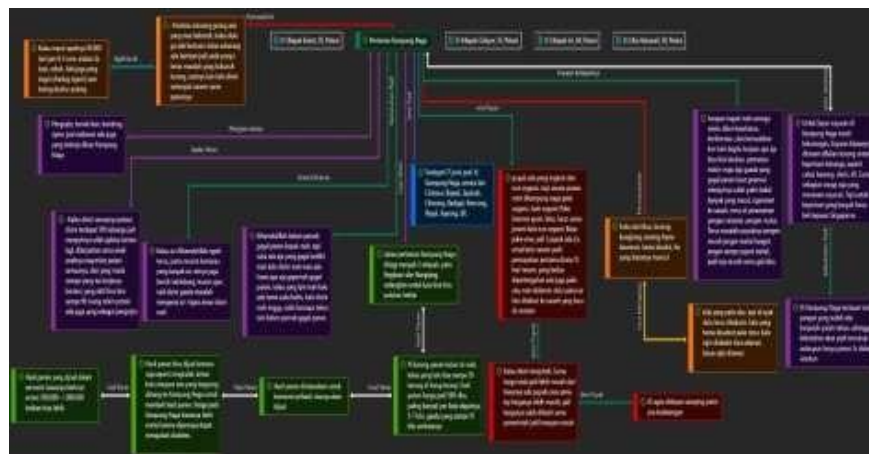
No	Production	Type	Expenditure	Profit
1.	Rice	Fertilizer		Rp. 500.000/musim
		• Urea	Rp. 2.400/kilo	
		• Npk	Rp.30.000/kilo	
		• Kandang	Rp.2.600/kilo	
		Buruh Tani	Rp.50.000/hari	
2.	Anyaman	Bambu	Rp. 20.000/bambu	Rp.50.000-150.000



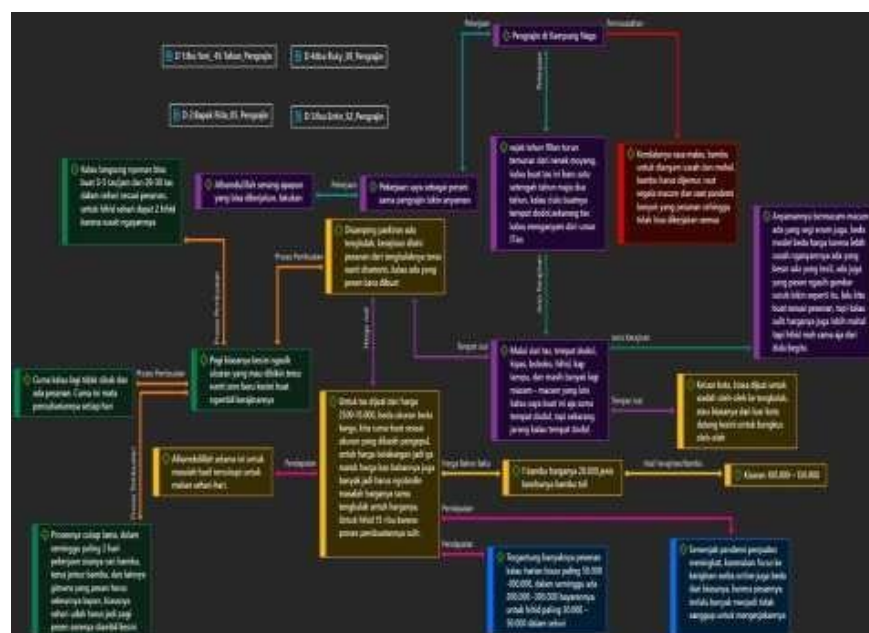
The table above shows that the most production costs are incurred in urea fertilizer, most farmers in Naga Village use urea fertilizer at a perkilo price of Rp.2,400/kilo. The original price of urea fertilizer, which was previously from the price of Rp.8,000/kilo, has now changed because it gets a subsidy from the government specifically for the residents of Kampung Naga, with a price of Rp.2,400, including labor costs to bring it to residents' homes. The people of Naga Village use urea fertilizer up to 1 kintal because the area of cultivation they have is quite large so that the results they get are not so large, categorized into Rp.500,000/ season. Income is the difference between receipts and total costs incurred.

## Analysis Atlas

### Farmer Categories



### Craftsmen Categories



## Factors Affecting Welfare

### a. Sale of Agricultural Products

The sale of rice agricultural products in Naga Village uses three sales, namely: Middlemen, Come and buy directly in Naga Village, Sold out of Naga Village.

