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ANALYSIS OF THE WELFARE LEVEL OF LEBAK SWAMP RICE FARMERS AT A CROPPING INDEX (IP) OF 100 AND IP OF 200 IN GELEBAK DALAM VILLAGE RAMBUTAN DISTRICT BANYUASIN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The swamp land in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, has considerable potential for rice cultivation. This study aimed to analyze the income of swamp rice farmers with Cropping Index (IP) 100 and IP 200, determine the contribution of farming income to household income, and compare their welfare levels. The research was conducted in November 2025 using a survey method with a quantitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through structured interviews and secondary sources, while samples were selected using disproportionate stratified random sampling. The results showed that the average rice farming income of IP 100 farmers was IDR 4,210,393 per month, while IP 200 farmers earned IDR 7,925,852 per month. Total household income reached IDR 5,999,560 per month for IP 100 farmers and IDR 9,153,185 per month for IP 200 farmers. The contribution of rice farming income to household income was dominant in both groups, accounting for 70.17% for IP 100 and 86.59% for IP 200 farmers. Based on the Decent Living Needs (KHL) indicator, 70% of IP 100 farmers and 73.5% of IP 200 farmers were categorized as prosperous. Furthermore, the t-test revealed a significant difference in welfare levels, indicating that farmers with IP 200 had a higher level of welfare than those with IP 100.

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INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector plays a very important role in providing food, absorbing labor and improving the welfare of the Indonesian people. Therefore, in the Indonesian economy, the sector is a strategic part. Rice as the main food commodity is a priority in national agricultural development, considering that rice is a staple food for the majority of the Indonesian population (Ministry of Agriculture, 2021). By 2024, the achievement of rice production will be 53.14 million tons of milled dry grain (GKG). This shows how large the scale of rice production is in Indonesia (Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, 2025). However, the welfare of rice farmers in Indonesia is still a complex problem, reflected in the relatively low fluctuations in the Farmer

Exchange Rate (NTP). This condition indicates that the increase in agricultural productivity has not been fully followed by a significant improvement in farmers' welfare (Simatupang & Maulana, 2021).

Optimization in utilizing land that has great potential but has not been managed optimally, such as swamp land, is one of the efforts to increase the productivity and welfare of farmers. Indonesia has a very large swamp land, reaching 13.3 million hectares spread across various regions (Central Statistics Agency, 2024). The typology of swamp land is one of the wetland ecosystems that has unique characteristics with a pattern of waterlogging that varies based on fluctuations in river water level or sea tides, thus distinguishing it from conventional agricultural land (Nurzakiah et al., 2022). With proper management, the lebak swamp agroecosystem has high potential for the development of rice farming and increasing plant intensity.

South Sumatra is one of the regions with the largest land ownership of swamp land in Indonesia, with an area of 1.35 million hectares or about 10% of the total national swamp land area (Central Statistics Agency, 2024). The potential of this huge swampland makes South Sumatra a strategic area in the development of swampland-based rice farming. Optimizing the use of lebak swamp land in South Sumatra is very important considering that this province is one of the fifth largest rice-producing provinces in Indonesia after East Java, Central Java, West Java, and South Sulawesi. By 2024, South Sumatra's rice production will reach 2.9 million tons of milled dry grain (GKG) or equivalent to 1.67 million tons of rice, with a contribution of around 5.47% of total national rice production (Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, 2025).

Banyuasin Regency is the largest rice producer in South Sumatra Province with production reaching 948,088.97 tons in 2024, ranking first in the province (Central Statistics Agency of South Sumatra, 2025). Banyuasin Regency has a fairly large area of lebak land, which is around 180,000 hectares spread across various sub-districts including Rambutan District (Banyuasin Regency Agriculture Office, 2021). This great contribution shows that Banyuasin Regency has a strategic role in supporting national and regional food security. With such a large land potential, Banyuasin Regency has the opportunity to optimize the use of swamp land to increase rice production and farmers' welfare.

The use of lebak swamp land in Banyuasin Regency, especially in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, has not been optimal. In this area, the swamp land of Lebak is widespread and makes rice farming the main livelihood of the community. The use of swamp land for rice cultivation is generally only carried out once a year (IP 100) due to limited water management and infrastructure. In fact, with proper management, the land has the potential to be planted twice a year (IP 200). The specific geographical and hydrological conditions of the swamp land require different management approaches to increase the intensity of their crops. Therefore, systematic efforts are needed to optimize the productivity of swamp land through increasing planting intensity, which is expected to increase rice production and farmers' welfare in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, as well as make a greater contribution to national food security.

The Ministry of Agriculture has launched various programs to increase the Crop Index (IP) as an effort to intensify agriculture, including in swamp land. The program includes improving irrigation infrastructure, providing superior seeds, technical assistance, and assistance with agricultural production facilities (Ministry of Agriculture, 2022). In Banyuasin Regency, a program to increase IP from 100 to 200 has been implemented in several villages including

Gelebak Dalam Village, by building a water management system and providing assistance in swamp rice cultivation technology. The implementation of this program creates a condition where some farmers have implemented a planting pattern twice a year (IP 200), while others still maintain a planting pattern once a year (IP 100). These differences in planting patterns certainly have an impact on work intensity, production costs, productivity, income, and various other economic aspects experienced by farmers, which will cumulatively affect their level of welfare.

Basically, the goal of increasing the crop index is to increase the productivity of agricultural land so that there can be an increase in national rice production and help increase farmers' income (Prayoga et al., 2021). By planting twice a year, farmers will theoretically get more crops compared to planting once a year, in the hope of increasing farmers' income and welfare. However, the increase in IP also has implications for increased production costs, labor outpouring, and higher farming risks (Hermanto & Swastika, 2021). The welfare of farmers is not only determined by income alone, but also by various other indicators such as consumption levels, access to education and health, asset ownership, and living conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive comparative analysis to examine the level of welfare of swamp lebak rice farmers who apply IP 100 and IP 200, so that it can be empirically known whether the increase in IP really contributes to improving the welfare of farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency.

A deep understanding of the level of welfare between these two systems is expected to contribute to making policies for the development of swamp lebak rice farming that is more targeted. Based on the description above, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study on "Analysis of the Welfare Level of Rice Farmers in Rawa Lebak on the Planting Index (IP) of 100 and the Crop Index (IP) of 200 in Gelebak Village" to provide an empirical picture of the impact of the implementation of the crop index system on the welfare of farmers in the Lebak Swamp land.

