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**THE CORRELATION ACTIVITY OF FARMER
GROUP MEMBERS TO FARMER INCOME IN SOAK
BATOK VILLAGE, NORTH INDRALAYA DISTRICT,
OGAN ILIR REGENCY**

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Abstract: The objectives of the study are (1) Analyzing the Activity of Farmer Groups in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency, (2) To calculate the amount of farmer rice farming income in the Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency, (3) For analyze the relationship between the level of activeness of farmer group members to the income of farmers in the lowland rice farming in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency. In this research, the method used is the survey method. Sampling was carried out by Stratified Random Sampling method by taking 40 farmers from a population of 385 populations. The results showed that the level activity members of the Farmer Group are 6.50 classified in the active category. The total income of farmer paddy farmers there is a difference in income, namely for the good category of farmer groups amounting to Rp30,278,067.53 while for the Farmer groups the category of less good is Rp26,726,411.00. There is relationship of significant the level of activity of farmer group members to the income of farmers.

Keyword: Farmer Group Activeness, Revenue

Introduction

Indonesia has abundant natural resources ranging from food and various other types. The development of the agricultural sector, especially regarding the food crops sub-sector which has an important and strategic role, is because the food crops sub-sector can support the lives of the majority of Indonesia's population (Gufron, 2019). Contributions in the agricultural sector including food crops, horticulture, plantations, animal husbandry and agricultural services to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) reached 77.33 percent (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017).

One of the food crop commodities in Indonesia is rice which production is still a staple food for the people in Indonesia. Rice is the world's main agricultural and crop. Based on workshops in the Central Statistics Agency in 2017 that the population of Indonesia in the period 2007 to 2016 continued to grow from 225.6 million in 2007 and continued to increase to 258.7 million in 2016. The increase in Indonesia's population could affect rice production in Indonesia.

In 2017, rice production in Ogan Ilir Regency was recorded at 218,741 tons (increase from the previous year) with details of 99.33 percent consisting of lowland rice and 0.67 percent upland rice. With a harvest area of 49,030 ha and 836 ha respectively, a productivity figure of 4.41 tons per ha for paddy rice and 1.74 ha for upland rice (Ogan Ilir Statistic Central Agency in Figures, 2018).

Farmer groups are a means that are able to develop farmers in Indonesia. Not only that, the increase in the income of rice farmers is also supported by the existence of farmer groups. The success of the activity will be achieved if the members in it can mingle and approach groups. One group approach can also involve agricultural extension activities (Nurhayati, 2011).

Ogan ilir Regency has administrative areas in the form of villages, villages and hamlets. Ogan Ilir Regency consists of 16 districts, 227 villages, 14 villages and 660 hamlets. The total administrative area is data up to 2017. The district formed in 2003 has an area of 2,666.07 Km² or 266,607 Ha and has an average altitude of 8 meters above sea level.

Based on the sources of Central Statistics Agency of Ogan Ilir Regency in 2017, North Indralaya sub-district has an area of 472.33 km² with a percentage of 17.72 percent. The village of Soak Batok is bordered by Sungai Rambutan Village and Palembang City. The area which is not too broad is only 2,500 Ha. The village is divided into 4 hamlets and 6 neighbors, with a population of around 3566 people whose livelihoods are 90 percent of laborers and farmers.

Soak Batok Village, which is included in the North Indralaya sub-district, has a farmer group that is able to increase the production and productivity of rice in the village. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency for Ogan Ilir Regency in 2014 that the Total Harvest Area in North Indralaya District was 923 Ha with a total production of 4,203 Tons.

Farmer groups will be a great opportunity for farmers so that between the performance of farmer groups and the activeness of farmer group members will be a special concern for increasing farmer productivity and income. There are 16 Farmers' Groups in Soak Batok Village. One Farmer Group, from 25 to 35 members, was formed in 2019 and has recorded 385 farmer group members in Soak Batok Village.