Table of Sales of rice agricultural products

Narasumber	Data
D1	<i>"...biasanya ada yang datang langsung kesini untuk membelinya..."</i>
D2	<i>"biasanya saya jual ke tengkulaknya langsung."</i>
D3	<i>"kadang saya jual keluar dari Kampung Naga."</i>
D4	<i>"ke tengkulak yang ada di atas."</i>

The sale of rice farming products is carried out in several places and is not fixated on one place in Naga Village alone, some like to sell them out of the Naga village, some usually come directly to Naga Villafe to buy ageung, some also sell it to middlemen directly located near the parking area of Naga Village above.

### Farmer's Income

The income of farmers in Kampung Naga can be said to be not so large, but the rice needs in Naga Village have always been fulfilled. The yield of 10- 20 sacks moreover they sell part of it, the sales proceeds are approximately RP.500,000-1,000,000 it is included enough because the harvest is preferred for consumption. There are also agricultural products such as chili, onions, celery, and so on, but it is only for family needs and not for sale.

*"Sayur-sayuran disini mah kurang, paling sayuran mah cuma buat keluarga, ditanam dilahan kosong seperti cabai, bawang, sledri, dll, jadi untuk sayuran beli dipasar..."* (D1 55 Tahun, Petani).

### Farmer's Problem

In the development of this agricultural sector, of course, it is inseparable from the problems or obstacles received by farmers, the problems in agriculture in Naga Village are as follows:

1. The current obstacle is the lack of people willing to hunt for farmers  
*"Kendala sekarang jarang ada yang mau beburuh..."* (D1 55 tahun, Sesepuh di Kampung Naga).

Agriculture in Naga Village is having difficulty finding people who want to help when they want to harvest their rice, because, since the existence of Covid-19, a lot of assistance has come from the government, so they feel sufficient and no longer need to hunt for farmers.

2. The next problem for agriculture is the presence of pests that make some farmers



fail to harvest.

*"hama beureum, tikus, hama deudeut yang baru muncul"* (D2 48 tahun, Sekertaris kelompok tani di Kampung Naga).

### Craftsmen Sales

The sales of the craftsmen in Naga Village are carried out in several places and are not fixed on one place or middlemen in Naga Village, some sell them outside of Naga Village, some even come to the location to buy them directly.

Table of Craftsman Sales

Narasumber	Data
N1	<i>"ke luar kotabiasa dijual untuk wadah oleh-oleh."</i>
N2	<i>"ke tengkulak saya mah."</i>
N3	<i>"... ke luar kota untuk bungkus oleh-oleh."</i>
N4	<i>"biasa datang kesini, atau ke tengkulak nya langsung."</i>

### Craftsmen's Income

Similar to the income of farmers, the wicker craftsmen in Naga Village in terms of income are always sufficient because most of the people of Naga Village make craftsmen as a sideline to fill their spare time. The results of the income obtained, it is erratic because it depends on the number of orders, if the daily he gets is around Rp.50,000-100,000 and is usually paid every week with an nominal value of Rp.200,000-300,000. With the symptoms that have plagued the world in the past 2 years, namely Covid-19, sales in Naga Village have increased rapidly, because they focus on woven crafts.

*"banyak, kan ini juga adanya online saat pandemi, kebanyakan kan klo dulu mah pesen yg langsung ke toko, klo sekarang online" ..*(N3 43 Tahun, Petani).

### Craftsmen's Problem

In the development of this craftsman sector, of course, it is inseparable from the problems or obstacles received by craftsmen, the problems in craftsmen in Naga Village are as follows:

#### Hard to get and expensive bamboo

*"kendalanya bambu yang susah sama mahal"* (N4 85 tahun, Pengrajin).

The obstacle faced by most craftsmen is the difficulty of obtaining bamboo and the high cost of bamboo makes the craftsmen confused to get their daily income. However, because during the pandemic, craft orders are increasing, making craftsmen even more productive to make crafts every day.

### Swot Analysis

The development of this agricultural and artisan sector will provide added value both for farmers and artisans and for people involved in this field, which then when their income increases then this will have an impact on their socio-economic conditions. After identification through primary data and also the results of observations in the field, the following results are obtained:

### Matriks SWOT

	<b>STRENGTHS (S)</b>	<b>WEAKNESS (W)</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Geographically favorable agricultural potential</li> <li>2. Government's commitment to the agricultural and craft sectors</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Labor shortage for farming</li> <li>2. Limited capital (for artisans)</li> </ol>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES (O)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consistent agricultural and craft production meeting targets</li> <li>2. High quality agricultural and craft products</li> <li>3. Setting an example for other regions in agriculture</li> </ol>	<b>STRATEGI (SO)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local government, relevant departments, and farmers play a pivotal role in enhancing agricultural productivity.</li> <li>2. Maximizing craft production</li> </ol>	<b>STRATEGI (WO)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Providing financial support for agricultural and craft production</li> <li>2. Offering training in modern agricultural transformation</li> </ol>
<b>THREAT (T)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pests and diseases (Agriculture)</li> <li>2. Raw material scarcity (Crafts)</li> </ol>	<b>STRATEGI (ST)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing effective crop maintenance practices to ensure a good harvest</li> <li>2. Government intervention in providing price subsidies for agricultural and craft needs</li> <li>3. Conducting training on pest and disease control in crops</li> </ol>	<b>STRATEGI (WT)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proper land management to ensure long-term agricultural productivity</li> </ol>