METHODOLOGI

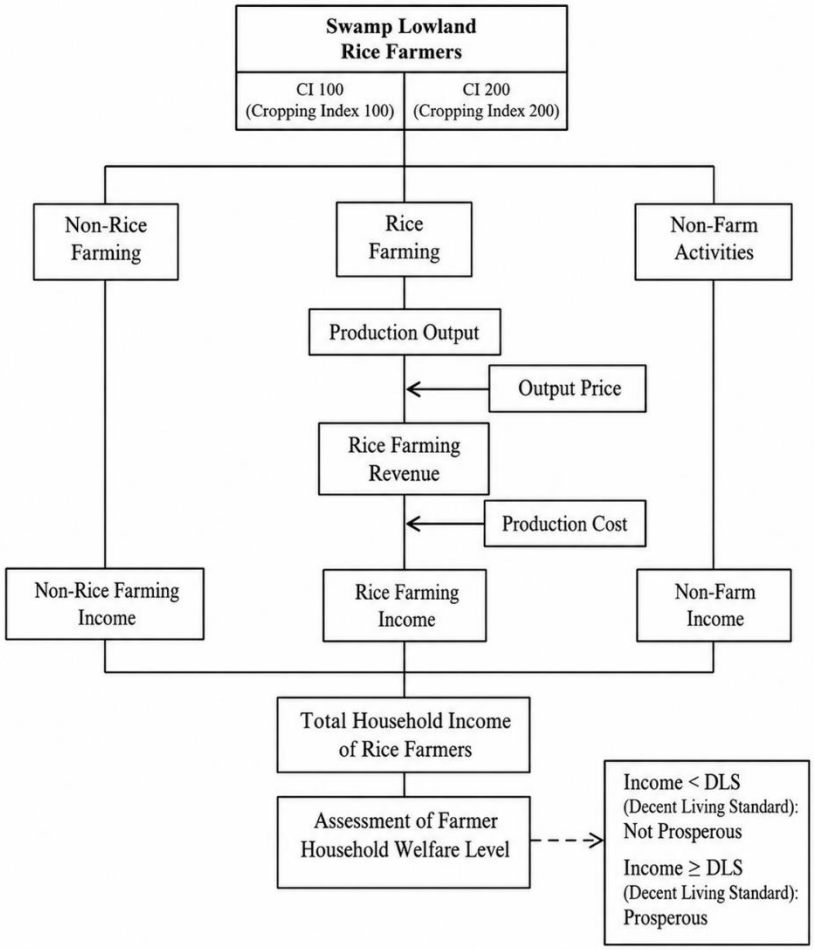

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Figure 1. Model Approach

This research was carried out in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency. The research location was chosen deliberately (purposive) with the consideration that the village has farmers who cultivate rice with a Crop Index (IP) of 100 and IP 200 systems on swamp land. The research will be carried out starting in November 2025 until all the necessary data is successfully collected.

This study uses a survey method with a quantitative descriptive approach. The implementation of the research was carried out by visiting the research location directly to obtain information in accordance with the actual conditions in the field. Data collection was carried out through interviews with farmers who run IP 100 and IP 200 rice farms using research instruments in the form of questionnaires that have been prepared beforehand. This method was chosen to obtain accurate primary data on the condition of rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency.

The data used in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from respondents through structured interviews and field observations. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from various related agencies, official documents, previous research results, and literature relevant to the research topic. Secondary data functions as supporting data in the analysis process, provides research context, complements information that is not obtained through primary data, and is used to triangulate to increase the validity of research results. Secondary data collection is carried out through documentation studies, literature search, and coordination with agencies that have relevant data.

The population in this study is all rice farmers in Lebak Swamp Land in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, who apply the Crop Index (IP) 100 and IP 200 systems. The research sample consisted of farmers who run swamp lebak rice farming with both crop index systems. Sampling was carried out using the disproportionate stratified random sampling technique, which is a probability sampling method that divides the population into several homogeneous strata, but the number of samples taken from each strata does not have to be proportional to the size of the strata in the population. According to Lohr (2021), this technique requires weighting in data analysis to correct differences in the probability of sample selection so that the research results can still represent the population accurately.

The number of samples used in this study was 60 farmers divided into two strata groups, namely farmers with the IP 100 system and farmers with the IP 200 system. From a total population of 120 IP 100 farmers, 30 people or 24 percent were sampled. Meanwhile, out of a total population of 80 IP 200 farmers, 30 people or 37.5 percent were sampled. The distribution of the number of samples was carried out to ensure the representation of each farmer group in the study so that the comparison of welfare levels between IP 100 and IP 200 farmers could be analyzed more comprehensively.

Data Processing Methods

Data processing methods are methods used to process data obtained from field surveys. The data obtained from the field is processed mathematically, then will be presented in the form of tabulations and described descriptively according to the research objectives. Data processing is carried out with several measuring tools. The measuring instrument to be used is adjusted to the purpose of the research.

To answer the first objective, which is to calculate the household income of Lebak swamp rice farmers IP 100 and IP 200 in Lebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, it can be known using a quantitative descriptive method. After that, the household income of rice farming farmers will be calculated. To calculate the farmer's household income, first calculate the cost of production and receipt, after that the income can be calculated using the following formula:

1. Production Costs

$$\mathbf{TC = TFC + TVC}$$

Description :
TC = Total Cost (Rp)
TFC = Total Fixed Cost (Rp)
TVC = Total Variable Cost/Total Variable Cost (Rp)

2. Reception

$$TR = Pq \cdot Q$$

Description :
TR = Total Revenue/Total Revenue (Rp)
Pq = Product Price (Rp/Kg)
Q = Production Quantity (kg).

3. Revenue

$$I = TR - TC$$

Description :
I = Income (Rp)
TR = Total Revenue/Total Revenue (Rp)
TC = Total Cost (Rp)

Furthermore, to calculate how much the total household income of rice farmers, it can be calculated by adding up the income of rice farming, non-rice farming, and non-farming or income outside farming. Household income can be written stylistically as follows:

PDRT = PDUT padi + PDUT non padi + PD non UT

Remarks :
PDRT = Household income
Pastor Pastor = Income from Rice Farming
Non-Priest PDUT = Non-Agricultural Income
PD non UT = Non-farming income

To answer the second objective, namely to calculate how much rice farming income contributes to the total household income of swamp Lebak rice farmers IP 100 and IP 200 in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, it is carried out using the following formula:

Farmer income contribution (KPP):

$$KPP = \frac{\text{Income from Rice Farming}}{\text{Total Household Income of Rice Farmers}} \times 100\%$$

The following are the decision-making criteria (Sakinah et al., 2021):
1. If the income criterion ≥ 50%, then it is declared dominant.
2. If the income criterion < 50%, then it is declared not dominant

To answer the third goal, the level of household welfare of rice farmers in IP 100 and IP 200 swamp land was analyzed quantitatively using the Decent Living Needs (KHL) indicator. The calculation of KHL per family can be calculated based on the regulation of the Minister of Manpower number 13 of 2012 which consists of 7 components, namely food and beverages, clothing, housing, health education, transportation, recreation, and savings.