Based on the description above, the writer is interested in examining the "Correlation Activity of Farmer Group Members to Farmer Income in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency

The purpose of this study is to Analyze the level of activity of members of lowland rice farmer groups, measure the performance of PPL in the LDPM program, calculate the amount of rice farm income, and analyze the relationship between the level of activeness of farmer group members to the income of lowland rice farmers in Soak Batok Village, Kec. North Indralaya Ogan Ilir Regency.

Methods

The method used in this research is survey research method. According to Singarimbun and Effendi (1995), the characteristic of this research method is the data collected from a large number of respondents using a questionnaire. This method is used because the large number of farmers population makes it impossible to examine directly all farmers.

Table 1. Population and Research Samples that are incorporated in farmer groups.

No.	Farmers	Population	Sample
	group		
1.	Maju Jaya	28	10
2.	Suka Tani	33	10
3.	Suka Maju 2	36	10
	Harapan Maju		
4.	2	27	10
	total	124	40

The proportional stratification random method is a way of taking samples for each stratum that is carried out proportionally according to the population used to draw samples of farmer group members. Farmer Group which has 124 members of the Farmer Group. So that the number of samples needed for this study was as many as 40 members of farmer groups.

Data obtained in the field are the results of direct interviews from sample farmers which are tabulated and the results are presented in tabular form and analysed descriptively

by describing the results obtained in the form of systematic description in the discussion. To measure the level of activity of members of farmer groups is done by the scoring method and described descriptively. Determination of the level of activity of farmer group members by criteria of high, medium, low can be seen using class intervals.

Answering the first objective is to analyse how the activeness of farmer group members in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency is carried out using a Likert scale. by creating category using scoring / measuring.

-Score 4= Active

-Score 3= Quite active

-Score 2 = Insufficiently active

-Score 1 = Not active

The formula used to create class intervals is as follows:

$$NR = NST - NSR$$

$$PI = NR : JIK$$

Annotation:

NR = Range value

NST = The highest score

NSR = Low score

PI = Interval Length

JIK = Number of Class Intervals

To calculate the class interval of activeness of farmer group members to the performance of farmer groups is as follows:

$$NST = (\text{Indicator} \times \text{Question} \times \text{Score})$$

$$= (5 \times 2 \times 4)$$

$$= 40$$

$$NSR = (\text{Indicator} \times \text{Question} \times \text{Score})$$

$$= (5 \times 2 \times 1)$$

$$= 10$$

Calculation:

$$NR = NST - NSR \quad PI = NR : JIK$$

$$= 40 - 10 \quad = 30 : 4$$

$$= 30 \quad = 7,5$$

For each measurement indicator, the score obtained will be displayed in the form of an average score of 4 Active, 3 Moderately Active, 2 Less Active, 1 Inactive. Calculations for making class intervals for each indicator are as follows

Remark:

$$NST = (\text{Questions} \times \text{The quality of the question})$$

$$= 2 \times 4$$

$$= 8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NSR} &= (\text{Questions} \times \text{The quality of the question}) \\
 &= 2 \times 1 \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NR} &= \text{NST} - \text{NSR} & \text{PI} &= \text{NR} : \text{JK} \\
 &= 8 - 2 & &= 6 : 4 \\
 &= 6 & &= 1,5
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculations make the class interval for each question are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NST} &= (\text{Questions} \times \text{The quality of the question}) \\
 &= 1 \times 4 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NSR} &= (\text{Questions} \times \text{The quality of the question}) \\
 &= 1 \times 1 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NR} &= \text{NST} - \text{NSR} & \text{PI} &= \text{NR} : \text{JK} \\
 &= 4 - 1 & &= 3 : 4 \\
 &= 3 & &= 0,75
 \end{aligned}$$

The calculation of class intervals and criteria is served in the following table:

Table 3.3. Class Interval Value to determine the activeness of farmer group members

No	Class Interval Value	Class Interval Value	Class Interval Value	Criteria
	Total score	Per Indicator	Per Question	
1				Not active
2				Inactive
3				Active
4				Quite active
				Active

