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ANALYSIS OF FARMERS' INCOME AND WELFARE DEEP COCONUT (COCOS NUCIFERA L) IN KERITANG DISTRICT, INDRAGIRI HILIR REGENCY

Analisis Pendapatan dan Kesejahteraan Petani Kelapa Dalam (Cocos nucifera L) di Kecamatan Keritang Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to: (1) determine the income level of coconut farmers (Cocos nucifera L) (2) Analyze the level of welfare of coconut farmers (Cocos nucifera L) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. The data collection methods used in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by conducting direct interviews with coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency using a questionnaire, while secondary data was obtained from relevant agencies as well as previous research journals and literature studies. This study used a survey method with a total of 44 respondents of coconut farmers obtained using the Taro Yamane formula and sampling with simple random sampling method. The analytical tool used to answer the first objective is income analysis tool (μ = TR - TC). The analytical tool used to answer the second objective is the analysis of the level of welfare according to BPS 2022. The results of this study indicate that the average income of coconut farmers (Cocos nucifera L) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency is IDR 56,084,645.45/farmer/ year or IDR 4,673,720.45/farmer/month and this study shows the welfare level of coconut farmers (Cocos nucifera L) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. The level of welfare of coconut farmers according to BPS indicators (2022) in Keritang District there

are 30 farmers or 68.18% are at the level of welfare with the Good group and 14 farmers or 31.82% are in the category of sufficient welfare level.

Keyword: coconut, farmers, income, policy

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk: (1) mengetahui tingkat pendapatan petani kelapa (Cocos nucifera L) (2) Menganalisis tingkat kesejahteraan petani kelapa (Cocos nucifera L) di Kecamatan Keritang Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dengan melakukan wawancara langsung dengan petani kelapa di Kecamatan Keritang Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir dengan menggunakan kuesioner, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari instansi terkait serta jurnal penelitian terdahulu dan studi literatur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 44 orang petani kelapa yang diperoleh dengan menggunakan rumus Taro Yamane dan pengambilan sampel dengan metode simple random sampling. Alat analisis yang digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan pertama adalah alat analisis pendapatan (μ = TR - TC). Alat analisis yang digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan kedua menggunakan analisis tingkat kesejahteraan menurut BPS 2022. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pendapatan petani kelapa (Cocos nucifera L) di Kecamatan Keritang Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir sebesar Rp 56.084.645,45 /petani/tahun atau Rp 4.673.720,45 /petani/bulan dan penelitian ini menunjukkan tingkat kesejahteraan petani kelapa (Cocos nucifera L) di Kecamatan Keritang Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir. Tingkat kesejahteraan petani kelapa menurut indikator BPS (2022) di Kecamatan Keritang terdapat 30 petani atau 68,18% berada pada tingkat kesejahteraan dengan golongan Baik dan 14 petani atau 31,82% berada pada kategori tingkat kesejahteraan cukup.

Kata Kunci: kebijakan, kelapa dalam, kesejahteraan, pendapatan

INTRODUCTION

As a country dominated by the agricultural sector, Indonesia is highly dependent on agricultural activities for its economic activities. The reason for this dependence lies in the important role of the agricultural sector as a provider of food for the entire population and supporting industrial growth through the provision of raw materials. An important part of the agricultural sector is the plantation sector which contributes greatly to Indonesian agriculture. Overall, plantation crops play a major role, especially as a source of job creation, export earnings and economic growth. Coconut is usually grown as a small-scale agricultural commodity throughout Indonesia with detailed information mentioning Sumatra at 32.90 percent, Java at 24.30 percent, Sulawesi at 19.30 percent, Bali, NTB, and NTT at 8.20 percent, Maluku and Papua at 7.80 percent, and Kalimantan 7.50 percent (Samili & Hasim, 2021). One of the districts in Riau

Province that cultivates coconut plants is Indragiri Hilir Regency, where topographically the Indragiri Hilir Regency area is a lowland area, namely river deposits, swamp areas with peat soil, brackish forest areas (mangroves), and consists of large and small islands. Coconut is cultivated on a large scale in tropical regions such as Indonesia and its production can last up to a hundred years, with continuous yields (Xiao et al., 2017).