Table 1. Percentage of calorie needs by age

No.	Age Category (Years)	Percentage of Calorie Needs (%)
1	<13	0,25
2	13-20	0,75

3	>20	1,00

After knowing the value of KHL, then compare it with income to find out whether if they only rely on rice farming income, farmers are classified as prosperous or unprosperous.

Table 2. Well-Being Indicators

No.	Criteria	Indicator
1	Unprosperous	KHL < Revenue
2	Prosperous	KHL ≥ Revenue

After knowing the value of the KHL, it then compared the welfare level of swamp rice farmers of IP 100 and IP 200 in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, using the t-test. The t-test was used to compare the welfare level of swamp rice farmers of IP 100 and IP 200. The t-test is carried out by testing based on significance value (p-value) with the following decision rules: if the significance value < 0.05, then the individual independent variable has a real effect on the dependent variable, while if the significance value is ≥ 0.05, the independent variable has no significant effect. And vice versa, if the significance value > 0.05, it means that the independent variables individually have no real effect on the dependent variables.

The t-test can also be done through a comparison of the calculated t value with the t table. The rule of decision is that if t (count) < t (table) then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that individually the independent variable has no real effect on the bound variable. And vice versa, if t (calculate) > t (table) then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that individually the independent variable has a real effect on the bound variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Farmers are people who do business in fulfilling needs in the agricultural sector. To obtain information about the farming being carried out, the identity of the respondent farmer is one of the important things that can help the research process run smoothly. Characteristics of the respondent farmers In this study, farmers who carry out rice farming on swamp land with a Crop Index (IP) of 100 and 200 in Gelebak Dalam Village. The number of farmer responses taken was 30 IP 100 farmers and 30 IP 200 farmers. The identity of the respondent farmers was classified based on age, education level, number of family members, arable land area, land ownership status, livelihood outside rice farming, length of farming, and type of swamp land.

Respondent Farmer Age

The age of the respondents used is the age of the respondents from birth to the time the study was carried out. Age is an important benchmark because age can affect the productivity of respondents in carrying out farming activities. The age characteristics of the respondents are presented in table 3.

Table 3. Age of the respondent farmer

No	Category	Age (Years)	IP 100		IP 200	
			Frequency (Soul)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (Soul)	Percentage (%)
1	Productive Age	15-64	27	90	29	96,6
2	Non-Productive Age	≥ 65	3	10	1	3,4
Total			30	100	30	100

Based on the data presented in table 3. Both IP 100 farmers and IP 200 farmers are dominated by the productive age group, namely 15-64 years. This age classification is in line with the provisions of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia which divides the population into productive age 15-64 years and non-productive age > 65 years (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). However, based on the data obtained, there are still farmers of non-productive age who continue to farm. This is done because farmers still feel able to carry out their farming, farmers also need income to meet their survival.

Farmer Education Level

The level of education is an aspect that supports the progress of farmers' lives because farmers with a better background will have more advanced and developed thinking accompanied by broad insights so that they are expected to be able to support their farming activities. Based on observations that have been carried out directly in the field, it was found that the level of education of rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village is divided into 4 categories, namely Elementary School (SD), Junior High School (SMP), Senior High School (SMA), and Strata 1 (S1). For more clarity on the level of education of farmers, see table 4

Based on the data in table 4 regarding the education level of rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, it is known that the majority of farmers have an education level at the high school (SMA) level, namely IP 100 farmers as many as 17 people or 56.6 percent and IP 200 farmers as many as 12 people or 40 percent. Where the number of IP 100 rice farmers who have a high school education level is more than the number of IP 200 rice farmers. This is in line with research by Arianti et al., (2022) who stated that the level of education of farmers does not have a significant effect on the decision to implement IP 200. Farmers' decisions are influenced more by economic factors and farming experience than by formal education backgrounds.

Table 4. Respondent farmer education level

No.	Education	IP 100		IP 200	
		Frequency (Soul)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (Soul)	Percentage (%)
1	SD	3	10	6	20
2	SMP	9	30	11	36,6
3	SMA	17	56,6	12	40
4	S1	1	3,4	1	3,4
Total		30	100	30	100

Number of Family Members

The number of family members is a reflection of the potential of the farmer's family, and the number of family members will affect the income and expenses of the farmer family, the more the number of family members, the greater the household expenditure incurred, and vice versa, the fewer family members, the smaller the household expenditure incurred. The number of respondent farmer family members in Gelebak Dalam Village is detailed in table 5

Table 5. Number of family members of farmers

No.	Number of Family Members	IP 100		IP 200	
		Frequency (CD)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (CD)	Percentage (%)
1	2-3	17	56,6	19	63,3
2	4-5	13	43,4	9	30
3	6-7	-	-	2	6,7
Total		30	100	30	100

Based on the data presented in table 5. Regarding the number of respondent farmer family members in Gelebak Dalam Village, it is known that IP 100 farmers who have a total of 2-3 family members are 17 families and IP 200 farmers are 19 families. This shows that households with fewer family members are more likely to implement IP 200. This pattern is in line with the results of research by Arianti et al., (2022) which states that the number of family members has a negative and significant effect on farmers' decisions in implementing IP 200. In Gelebak Dalam Village, the more family members, the greater the economic burden on the household. Farmers with large family dependents tend to avoid the risk of crop failure in the second planting season, choose to work in the non-agricultural sector, and maintain an IP 100 planting pattern which is considered safer and has a lower risk than the implementation of IP 200.

Cultivated Land Area

Cultivated land is land cultivated by farmers to carry out large rice farming business, the area of land cultivated by farmers affects farmers' income. The following is the area of land cultivated by rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, which can be seen in table 6

Table 6. The area of land cultivated by the respondent farmers

No.	Land Area	IP 100		IP 200	
		Frequency (Soul)	Perseentase (%)	Frequency (Soul)	Perseentase (%)
1	0,5 – 1	17	56,6	18	59,9
2	> 1 – 2	9	30	10	33,3
3	> 2 – 3	3	10	1	3,4
4	> 3 – 4	1	3,4	1	3,4
Total		30	100	30	100
Average		1,6		1,5	

Based on the data presented in Table 6, it is known that the majority of rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, both IP 100 and IP 200 farmers, have a land area in the range of 0.5 to 1 hectare. In addition, the number of IP 200 farmers in the land area group is relatively low, namely 0.5–1 hectare and >1–2 hectares, slightly more than IP 100 farmers. This condition shows that the

implementation of IP 200 in Gelebak Dalam Village is mostly carried out by farmers with a relatively low land area.