No	Nilai Interval Kelas	Nilai Interval Kelas	Nilai Interval Kelas	
	(Skor Total)	(Per Indikator)	Per Pertanyaan	Kriteria
1	1,00 < x ≤ 7,50	2,00 < x ≤ 3,50	1,00 < x ≤ 1,75	Tidak Aktif
2	7,50 < x ≤ 15,0	3,50 < x ≤ 5,00	1,75 < x ≤ 2,50	Kurang Aktif
3	15,0 < x ≤ 22,5	5,00 < x ≤ 6,50	2,50 < x ≤ 3,25	Cukup Aktif
4	22,5 < x ≤ 40,0	6,50 < x ≤ 8,00	3,25 < x ≤ 4,00	Aktif

To answer the second objective, it is to find out how much the income of farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency, using income analysis, namely:

Farm income is the difference between revenue and all costs by formula:

$$Pd = TR - TC$$

Annotation:

Pd = Farm income (Rp/lg/mt)

TR = Total Revenue (Rp/lg/mt)

TC = Total cost (Rp/lg/mt)

Farming Costs or Total Costs are the sum of fixed costs and variable costs, can be formulated as follows:

$$TC = FC + VC$$

Annotation:

TC = Total cost (Rp/lg/mt)

FC = Fixed cost (Rp/lg/mt)

VC = variable costs (Rp/lg/mt)

Farm Receipts are multiplications between the production obtained with the selling price, this statement can be written as follows:

$$TR = Y.PY$$

Annotation:

TR = Total Revenue (Rp/lg/mt)

Y = Production obtained in farming

PY = Price (Rp)

Answering the third goal of analyzing the relationship between the level of activeness of farmer group members on income, then the Spearman Correlation Analysis is used. This analysis is used to determine the relationship between the activeness of farmer group members (X) to Farmers' Rice Farming Income (Y) in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency.

This study uses the Spearman Rank correlation coefficient by using the SPSS For Windows 20.0 application. as for the Spearman Rank coefficient, as follows:

H_0 = There is no correlation between the two variables

H_a = There is a correlation between the two variables

With the decision rules based on the De Vaus version correlation coefficient values are as follows:

coefisient	Relationship Strength
0,00 – 0,25	Correlation is very weak
0,26 – 0,50	Sufficient Correlation
0,51 – 0,75	Strong correlation
0,76 – 0,99	Very Strong Correlation
1,00	Perfect Correlation

The explanation

Rule of Decision:

- If the sig is above 0.05, then H_0 is accepted

- If sig is below 0.05 then H_0 is rejected

H_0 = There is no significant relationship between the activity of members of the Farmer Group with the income of rice farming

H_a = There is a significant relationship between
The liveliness of Farmers Group Members with Income of Rice Farming

Result and Discussion

4.1. Farmer Characteristics

Farmers in this study were farmers who did paddy farming. The number of respondents in this study amounted to 40 people from 358 populations gathered in farmer group membership in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency. The identities of farmers in this study are classified according to the good and poor farmers' category. The farmer groups of good and unfavourable categories were selected based on the attendance data of each member of the farmer group at a meeting on agricultural counselling and the assessment of the farmer group regarding cooperation and mutual cooperation among fellow farmer groups.

4.1.1. Age of Farmer Model

Age is very important in farming activities. Age is one of the factors that influence the level of performance of farmers. Table 4.4. The following describes the age of rice farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency.

Table 4.1. Farmer Characteristics Based on Age

No	Farmer's age (years)	Number of farmers (in Person)	Percentage (%)
1	25-64	35	87,5
2	65-70	5	12,5
	Total	40	100

The age of the farmer is the length of time a farmer lives until the research is conducted, the productive age of the farmer will affect the process of adopting a new innovation.

Characteristics of farmers model by age in Table 4.1. It can be seen that as many as 87.5 percent of the respondent farmers are in the productive age group. At this age has advantages both in terms of stamina, level of intelligence and creativity. Whereas for those over 65 years old, they are considered to be no longer productive as a farmer. Farmers in this age group are very difficult to accept changes.