Local governments, related agencies, and farmers and craftsmen play a major role in agricultural productivity and handicrafts (SO-1)

Farmers here with all their limited knowledge need guidance and direction for good agriculture, as well as craftsmen, with all their own limitations and creativity, it is hoped that the results of the local government or related agencies will have an effect on farmers and craftsmen in Naga Village.

It is the same with previous research that discusses the welfare of farmers in Air Warm District. The income of the people in Kerinci Regency is dominated by income from the agricultural sector, this is because one of them is the workforce in the agricultural sector of Kerinci Regency reaching 67.32% and also if we refer to the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GRDP of Kerinci Regency in the last three years it has always been above 50%, we can conclude that more than half of the people of Kerinci Regency work in the agricultural sector and also more than 50% of the Kerinci Regency's economy depends on the agricultural sector. If we all know this together, the government should prioritize the community in every policy that is taken, namely in terms of agriculture. Pratama *et al* (2021)

Provide support in the form of capital to craftsmen (WO-2)

Handicraft production is always stuck with insufficient capital limitations to buying raw materials used to make handicrafts, with raw material prices that are not cheap also making this an obstacle for the artisan sector in the village. Therefore, it is necessary to have capital assistance for the productivity of craftsmen.

Previous research also explained that the inhibiting factor in woven crafts is the lack of working capital, and inadequate infrastructure. But in Purun Village, there are supporting factors, namely the availability of sufficient raw materials, the availability of labor, (KNBS, 2021).

Provide training on agricultural transformation (WO-2)

The transformation of agriculture is not only from technology, but also from its economic and socioeconomic institutions. There needs to be staged to carry out agricultural transformation but remain sustainable and must be able to adjust the structure of agriculture to meet food needs and include changes that affect the social, political, and social institutional structure of rural communities.

Carrying out treatment of rice plants (ST-1)

Of course, pests cannot be predicted when they come, especially since the residents of Naga Village almost all have agricultural fields that of course they must take care of and treat from pests, in order to produce good results when they are to be harvested.

The government to provide price subsidies for agricultural and handicraft purposes (ST-2)

Agricultural equipment is currently very necessary for the sustainability of agriculture but also agricultural needs must be sufficient the government must be present at the beginning of this production process. In addition, the government can also help the artisan sector by providing assistance in the form of tools to make crafts.

Conduct training on the eradication of pests and plant diseases (ST- 3)

Pests and diseases are still felt by farmers, of course, this will be a loss for agriculture from not maximal production results, which are driven by the government or related agencies directly in handling pests and plant diseases.

Managing production land properly in order to be able to survive for the next agricultural productivity (WT-1)

## CONCLUSION

Farmers and craftsmen in Naga Village enjoy favorable conditions concerning their agricultural products and handicrafts, enabling them to meet their basic needs. An increase in crop yield translates to higher sales and additional income for these individuals. Currently, farmers face challenges due to a lack of assistance during the harvest season.

The concept of NTP, serving as an indicator of farmers' welfare in Naga Village, reflects their purchasing power. This refers to farmers' income and their ability to fulfill their consumption needs. Therefore, enhancing welfare entails efforts to increase income and household consumption levels.

The income levels of farmers and craftsmen in Naga Village fall within the lower-middle-income category. Over a six-month harvest cycle, they earn between Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 1,000,000, which translates to monthly earnings of Rp. 100,000 to Rp. 200,000. According to the BPS classification, farmers' income in Naga Village is categorized as lower-middle-income. Strategies for enhancing the welfare of these individuals include:

The volume of production and income generated by farmers and craftsmen in Naga Village significantly impacts their welfare. Increasing agricultural and handicraft productivity depends on factors such as capital support, technology adoption, and collaboration between the government, farmers, and artisans.

To boost agricultural yields and ensure high-quality, quantity, and timely harvests, it is essential to encourage government involvement in optimizing available human resources. This includes attention to planting and hatchery practices, pest and disease management, strengthening information systems, effective product promotion, and improving post-harvest handling.

In addition to addressing agricultural challenges through coordination with relevant government departments and the village administration, there should be a concerted effort to educate and promote the creation of superior products that can command higher market prices.

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