This finding is in line with the research of Syailendra et al., (2025) which states that the area of cultivated land does not have a significant effect on farmers' decisions in implementing the crop index. Where in Gelebak Dalam Village, farmers with relatively smaller land areas tend to apply IP 200 as a strategy to optimize land use, with the aim of increasing planting intensity and farming productivity. Limited land area encourages farmers to maximize land use through increasing crop index, so that production and income can still be increased even though the scale of land is limited.

Respondents' Experience in Farming

Farming experience is the length of time farmers pursue their farming. Farmers who have been farming for a long time will have a better understanding and knowledge of land conditions compared to farmers who are new to farming. The number and percentage of respondent farmers based on their experience in rice farming can be seen in table 4.8.

Table 7. Respondents' experience in farming

No.	Farming Experience	IP 100		IP 200	
		Frequency (Soul)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (Soul)	Percentage (%)
1	< 15	5	16,6	5	16,6
2	15 – 30	18	60	23	76,6
3	> 30	7	23,4	2	6,8
Total		30	100	30	100

Based on table 4.8. shows that the majority of farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, both those who apply IP 100 and IP 200, are dominated by groups with 15-30 years of farming experience. Where the number of IP 200 farmers who have 15-30 years of farming experience is 23 people or 76.6 percent, more than IP 100 farmers, which is as many as 18 people or 60 percent. This pattern is in line with the results of research by Arianti et al., (2022) who stated that farming experience has a positive and significant effect on farmers' decisions to implement IP 200, especially in groups of farmers with 15-30 years of experience who understand technical and risk well, still have energy and motivation, and are still adaptive to innovation. This experience is expected to increase the ability of farmers to act rationally while still paying attention to all risks that may occur as in the past that they have gone through.

Livelihood Sources

A source of livelihood can also be said to be a source of income that will later be used to meet the needs of life. The source of livelihood of the community in Gelebak Dalam Village is the rice farming business run by farmers, for example, in this study relies on rice farming income to meet the living needs of farmers and their families. However, as time goes by, relying on rice farming is not enough to meet the needs of life. Various ways and efforts are made in order to generate additional income. Examples of farmers in this study carry out other farming activities besides rice such as chili and eggplant as well as activities outside farming such as trading.

Based on the results of direct interviews with farmers in Gelebak Village, rice farming activities have been going on for a long time. Most of the farmland owned by farmers is their own land,

either from family inheritance or from buying and selling. The typology of land used for rice farming here is land with a swamp lebak typology with an average area of 1.57 hectares of IP 100 rice and IP 200 of 1.48. Rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village is carried out with one planting season per year or implementing the IP 100 system and two planting seasons per year or implementing the IP 200 system.

Starting from the land cultivation process which is carried out in several stages, namely the first land cultivation by hoeing the soil so that weeds and plant residues are cut and easy to take. Then the second land processing uses the help of a tractor that can be rented at the head of the gapoktan or a local tractor tenant. Land cultivation activities aim to create a state of cultivated soil that is ready to be planted, both physically, chemically, and biologically so that the cultivated plants grow well and optimally. For the planting process, some farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village still use conventional methods and some have used rice transplanter technology. For the harvesting process, some farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village have used combine harvester technology and some still use conventional methods where farmers use the help of a threser machine to separate grain from rice stalks. Farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village carry out swamp rice farming usually from April to July. However, the condition of the land is also determined by the high water condition. Where if the land is seen in high tide conditions, rice planting will be postponed until the water in the land is in a receding state.

Land Types of Rawa Lebak

The type of lebak swamp land is a classification of land based on the level of waterlogging, which includes shallow lebak swamps, middle lebak swamps, and deep lebak swamps. Different types of swamp land affect planting patterns, cultivation techniques, and the productivity level of rice farming. Farmers who cultivate shallow lebak swamp land generally have a lower risk of inundation compared to middle lebak swamp and deep lebak swamp, so farming management is relatively easier. The number and percentage of respondent farmers based on the type of swamp land can be seen in Table 8

Table 8. Types of Land in Swamp Lebak Respondent Farmers

No	Land Types of Rawa Lebak	IP 100		IP 200	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Shallow	6	20	12	40
2	Tengahan	8	26,7	16	53,3
3	In the	16	53,3	2	6,7
Total		30	100	30	100

Based on table 8. It can be noted that in Gelebak Village, IP 100 farmers are dominated by Lebak Dalam swamp land by 53.3 percent and IP 200 farmers' rice farming land is dominated by middle Lebak swamp land by 53.3 percent. This pattern is in line with the results of Armides and Iskandar's (2026) research which states that the type of lebak swamp land affects the opportunity to increase planting intensity. Shallow and middle lebak swamps are more favorable to the application of IP 200 than deep valley swamps because they have a shorter inundation period and a lower risk of planting failure. This confirms that the type of swamp land has a significant effect on farmers' decisions in implementing the crop index, where rice farmers with a dominance of deep swamp land will choose to apply IP 100 to reduce the risk of planting failure and rice farmers with a dominance of shallow or medium swamp land will choose to apply IP 200 because of the low risk of failure.

Household Income of Rice Farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village

Revenue is the result of a reduction in revenue and production costs. Income calculation can be done after knowing the revenue and production costs. Therefore, before knowing the amount of revenue and production costs, first know the fixed costs and variable costs used to determine the amount of production costs. As for calculating revenue, first know the production and also the selling price.