4.2.2. Number of family members

The number of family members is the whole family that lives in one house. Family members consist of husband, wife, children and also include other family members such as parents, nieces, sons-in-law, or even grandchildren who live and become family members. The number of family members of the respondent's household can be seen in Table 4.5. as follows:

Table 4.2. Farmer Characteristics based on Number of Family Members

No	Number of Members in Family (in person)	Number of person (in person)	Percentage (%)
1	0	3	7,5
2	1	12	30
3	2	1	2,5
4	3	17	42,5
5	4	6	15
6	5	1	2,5
	Total	40	100

Based on Table 4.2., It can be seen that the majority of farmers in the amount of 42.5 percent have a family member of 3 people. The large number of family members will have a negative impact on the family if each family member is unable to provide optimal energy for agriculture. But on the contrary, if family members can provide energy it will

improve the family economy. In addition, if more and more family members, automatically the amount of living costs will also be greater that must be met. Thus, it will increase family expenses. Instead the ideal family consists of two or three children in accordance with government recommendations.

4.2.3. Normal Education Level

Farmers in this study have different educational backgrounds. The majority of farmers are only able to take primary education which for farmers is a good achievement in terms of education. Although there are those who have continued to junior secondary education, primary school education still dominates the level of education in the village. The main cause is because farmers have difficulty in financing and the lack of facilities and infrastructure for schooling. Complete data on the level of farmer education can be seen in Table 4.3. below this:

Table 4.3. Farmer Characteristics based on Education Level

No	Level of education	Number of farmers (in person)	Percentage (%)
1	Primary school graduate SD	25	62,5
2	Junior high school graduate	5	12,5
	Senior high school graduate	10	25
	Total	40	100

From Table 4.3. It can be seen that the highest percentage of farmer education is at the elementary school level, which is 62.5 percent. These results indicate that farmers lack sufficient knowledge to be able to understand their problems and are less precise in solving problems encountered in order to achieve the expected goals.

4.2.4. Area Work

Farmers are people who have an area of 0.5 ha to 1 ha. The cultivated land is the land owned by the farmers themselves. The characteristics of farmers based on the area of arable land can be seen in Table 4.7. namely as follows:

Table 4.4. Farmer Characteristics based on Area of Work

No	Area of cultivation land	Number of farmers (in person)	Percentage (%)
1	0,5	25	6,25
2	1	15	3,75
Total		40	100

Table 4.4. Regarding the area of arable, there are as many as 25 farmers who have an area of arable land of 0.5 Ha with a percentage of 6.25 percent while for those who have an area of arable 1 Ha amounted to 15 people with a percentage of 3.75 percent.

4.2.5. Farming Experience

Experience is the main thing to make agriculture even better, the experience of farming will influence the behaviour of farmers in managing their farming. The longer the farmers do farm, the more experience they have. The experience of farming can be seen in Table 4.5 as follows:

Table 4.5. Farmer Characteristics based on Experience in Farming

No	Farmer experience (years)	Number of farmers (in person)	Percentage (%)
1	1-10	5	12,5
2	11-20	20	50
3	21-30	10	25
4	31-40	1	12,5
Total		40	100

The results of the study were obtained based on Table 4.5. Characteristics of farmer samples from farmers' experience in farming in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya Sub-district, Ogan Ilir Regency, as many as 20 people have 11 to 20 years' experience with a percentage of 50 percent and with experience of doing business of 21 to 30 years with 10 people with a percentage of 25 percent while for farming experience 1 to 10 years and 31 to 40 years there are as many as 5 people with a percentage of 12.5 percent. Based on the experience of farming, it is true that on average it has been a long time doing paddy rice farming but in other words farming has not been too developed and advanced because there is still a lot of understanding about farming that is not yet understood by farmers.

4.3. Paddy Rice Farming in Soak Batok Village

Rice farming is one of the main livelihoods of farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency. Rice farming greatly influences the family economy of farmers. Farmer income is the difference between farmer income reduced by all production costs incurred (fixed costs and variable costs) while income depends on the amount of production produced. To calculate the income of farmers in paddy farming, the details are needed in the form of production costs (variable costs and fixed costs) and also farmer income.