Based on BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023) there has been a decrease in the area of coconut plantations (*Cocos nucifera L*) in the Indragiri Hilir Regency area in 2021-2022, namely in 2021 the total area of coconut plantations in Indragiri Hilir was 263,732 ha and in 2022 the plantation area decreased to 226,047 ha. This research was conducted specifically in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, where there has been a decrease in the area of coconut plantations in 2021-2022 by 103 ha. Suratinojo, et al. (2014) suggest that when income from coconut cultivation is insufficient to cover the household budget, farmers must spend their free time doing work other than coconut cultivation to find additional income.

It is suspected that there has been a change in the income structure of coconut farming households in Indragiri Hillir District where coconut farming no longer provides the largest contribution to the income of coconut farming households. So that coconut farming is no longer a source of income that can meet the living needs of coconut farmer households. The potential of coconut in Indragiri Hilir Regency is very strong if it is used as the main sector to support the economy and can increase Regional Original Income (PAD). Adevia et al. (2015) stated that some of the causes of low coconut productivity are due to seawater intrusion, conversion of coconut land to oil palm, pest and disease attacks, and large areas of old and damaged plants. Satria (2015) argues that the problem faced by the community in Indragiri Hilir Regency so far is the absence of policies that can support the development of coconut plantations, so that the welfare of the lives of farmers and the development of coconut plantations in Indragiri Hilir Regency cannot be ensured.

Purba et al. (2015) revealed that the most important aspect of welfare is income, because several aspects of household welfare depend on the level of income. The fulfillment of needs is limited by household income, especially for those with low incomes. The higher the household income, the lower the percentage of income spent on food, in other words, if there is an increase in income and the increase does not change consumption patterns, the household is prosperous. Conversely, if an increase in household income changes the consumption pattern, the household is not prosperous.

The goal of agricultural development and national development is to achieve farmer welfare, which is the struggle of every household to improve the welfare of its family members. Muksit (2017) states that social welfare is a condition of life or a state of well-being where physical, mental, and social needs

are fulfilled. The definition of welfare is often interpreted as a state of well-being that includes the fulfillment of all life needs, especially basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health services.

Economic development, in the long term, aims to achieve an increase in real income per capita, wider employment opportunities, reduce differences in development and prosperity between regions and change the structure of the economy by developing local competency-based industries so that there is an equal distribution of income levels and community welfare.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2022, welfare assessment includes eight indicators, including population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption levels and patterns, housing and environment, poverty, and other social aspects. The level of welfare can be defined as a social condition that enables every citizen to fulfill their physical, mental, and social needs following the dignity of their nature and humanity. The level of welfare can be defined as a social condition that enables every citizen to fulfill their physical, mental, and social needs in accordance with the dignity of their nature and humanity. The level of welfare is a balanced and sustainable need without anyone being disturbed (Rosni, 2017).

Coconut farmers in Indragiri Hilir District are currently facing challenges due to the absence of policies and guidelines from relevant agencies that can support the growth of coconut plantations. Therefore, the welfare of coconut farmers and the development of coconut plantations in Indragiri Hilir Regency is still uncertain, on the other hand, the potential for coconut production in this region is very large and if managed properly, it can develop into an important sector supporting the economy of farming families.

The research objectives of the Income Analysis and Welfare of Inner Coconut Farmers (*Cocos nucifera L*) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency are: (1) Knowing the income level of deep coconut farmers (*Cocos nucifera L*) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. (2) Analyzing the level of welfare of deep coconut farmers (*Cocos nucifera L*) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province. The research method used in this research is survey. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling, Sugiyono (2019) states that simple random sampling is a method used to randomly select samples from the population without regard to the strata in the population so that each member of the population has an equal chance of being taken as a sample. then to determine the sample size of a population the author uses the Taro Yamane

formula because this formula makes it easier for the author to determine the number of samples to be used. The formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

Description: n= Number of samples; N= Total population; d= Precision 0.15 (15%)

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{5{,}504}{5{,}504(0.15)^2 + 1}$$

$$n = \frac{5{,}504}{124.84}$$

$$n = 44.08 \qquad \text{n = 44 Responden}$$

Based on these formulas and calculations, the sample obtained was 44 respondents of coconut farmers.