Fixed Fees

Fixed costs are costs incurred by rice farmers that are not used up in one production process. The fixed cost component in this study includes the cost of depreciating tools used during farming activities, such as sprayers, hoes, machetes, rake, and sickles. The depreciation cost of a tool in farming is calculated by looking at the result of the purchase price of the tool divided by the economic lifespan. In this study, the fixed costs used in rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village can be found in table 9

Table 9. Average fixed cost IP 100

No.	Tool Name	Average Depreciation (Rp/lg/year)	Average Depreciation (Rp/ha/yr)
1	Hoe	16.200	12.739
2	Parang	10.700	8.342
3	Sprayer	50.550	36.306
4	Fixed	8.713	5.480
5	Garu	2.833	1.683
Total Fixed Costs		88.997	64.550

Table 10. Average fixed cost IP 200

No.	Tool Name	Average Depreciation (Rp/lg/year)	Average Depreciation (Rp/ha/yr)
1	Hoe	22.140	19.110
2	Parang	16.167	2.647
3	Sprayer	41.217	32.592
4	Fixed	4.533	2.133
5	Garu	2.267	1.400
Total Fixed Costs		86.323	68.585
Total Fixed Cost per Growing Season		43.162	34.293

Based on Table 9. and 10. Of the five tools, the Sprayer is the component with the largest depreciation cost for both IP 100 farmers and IP 200 farmers. This is due to the relatively higher purchase price of the Sprayer than other tools, so the depreciation value is also greater. The average cost of depreciation of agricultural equipment in IP 100 farmers tends to be higher than that of IP 200 farmers. The total cost of depreciation of tools in IP 100 farmers is IDR 88,997, while in IP 200 farmers it is IDR 86,323. This difference is due to the high dependence of IP 100 farmers on manual agricultural tools, such as hoes, machetes, sprayers, scythes, and rake,

which are used continuously at every stage of farming activities so that the depreciation value of tools becomes greater. Meanwhile, IP 200 farmers have utilized mechanization technology, so that the use of manual farming tools becomes more limited and has an impact on lower tool depreciation costs.

Variable Costs

Variable cost is a cost used by rice farmers that runs out in one production. In this study, the variable costs of rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village consist of the cost of seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, labor, tractor rental, transplenter rental, combine rental, and threser rental. The average variable costs used in rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village can be seen in table 11. and 12.

Table 11. Average IP variable cost of 100

No.	Remarks	Average (Rp/lg/yr)	Average (Rp/ha/yr)
1	Seeds	1.373.200	944.333
2	Pupuk	1.080.153	640.149
3	Herbisida	391.267	299.317
4	Workforce	1.005.000	782.778
5	Tractor Rental	313.333	200.000
6	Rent a Transplenter	1.160.000	680.000
7	Sewa Combine	1.560.000	960.000
8	Sewa Threser	160.000	120.000
Total Variable Cost		7.042.953	4.626.577

Table 12. Average variable cost IP 200

No.	Remarks	MT 1		MT 2	
		Average (Rp/lg/yr)	Average (Rp/ha/yr)	Average (Rp/lg/yr)	Average (Rp/ha/yr)
1	Seeds	1.176.167	814.500	1.201.167	831.500
2	Pupuk	1.207.733	812.367	1.207.733	812.367
3	Herbisida	311.167	235.194	311.167	235.194
4	Workforce	1.686.000	1.339.889	1.686.000	1.339.889
5	Tractor Rental	296.667	200.000	296.667	200.000
6	Rent a Transplenter	260.000	200.000	260.000	200.000
7	Sewa Combine	860.000	520.000	860.000	520.000
8	Sewa Threser	460.000	340.000	460.000	340.000
Total Variable Cost		6.257.733	4.461.950	6.282.733	4.478.950

Based on Table 11. and 12. The average variable cost in IP 100 farmers tends to be higher than IP 200 farmers in both planting season 1 and planting season 2. In the variable cost of seeds, herbicides, and tractor rental, the average cost of IP 100 farmers is greater than that of IP 200 farmers is due to the difference in land area of IP 100 farmers which is on average wider than IP 200 farmers. The variable cost of fertilizer for IP 100 farmers is smaller than that of IP 200

farmers, this is because the use of fertilizer is optional, so that IP 100 farmers are adjusted to the available funds. In the labor expenditure by IP 200 farmers amounted to IDR 1,686,000, both in the 1st and 2nd planting seasons and only IDR 1,005,000 was spent by IP 100 farmers. This happens because IP 200 farmers use wage labor at almost all stages of farming activities, while IP 100 farmers prefer to do their own work by utilizing family labor so that the cost of wages incurred is smaller.

At the rental cost of Transplenter, Combine and Threser, the rental cost of the Transplenter and Combine of IP 100 farmers is greater than that of IP 200 farmers. In contrast, the rental cost of an IP 100 farmer Threser is less than that of an IP 200 farmer. This is because IP 200 farmers rely more on wage labor which aims to provide job opportunities for farm workers.

Production Costs

Production costs are all costs incurred by farmers to get production results. The cost of production itself consists of fixed costs and variable costs. Production costs are obtained by adding fixed costs by variable costs. The production costs used in rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village can be seen in table 13. and 14.

Table 13. The average cost of production of rice farming IP 100

No.	Description	Average Production Cost (Rp/lg/year)	Average Production Cost (Rp/ha/year)	Percentage (%)
1	Fixed Fees	88.997	64.550	1,25
2	Variable Costs	7.042.953	4.626.577	98,75
Total Production Cost		7.131.949	4.691.127	100

Table 14. The average cost of rice farming is 200

No.	Description	MT 1			MT 2		
		Average Production Cost (Rp/lg/year)	Average Production Cost (Rp/ha/year)	Percentage (%)	Average Production Cost (Rp/lg/year)	Average Production Cost (Rp/ha/year)	Percentage (%)
1	Fixed Fees	86.323	34.293	1,36	86.323	34.293	1,35
2	Variable Costs	6.257.733	4.461.950	98,64	6.282.733	4.478.950	98,65
Total Production Cost		6.344.057	4.496.243	100	6.369.057	4.513.243	100

Based on table 13. and 14. The total cost of production shows the difference between IP 100 farmers and IP 200 farmers. IP 100 farmers incur higher variable costs, which are IDR 7,131,949 than IP 200 farmers in both planting season 1 and planting season 2, this is mainly influenced by variable costs, relatively larger land area, and the use of production inputs.

The production cost of IP 200 farmers in the 2nd planting season is greater than the 1st planting season. This difference is due to variable costs, where the use of seeds in planting season 2 is slightly more than in planting season 1. This slightly more use is usually used to anticipate plants that fail in the 2nd growing season.

Rice Farming Receipts

Farming revenue is a number of results obtained by diverting the amount of production with the cost of selling rice. The size of the receipt is influenced by the amount of production and the price that is in force at that time. The rice produced in Gelebak Dalam Village is sold to middlemen or collectors in the form of Harvested Dry Grain (GKP). The average production, price and income of farmers, for example in Gelebak Dalam Village, can be seen in table 15. and 16.