The results of research conducted in this village that in conducting Farming Farmers in farmer groups collaborate to help each other in processing land until harvest but will be given wages. Cooperation in farming in the Farmers Group aims to be able to help each other among fellow farmers. The system is if farmers who invite to cultivate the land Monday to Wednesday then it will be rewarded with the same number of days and the same wage. However, the wage system that is provided by each other for mutual assistance will remain the same as the wage system for working day people (HOK).

4.5. The level of activity of farmer group members

The level of activity of Farmer Group Members in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency based on the value of each activity indicator can be seen in Table 4.12 below

Table 4.12. Activities of Farmer Group Members in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency, 2020

No	Indicator	Total score	Criteria
1	Farmers group meetings and deliberations in farming	6.15	Quite active
2	Implementation of farming activities	6.50	active
3	Utilization of capital in the venture	6.62	Active
4	Relations between farmer groups	6.52	Active
5	Application of Technology in farming	6.72	Active
Total Score		6.50	active

Table 4.12., Explains the total score obtained from each indicator. Among the several indicators, there are those who get the highest score, namely Utilization of Capital in Business with a total score of 6.62 and is included in the active category while the lowest score is an indicator of technology application in business with a total score of 5.57, including the category of moderately active. Thus, the total score obtained from the activeness of farmer group members in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency is 6.50. This value indicates that the participation of farmer group members is included in the active category.

The table above has explained the level of activeness of farmer group members in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency based on the activity category of farmer group members from each indicator. Meanwhile, the level of activity of farmer group members for each individual can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.13. The average score of the Active Activities of Farmer Group Members in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Category	Respondentt (in person)	Percentage (%)
1	Active	28	70
2	Quite active	12	30
3	Inactive	0	0
4	Not active	0	0
Total		40	100

The results showed that the level of activity of members of farmer groups is active. This is seen from the 40 respondents there were 28 respondents with a percentage of 70 percent included in the active category while 12 people by 30 percent were included in the quite active category. Therefore, farmer group members in North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency are very enthusiastic in participating in group activities.

4.6. Income of Rice Farmers in the Good Farmer Group Performance and Poor Farmer Group Performance

4.6.1. Production cost

Production costs are all costs incurred in the farming of lowland rice in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency consisting of fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs include costs for depreciation of hoes, machetes, sickles, handsprayers, and sacks. While the variable costs are costs for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, sacks and also wage costs. The total production costs in rice farming which will be explained in Table 4.13, are as follows:

Table 4.13. Average Cost of Production of Rice Field Farming in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Type of cost	Average (Rp/lg/mt)
1	Fixed cost	2.532.502,48

2	Variable Cost	2.582.200,82
	Total	5.114.703,29

The table above explains that the average production costs incurred by rice farmers amounted to Rp5,114,703.29 / ha in the area cultivated by the planting season. Of the total fixed costs and variable costs incurred, the largest type of costs incurred by farmers is Rp.2,582,200.82 / lg each planting season while the average fixed costs incurred by farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Regency Ilir is Rp2,532,502.48 / lg each growing season.

4.6.1.1. Fixed cost

Fixed costs are costs incurred by farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency in rice farming which is not used up in one use.

Table 4.14. The average fixed cost of rice farming in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Type of Tool	Rata-rata (Rp/lg/bln)
1	Scythe	758,75
2	Hoe	3,537.50
3	Machete	2,912.50
4	Handsprayer	3,750.00
5	Sack	2,471,72
	Rata-rata	13,430.47

Based on Table 4.14, the average depreciation cost used in rice farming in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency is Rp13,430.47 / lg per planting season. The largest depreciation value is the Handsprayer with the depreciation cost of Rp3,750.00 while the smallest depreciation value is the depreciation sack fee of Rp2,471.72.

4.6.1.2. Variable Cost

Variable costs are related to the size of the production produced. In addition, the area of land also affects the production received by rice farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency.