Sugiyono (2019) states that primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. The data is collected by the researcher directly from the first source or where the research object is carried out. Primary data is obtained from deep coconut farmers who are the object of research through direct interviews using a list of questions (questionnaires) that have been prepared. Secondary data is data obtained from various literatures, which are related to the problems to be studied, reports and journals of research results related to this study as well as readings from relevant government agencies such as BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik) Indragiri Hilir Regency and the Food Crops, Horticulture and Livestock Service Office of Keritang District.

Analysis to answer the first objective used quantitative descriptive methods with various formula approaches regarding total costs, total revenue and total income. Analysis of coconut farming income used to determine the approach to the first problem formulation as follows:

Andrianto (2018) stated that income is calculated by subtracting total revenue from total costs as follows:

$$\mu = TR - TC$$

Description: μ= Revenue; TR= Total Revenue; TC= Total Cost

Andriani (2017) states that total revenue is calculated using the following formula:

$$TR = P.Q$$

Description: TR= Total Revenue; P= Price; Q= Quantity (Number of Products)

Andrianto (2018) suggests that the total cost is calculated using the following formula:

$$TC = TFC + TVC$$

Description: TC= Total Cost; TFC= Total Fix Cost; TVC= Total Variable Cost

Meanwhile, to answer the second objective, the welfare level of coconut farming households according to BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik) was analyzed. The welfare criteria according to BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022) analyze 8 indicators of welfare levels including population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption levels and patterns, housing and environment, poverty, and other social. Masithah, et al. (2016) state that welfare is one aspect that is quite important to maintain and foster social and economic stability, where these conditions are also needed to minimize the occurrence of social jealousy in society. The household welfare criteria according to BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022) for each classification are as follows:

a. Poor Welfare Level: Score Value 8-13
b. Fair Welfare Level: Score Value 14-19
c. Good Welfare Level: Score Value 20-24

The determination of the three welfare level classification scores is based on the sum of the highest score minus the lowest score, divided into 3 (three) classifications with the same interval.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Description

Land area

Arimbawa & Widanta (2017) stated that land is one of the factors of production, where agricultural products are produced which has a considerable contribution to farming because the amount of production from farming is greatly influenced by the size of the land used.

Usman & Juliyani (2018) state that land area is the amount of area managed in farming to produce production. The larger the land used will certainly get an increase in yield. The existence of a link between land area and farmer income is explicitly stated by Ridha (2017) that supporting the success of farming, requires continuous availability of agricultural raw materials in sufficient quantities, the development of farming is highly dependent on the availability of resources (inputs). Resources that are important production factors in farming (1) Land, including quantity (area) and quality, (2) Human labor, (3) Capital for the purchase of variable inputs, (4) Farmer management skills.

Land area is one of the important production factors in agricultural activities. The larger the area of coconut land owned by a farmer, the higher the yield he can achieve. Based on the calculation it can be concluded that the

average land area of coconut farmers in the study area is around 1.83 ha. most coconut farmers in the study area have a land area above one hectare, namely as many as 59.09% or 26 farmers and as many as 18 farmers have coconut land area below 1 ha. The average land area owned by coconut farmers in the study area is 1.83 ha. The size of the farmer's land area affects the farmer's income from coconut farming, where the amount of coconut harvest production will be less if the farmer's land area is small and vice versa.

Land Ownership Status

Table 1. Distribution of Farmers by Coconut Land Ownership Status in the Study Area in 2021-2022

Land Ownership Status	Number Of Households	Percentage(%)
Owned	44	100
Amount	44	100

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Table 1. above shows that all coconut farmers in the study area have their land ownership status, which is 44 farmers or 100%. Ownership of private land by farmers has a positive impact on their income because by owning their land, farmers' income from coconut plantations will not be reduced due to rental payments or profit sharing from the plantation land

Age

The average age of coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency is 43 years old. Where the highest age of coconut farmers is 56 years old and the lowest age of farmers is 31 years old.

Gender

The gender of coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency is divided into two, namely male and female, where the number of coconut farmers who are male is 40 people and female coconut farmers 4 people.

Farming Experience

The average farming experience of coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency is 20 years.