Table 15. Average IP 100 farm receipts

No.	Description	Average (/lg/th)	Average (/ha/th)
1	Selling Price (Rp)	6.187	4.757
2	Production (kg)	9.317	6.069
Total		57.656.667	37.497.222

Table 16. Average IP 200 farm receipts

No.	Description	MT 1		MT 2	
		Average (/lg/th)	Average (/ha/th)	Average (/lg/th)	Average (/ha/th)
1	Selling Price (Rp)	6.177	5.046	6.177	5.046
2	Production (kg)	9.750	6.433	7.667	4.942
Total		60.363.333	39.696.667	47.460.000	30.497.500

Based on Tables 15 and 16, IP 200 farmers have a higher average production of Harvested Dry Grain (GKP) than IP 100 farmers. In terms of price, the difference in grain prices received by the two groups of farmers is relatively small. Therefore, the difference in revenue that occurs is more influenced by the difference in the amount of production than by the difference in selling price. In accordance with the conditions in Gelebak Dalam Village, the production cost of IP 100 farmers is higher than IP 200, but IP 100's revenue is lower than IP 200. This shows that the cost of production is not proportional and directly proportional or has no effect on revenue. This is in line with according to Adistya and Aryani (2023) that the dominance of Lebak Dalam swamp land causes production costs to be not directly proportional to the increase in production, because land biophysical factors are more dominant in determining yields than input intensity, so production costs do not have a significant effect on revenue."

Income from Rice Farming

Farmer income calculated in this study is the amount of income received by farmers which is the result of the difference between income and production costs. Income is also generated from farmers' sales with costs incurred by farmers in the production process. The average income of rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village can be seen in table 17. and 18

Table 17. Income from IP 100

No	Description	Average (/lg/th)	Average (/ha/th)
1	Production Cost (Rp)	7.131.949	4.691.127
2	Admission (Rp)	57.656.667	37.497.222

Total (Rp/yr)	50.524.717	32.806.096
Total (Rp/mo)	4.210.393	2.733.841

Table 18. Income from the IP200

No	Description	MT 1		MT 2	
		Average (/lg/th)	Average (/ha/th)	Average (/lg/th)	Average (/ha/th)
1	Production Cost (Rp)	6.344.057	4.496.243	6.369.057	4.513.243
2	Admission (Rp)	60.363.333	39.696.667	47.460.000	30.497.500
Total (Rp/yr)		54.019.277	35.200.424	41.090.943	25.984.257
Total (Rp/mo)		4.501.606	2.933.368	3.424.245	2.165.354

Based on table 17. and 18. The income of rice farming of IP 200 farmers reached IDR 54,019,277/lg/year in the 1st planting season and IDR 41,090,943/lg/year in the 2nd planting season, higher than that of IP 100 farmers, which was IDR 50,524,717/lg/year. This is due to higher IP 200 farmers' income, which comes from a larger amount of grain production. However, the production costs of IP 100 farmers tend to be greater than those of IP 200 farmers. The high production cost is mainly influenced by the amount of variable costs incurred, especially the cost of seeds, herbicides, tractor rentals, transplenter rentals, and combine rentals. Also, the land area of IP 100 farmers tends to be wider than IP 200 farmers. This is in line with the research of Mulyana et al., (2023) which states that production costs do not have a significant effect on farming income because the amount and cost structure between farmers are relatively uniform, especially due to the application of local wisdom such as the use of own seeds, manure, and family labor. On the other hand, farm revenue has an effect on income because it is highly determined by production and selling prices which are more volatile, thus having a more real influence on farmers' income

Non-Agricultural Income

Income from farming outside of rice is income obtained by farmers in addition to rice farming but still in the agricultural sector. Most of the people in Gelebak Dalam Village work in agriculture with the main commodity being rice. However, to obtain other income besides rice farming is by farming in other fields, several communities and rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village have begun to carry out other activities such as chili peppers and eggplants. The number of rice farmers who have non-rice farming businesses is 20 farmers for chili plants and 8 farmers for eggplant. The average income of non-rice farming businesses, for example farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, can be seen in tables 19 and 20.

Table 19. Non-Agricultural Income IP 100

No.	Remarks	Average (Rp/mo)	Average (Rp/yr)	Percentage (%)
1	Chili	423.750	5.085.000	99
2	Eggplant	8.750	105.000	1
Average		432.500	5.190.000	100

Table 20. Non-Farm Income IP 200

No.	Remarks	Average (Rp/mo)	Average (Rp/yr)	Percentage (%)

1	Chili	430.833	5.169.996	94
2	Eggplant	26.500	318.000	6
Average		457.333	5.488.000	100

Based on table 4.20. and 4.21. The income of non-rice farming of IP 200 farmers is IDR 5,488,000/lg/year, higher than that of IP 100 farmers, which is IDR 5,190,000/lg/year. This is because IP 200 farmers are higher than IP 100 farmers because most IP 200 farmers have a yard in front or behind the house that is quite large and is used intensively for the cultivation of chili and eggplant commodities. These commodities have a relatively high selling value and can be harvested repeatedly, thus providing additional income that is greater than IP 100 farmers whose yard land utilization is still limited.

Income Outside Farming

In addition to the income of farmers, for example, in this study there is also income from outside farming. This Income Outside Farming is the income obtained by farmers, for example, by doing work as traders, teachers, laborers, construction workers, tractor tenants, and water depots. This non-farming work is carried out by farmers in order to increase income to meet the needs of life, because farmers feel that the income from farming alone is less if it is used to meet the needs of life. IP 100 rice farmers who carry out activities outside farming are 16 farmers. And 9 farmers of IP 200 who carry out activities outside farming. The average income outside farming of farmers, for example, in Gelebak Dalam Village, can be seen in table 21. and 22.

Table 21. IP 100 Farm Income

No.	Remarks	Average External Income (Rp/mo)	Average External Income of UT (Rp/yr)	Percentage (%)
1	Building Coolies	3.000.000	36.000.000	24,46
2	Farm Workers	2.400.000	28.800.000	19,57
3	Tractor rental	2.000.000	24.000.000	16,31
4	Depot air	1.800.000	21.600.000	14,68
5	Trade	3.060.000	36.720.000	24,98
Quantity		12.260.000	147.120.000	100
Average		2.452.000	29.424.000	

Table 22. IP 200 Farm Income

No.	Remarks	Average External Income (Rp/mo)	Average External Income of UT (Rp/yr)	Percentage (%)
1	Building Coolies	2.500.000	30.000.000	20,10

2	Farm Workers	2.400.000	28.800.000	19,27
3	Depot air	1.800.000	21.600.000	14,45
4	Trade	2.750.000	33.000.000	22,08
5	Guru	3.000.000	36.000.000	24,10
Quantity		12.450.000	149.400.000	100
Average		2.490.000	29.880.000	

Based on table 21. and 22. The income outside farming of IP 200 rice farmers is IDR 2,490,000/month or IDR 29,880,000/year, slightly higher than that of IP 100 farmers which is IDR 2,452,000/month or IDR 29,424,000/year, but the difference is not too significant. This is due to the existence of IP 200 farmer households who do not work as rice farmers, but choose a livelihood outside the agricultural sector, thus providing additional income for farmer households, even though their contribution is relatively limited.