Variable costs are costs that are used up in one planting season. Costs included in the variable costs normally incurred by farmers are the costs of purchasing seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and tractor rent. The average variable costs incurred by farmers can be seen in Table 4.15 as follows :

Table 4.15. Average variable cost of rice farming in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Description	Average (Rp/lg/mt)
1	Seed	294.375.00

2	Fertilizer (Urea)	21.000.00
3	Pesticide	63.125.00
4	Tractor Rental	40.625.00
5	Labor Wages	1.513.625.00
Total		1.932.750.00

Based on the table above it can be seen that the average variable costs incurred by farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency amounted to Rp1,932,750.00 / lg per planting season. These costs include seed costs of an average of Rp294,375.00 / lg, seeds used by farmers in Soak Batok Village are IR 42, Ciherang and Indramayu.

The second variable cost is the purchase of urea fertilizer. The average cost of urea fertilizer released by paddy farmers is IDR 21,000 / lg. The type of land that farmers try is swampy swamp land. The size of fertilizer used varies depending on the area of land to be tilled.

The third variable cost is pesticides. The average variable cost of pesticides incurred by farmers to buy pesticides is Rp.63,125.00 / lg per planting season.

The fourth variable cost is tractor rental. The average cost of tractors incurred by farmers is Rp. 40,625.00. In one day tractor rental is IDR 50,000, not only is the tractor used a tractor the result of assistance from the government, but each time it has a tariff for tractor maintenance costs.

The fifth variable cost is labour wages. The average labour costs incurred by farmers is Rp1,513,625.00. Wage costs here include starting from planting, fertilizing, pest control and harvesting wages which are calculated per day. In post-harvest, especially milling and threshing, farmers use a grinder and threshing tool from government assistance, while for drying they dry themselves in front of a farmer's house or yard.

4.6.1.3. Farm Production

Production is the yield obtained by farmers from rice farming activities that have been carried out. Production affects the income and income of farmers. In farming activities, the thing that is very influential in increasing production is the use of production inputs such as the use of fertilizers with the right dose, type and time of administration will increase rice yield. The average rice production in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency can be seen below.

Table 4.16. Average production of rice farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency, 2020

No	Description	
1	Production	Rp.353.75
2	Productivity	Rp.498.75

Rice production is the yield obtained by farmers in one growing season. Most rice farmers in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency sell their harvests to stalls, and villagers or residents around the village. Paddy production averaged Rp.353.75 / lg per planting season. As for the average productivity of Rp. 498.75 / lg per growing season.

4.6.1.4. Revenue and Income

Paddy Rice Farming

Farmer income in lowland rice farming in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency is obtained by multiplying the amount of production obtained by farmers with the price of rice grain added with the residual value of the fixed costs. The size of the revenue obtained depends on the amount of production and the price situation offered by farmers. For more details about the reception of food will be explained through the table below average acceptance of rice farming:

Table 4.17. Average rice farming revenue in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Description	Average (Rp/lg/mt)	Average (Rp/ha/thn)
1	Production	353.75	498.75
2	Selling price	8,200.00	8,200.00
	Revenue average	2.922.500	4.147.500

The selling price of rice varies greatly depending on the quality of rice sold. The lowest price of farmers is IDR 5,000 / kg the highest price is IDR 10,000 / kg. The average price received by farmers is IDR 8,200 / kg, so the average rice farming revenue is obtained by multiplying rice production at IDR 353.75 / kg with an average selling price of IDR 8,200 / kg so that an average farmer income in one planting season is Rp2,922,500 / lg or Rp4,147,500 / ha.

Below is the average income of farmer paddy farming in Soak Batok Village, which is as follows:

Table 4.18. The average table of Farmers' Rice Farming Income in Soak Batok Village

No	Description	Rata-rata (Rp/lg/mt)
1	Revenue	2.922.500,00
2	Productions cost	2.080.260,72
3	R/c Ratio	1,4
4	Revenue average	842.239,28
5	Total income	28,502.239,28

The size of the income can be influenced by the amount of rice farming production that is done and can also be influenced by the amount of production costs and the selling price of the farm production itself. The average amount of income earned by farmers is Rp842,239.28 / lg planting season. The R / C ratio of this farm is greater than 1, that is 1.4

so that it can be said that rice farming in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency, life is said to be efficient.

4.6.1.5. Farmer Group Income Good Performance Category

The income of rice farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency is the result of revenue reduced by total production costs. Revenues can also be referred to as net receipts received by farmers. The average income of paddy farmers in the good performance category can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.19. Average of Good Farmer Group Income in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Description	Average (Rp/lg/mt)
1	Revenue	3.865.000,00
2	Production cost	2.506.932,00
3	R/c Ratio	1,5
4	Revenue average	1.358.067,53
5	Total income	30.278.067,53

The average income of Good Category Farmers in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya Subdistrict, Ogan ilir Regency is Rp1,358,067.53 / lg per planting season. farming is caused by irrigation in the village that is not functioning properly, even irrigation which is not done completely. However, if it is said to be efficient it is fairly efficient because the R / C ratio is 1.5 so it is said to be efficient.

4.6.1.6. Poor Farmer Group Income

The results found that the income of farmer groups is not good categories as follows:

Table 4.20. Average Income of Farmer Group in Poor Category in Soak Batok Village, 2020

No	Description	Average (Rp/lg/mt)
1	Revenue	1.980.000
2	Production cost	1.653.588
3	R/c Ratio	1,1
4	Revenue average	326.411
5	Total income	26.726,411

The table above explains that the average income of farmer groups is not very good at Rp. 326,411 / lg per planting season. The average income is classified as very low because there are several things that make income decrease, namely ineffective irrigation which is made so that that should be able to do farming in two planting seasons and now only able to plant once due to irrigation flow that is not optimal even water that enters the rice fields is irregular.

4.7. Relationship of Activity Level of Farmer Group Members with Income

The relationship of the level of activity of farmer group members to the income of farmers in the lowland rice farming in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency can be seen in Table 4.22 below:

Table 4.21. Spearman Correlation Test Member Activity on Revenue

Correlation				
			The activeness of farmer group members	Income
Spearman's rho	The activeness of farmer group members	Correlation coefficient	1000	310
		sig (2-tailed)		.051
		N	40	40
		Correlation coefficient	310	1000
	Income	sig (2-tailed)	.051	
		N	40	40

Correlations				
			Keaktifan Anggota Kelompok Tani	Pendapatan
Spearman's rho	Keaktifan Anggota Kelompok Tani	Koefisien Korelasi	1.000	.310
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.051
		N	40	40
	Pendapatan	Koefisien Korelasi	.310	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.051	.
		N	40	40

Based on Table 4.21 above, the Spearman correlation test results obtained sig (2-tailed) value of 0.051, which means there is a significant relationship between the activeness of farmer group members to the income of lowland rice farming with a correlation coefficient of 0.310 which means the level of strength of the relationship (correlation) between activeness farmer group members 'income is quite strong, because the correlation coefficient results are positive so that the two variables are unidirectional, thus it can be interpreted that the more active members of the farmer group, the farmers' income is expected to increase.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been done, the following conclusions are obtained:

- (1) The level of activeness of farmer group members in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency is 32.51 and classified in the active category. However, in the field, the activeness of the members of the farmer groups is not all active because there are still members who are not active enough in participating in the activities of the farmer groups.
- (2) The total income of farmer paddy farmers in the Soak Batok Village for the good category of farmer groups is Rp.30,278,067.53 while for the poor farmers category is Rp26,726,411.00
- (3) There is a significant relationship between the level of activity of group members and the increase in rice farmers' income. The relationship is positive and unidirectional to the income of farmers in the lowland rice farming in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency. This means that the higher the level of activity of members of farmer groups, it is estimated that it will increase the income of farmers in their paddy fields.

5.2. Suggestion

The suggestions that can be given are as follows:

- (1) Researchers suggest that the performance of farmer groups in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency be further improved by establishing cooperation among fellow farmer groups so that later they can provide maximum results to members of farmer groups.
- (2) It is recommended that farmers who have become members of farmer groups further enhance the activity and participation of meetings and deliberations in farming so that it will greatly affect the increase in farmer rice farm income.

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