Farmer Household Income

Farmers' household income can come from rice farming that they do, non-rice farming and can also come from activities or work outside of farming. In this study, the household income of rice farmers does not only come from rice farming but also from non-rice farming and outside farming. The average household income of an example farmer in Gelebak Dalam Village can be seen in tables 23 and 24. Based on table 23. and 24, the household income of IP 200 farmers amounted to IDR 9,153,185/month or IDR 130,853,282/year, higher than IP 100 farmers which was IDR 5,999,560/month or IDR 71,994,720/year.

Based on the first hypothesis, it can be proven that there is a difference in the household income of IP 100 and IP 200 farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village. Where the household income of IP 200 farmers is higher than the household income of IP 100 farmers.

Table 23. IP 100 household income

No.	Sources of Income	Average (Rp/mo)	Average (Rp/yr)	Percentage (%)
1	I have to be frustrated	4.210.393	50.524.716	70,17
2	Usahatani non padi	432.500	5.190.000	7,20
3	Outside of Farming	1.356.667	16.280.004	22,63
Quantity		**5.999.560**	71.994.720	100

Table 24. IP 200 household income

No.	Sources of Income	Average (Rp/mo)	Average (Rp/yr)	Percentage (%)

1	I have to be frustrated	7.925.852	91.885.282	86,59
2	Usahatani non padi	457.333	5.488.000	4,99
3	Outside of Farming	770.000	33.480.000	18,4
Quantity		9.153.185	130.853.282	100

Contribution of Rice Farming Income to Household Income

There is a difference in the contribution of rice farming income to the household income of farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village between farmers with a planting index (IP) of 100 and IP 200. This difference shows the variation in the level of dependence of farmer households on rice farming as the main source of income. Farmers with a crop index of 100 (once planted a year) earn income from rice farming of IDR 4,210,393 per month or IDR 50,524,716 per year, with a contribution of 70.17 percent to total household income. The total household income of IP 100 farmers reaches IDR 5,999,560 per month or IDR 71,994,720 per year. Although rice farming is the main source of income, IP 100 farmers still earn additional income from non-rice farming by 7.20 percent and from outside farming by 22.63 percent, which shows that IP 100 farmer households are still quite dependent on sources of income other than rice farming.

Farmers with a planting index of 200 (planting twice a year) earn higher income from rice farming, which is IDR 7,925,852 per month or IDR 91,885,282 per year, with a very dominant contribution of 86.59 percent to total household income. The total household income of IP 200 farmers reaches IDR 9,153,185 per month or IDR 130,853,282 per year. The high contribution of rice farming shows that IP 200 farmers have a much greater level of dependence on the rice farming sector than IP 100 farmers.

There was a difference in the contribution of rice farming income of 16.42 percent between IP 200 farmers (86.59%) and IP 100 farmers (70.17%). This shows that the increase in the crop index from IP 100 to IP 200 not only increases rice farming income in absolute terms, but also strengthens the dominance of rice farming in the household income structure of farmers. The income of IP 200 farmers was recorded to be around 1.88 times greater than that of IP 100 farmers. Meanwhile, the contribution of income from outside farming decreased from 22.63 percent for IP 100 farmers to 18.40 percent for IP 200 farmers, and the contribution of non-rice farming also decreased from 7.20 percent to 4.99 percent. This condition indicates that IP 200 farmers focus more time, energy, and resources on rice farming, so the opportunities to develop alternative sources of income are relatively limited.

Based on the second hypothesis, it can be proven that rice farming income makes a dominant contribution to the household income of swamp lebak rice farmers, both in IP 100 farmers with a contribution of 70.17 percent (Dominant) and in IP 200 farmers with a contribution of 86.59 percent (Dominant) in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency.

The Welfare Rate of Rice Farmers

Welfare is a condition where a person can meet their needs for clothing, food, and board. Likewise, family welfare is when all family members who live and eat in one house are met

with their needs for clothing, food, and board. Not only clothing, food, and board, health and education are also needs that must be met in order to be said to be prosperous or able to meet their life needs. The level of welfare can be seen, one of which is with the KHL indicator, namely by comparing income and the Decent Living Needs (KHL) indicator. The income compared to KHL is income per month, as well as the monthly KHL value of the area in this study is KHL in Gelebak Dalam Village. The difference between income and KHL value will determine whether or not farmers are able to meet the needs of a decent living for family members. Where if the income is greater than the value of KHL, then the farmer can be said to be prosperous and vice versa, if the income is smaller, then the farmer is said to be not prosperous.

KHL consists of a number of components consisting of food and beverages, clothing, housing, education, health, transportation, and savings and recreation. These components are regulated in the regulation of the Minister of Manpower No. 18 of 2020 with prices in the research area, namely Gelebak Dalam Village. The KHL value Based on the standard components of KHL in Gelebak Dalam Village can be seen in table 25

Table 25. Components of Decent Living Needs

No.	Components	Amount (Rp/month)	Percentage (%)
1	Food and beverage	566.200	31,02
2	Sandang	143.000	7,83
3	Housing	410.437	22,48
4	Education	18.667	1,02
5	Health	100.500	5,51
6	Transportation	170.000	9,31
7	Recreation and Savings	416.667	22,83
Quantity		1.825.470	100

Generally, the needs of a decent life are different for each person, this is because the amount of calorie needs is also different. The determination of KHL is determined based on the number of calories needed according to each person's age. The age category is divided into 3, namely <13 years old with calorie needs (0.25%), 13-20 years old with calorie needs (0.75%) and >20 years old with calorie needs (1.00%). To find out the KHL value of each person of different ages, it is determined by multiplying the value of KHL/month by the calorie needs according to age. The KHL value based on age classification can be seen in table 4.27.

Table 26. KHL scores by age classification

No.	Age (Years)	KHL Standards	KHL Value	
			Percentage of Needs (%)	KHL (Rp/mo)
1	<13	1.825.470	0,25	456.368
2	13-20	1.825.470	0,75	1.369.103
3	>20	1.825.470	1,00	1.825.471

Based on table 26, it can be seen that the largest KHL standard value is certainly in the age category of >20 years, which is Rp 1,825,471 / month, this is in accordance with the calorie needs needed by adults. For the standard KHL value in the age range of 13-20 years, which is IDR 1,369,103 / month where the consumption and activities carried out by a person in that age range are different from the age range of >20 years and <13 years. As for the minimum KHL

standard value, which is at the age of <13 years of IDR 456,368 / month, this is because the activity needs do not exceed the age range above it, which is 13-20 years and >20 years.

In this study, the calculation of the number of farmer family members and age was carried out during direct interviews with farmers. So that the number of KHL scores that must be met by each family has been calculated based on the number of family members and the age of each family member. The number of family members and the age of each farmer household member in this study varied from farmers who only had 2 family members to 6 people. With the age of each family member, the IP 100 farmers who are dominated have an age over 20 years old as many as 61 people. Furthermore, there are 16 family members classified as children, namely under 13 years old and 30 family members in the range of 13-20 years. For the age of the IP 200 farmer family members, which are dominated, there are 69 people over the age of 20 years. Furthermore, there are 24 family members classified as children, namely under 13 years old and 36 family members who are in the range of 13-20 years.

The level of household welfare can generally be measured by the KHL indicator, which is done by comparing income with the value of KHL. If the income is greater than the value of the KH, then it can be said to be prosperous and vice versa, if the value of the KHL is greater than the income, then it can be said that it is not prosperous. The income used as a comparison with the KHL value is household income, but you can also use one of the sources of income, both farming and non-farming income. The level of household welfare of rice farmers when viewed from the opinions of households in Gelebak Dalam Village can be seen in table 4.28.

Based on table 27 above, it can be seen that the level of welfare, both IP 100 rice farmers and IP 200 rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village are categorized as prosperous or can meet their living needs according to the Decent Living Needs (KHL) standard based on the household income of rice farmers. Where the number of IP 100 rice farmer families that are classified as prosperous is 21 families or 70 percent (Dominant) and IP 200 rice farmers who are classified as prosperous as many as 22 families or 73.5 percent (Dominant).

Table 27. The Welfare of Rice Farmers

No.	Criteria	IP 100		IP 200	
		Number (Family)	Percentage (%)	Number (Family)	Percentage (%)
1	Prosperous	21	70	22	73,5
2	Unprosperous	9	30	8	26,5
Quantity		30	100	30	100

The level of household welfare of rice farmers if they only rely on rice farming income can be seen in table 28.

Table 28. The level of welfare of farmers' households only relies on the income of IP 100 rice farming

No.	Criteria	IP 100		IP 200	
		Number (Family)	Persentasee (%)	Number (Family)	Persentasee (%)
1	Prosperous	11	36,67	16	53,33
2	Unprosperous	19	63,33	14	46,67
Quantity		30	100	30	100

Based on table 28 above, it can be seen that if we only rely on rice farming income in Gelebak Dalam Village, then the welfare level of rice farmers in IP 100 is dominated by unprosperous farmers, namely as many as 19 families or 63.33 percent. Meanwhile, IP 200 rice farmers are dominated by prosperous farmers, namely 16 families or 53.33 percent.

Persian Proficiency Test (T test)

The difference in income between IP 100 rice farmers and IP 200 rice farmers was analyzed using the average difference test (Independent Samples t-test). This method is used to find out if there is a significant difference between two groups that are independent of each other based on the average value of income. The test was carried out by comparing the significance value (Sig.) with the real level of 0.05, where H_0 was subtracted when the Sig. < 0.05. In addition, the decision can also be seen from the comparison of the t-calculated value with the t-table, where the difference is declared significant if the t-count > t-table. Thus, the t-test allowed the researcher to assess whether there was a significant difference in mean between the two groups being compared. The results of the t-test in this study can be seen in Table 4.30.

Tabel 29. Tabel Independent Sample Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
	F	Say.	t	Df	Sig (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std.Error Difference
Equal variances not assumed	4.151	0.046	-3.281	43.445	0.002	-3143625.300	961089.330

Based on Table 29. In Levene's Test, a significance value of 0.046 < 0.05 was obtained, so it can be concluded that the income variance of the two groups of farmers is not homogeneous and the analysis of the t-test uses the assumption of equal variances not assumed. The results of the Independent t-test show that the values of t = -3.281, df = 58, and Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.002 < 0.05, so that H_0 is subtracted. This means that there is a significant difference in household income between IP 100 farmers and IP 200 farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, with an average household income difference of IDR 3,143,625.

In quantitative research, the difference between the calculated average value of the aggregate component, such as the average difference in revenue and production cost, and the mean value obtained directly from the respondents' individual data is a known phenomenon in statistical methods. Aggregate calculations produce summary values that can differ numerically from the averages calculated directly from each individual observation because the aggregation process simplifies the variation in individual data and does not consider each unit of observation directly. This difference becomes relevant in the application of the t-test to compare mean between groups, because the statistical test uses data at the respondent level that maintains the original variation between observations. Nevertheless, the two approaches remain substantively consistent when they show the same direction of results (Tierney et al., 2020).

Therefore, based on the results of the calculation of the welfare level using the KHL indicator and the results of the t-test, for the third hypothesis, which is suspected that the level of household welfare of swamp Lebak rice farmers IP 200 is higher than IP 100, it can be proven

that there is a significant difference between the welfare level of rice farmers IP 100 and rice farmers of IP 200. Where the welfare level of IP 200 farmers is higher than the welfare level of IP 100 farmers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The income of IP 100 swamp rice farming in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency is IDR 4,210,393 per month or IDR 50,524,716 per year with a total household income of IDR 5,999,560 per month or IDR 71,994,720 per year. Meanwhile, the income of swamp Lebak IP 200 rice farming is IDR 7,925,852 per month or IDR 91,885,282 per year with a total household income of IDR 9,153,185 per month or IDR 130,853,282 per year.
2. The contribution of swamp rice farming income to the total household income of IP 100 farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency was 70.17 percent (dominant), while IP 200 farmers were 86.59 percent (dominant).
1. Based on the Decent Living Needs (KHL) indicator, 21 families (70 percent) of IP 100 farmers are prosperous and 22 families (73.5 percent) of IP 200 farmers are classified as prosperous. The results of the t-test showed that there was a significant difference between the welfare level of IP 100 and IP 200 swamp rice farmers in Gelebak Dalam Village, Rambutan District, Banyuasin Regency, where the welfare level of IP 200 farmers was higher than the welfare level of IP 100 farmers.

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