Number of Coconut Trees

Based on the results, there are variations in the number of coconut trees per hectare owned by the sample farmers in the study area, due to differences in spacing. On average, sample farmers have 723 coconut trees. The greater the number of coconut trees owned by farmers, the higher the production.

Coconut Production

Coconut production is the result obtained from coconut plantations without going through further processing. Coconut production generated from coconut farming in the study area varies in number for each farmer, depending on the area of land owned by the farmer. Farmers' income is strongly influenced by the amount of coconut production produced, the greater the coconut production, the farmer's income will also increase proportionally.

Based on the research findings, coconut production produced by farmers in the study area reached 1,946,000 Kg/year. With an average land area owned by farmers of 1.83 ha, this results in an average coconut production of 44,227.27 Kg/farmer each year.

Coconut Production Price

Price is one of the elements of the marketing mix that can generate revenue, where other elements get costs. The average price of coconut received by sample farmers in the research area during the 2021-2022 study was IDR 1,492 per kilogram, with the lowest price of IDR 1,450 per kilogram and the highest price reaching IDR 1,600 per kilogram. The stability of coconut prices is quite good, not experiencing significant variations so that during the year, fluctuations in the selling price of coconut in the research location are not so dominant in terms of both increase and decrease.

The price of coconut prices in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency is relatively low because when compared to research conducted by Pasaribu et al. (2016) the price of coconut in Burung Island District, Indragiri Hilir Regency was IDR 1,600/Kg in June 2015. So it can be seen that from 2015 until now there has been no increase in the selling price of coconut in Indragiri Hilir Regency. Limited information about coconut prices among farmers causes farmers to always be in an unfavorable position. This limited price information tends to be exploited by large traders, giving them the flexibility to manipulate prices to even lower levels.

Farm Revenue

Farmer acceptance analysis refers to the income received by coconut farmers from the sale of coconut fruit harvest. The revenue from this farming activity is calculated by multiplying the amount of coconut production (Kg) by the selling price of coconut (IDR). The amount of revenue earned depends on production and selling price, and this affects the income received by respondents. The type of product sold by coconut farmers in the study area is whole coconuts without peeling or other advanced processes. Total revenue from coconut harvesting varies from farmer to farmer, depending on the size of the land, the number of trees, and the selling price of the coconut. The higher the

production of coconut produced by farmers, the greater the revenue earned from coconut farming activities.

The results of the calculation showed that the annual revenue of coconut farmers in the study area reached IDR 66,068,077.27/farmer. The lowest revenue recorded was IDR 17,700,000/farmer/year, while the highest revenue reached IDR 124,971,000/farmer/year. This revenue includes the gross income of farmers, which does not include the production costs incurred by farmers for coconut plantation farming activities.

Income Analysis

Coconut Farming Costs

Cost is defined in a broad sense as a sacrifice of economic resources, which can be measured in units of money, which has occurred or may occur for a specific purpose. In coconut farming in Keritang District, there are two costs that farmers spend in running their farms, including fixed costs and variable costs.

Table 2. Details of Average Total Costs on Coconut Farms in the Research Area in 2021 – 2022

No	Description of cost	Average Cost (IDR/Year)
1	a. Fixed Cost	
	Machete Depreciation	I22,227.27
	Depreciation of Egrek	I71,420.45
	Depreciation of Tripe	22,227.27
	Depreciation of Grass machine	56,352.27
	Depreciation of Sharpening Stone	I7,056.81
	Depreciation of Angkong (Cart)	26,550.00
	TotalFixed Costs(TFC)	205,834.10
2	b. Variable Costs	
	Vehicle Gasoline	249,750
	Grass Machine Gasoline	69,431.81
	Salt	204,545.45
	NPK	421,875.00
	Terusi	683,863.64
	Urea	437,500.00
	Pesticide	229,545.45
	Harvest Transportation	4,450,405.00
	Labor	3,030,681.81
	Total Variable Cost (TVC)	9,777,597.72
	Total Cost (TC)	9,983,431.81

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Variable costs incurred by each farmer in the study area differ depending on the area of land owned by coconut farmers. The variable costs include the cost of purchasing vehicle gasoline and grass machine gasoline, fertilizers, pesticides, harvest transportation costs, and labor costs. The average variable cost incurred

by coconut farmers in the study area is IDR 9,777,597.72/farmer/year. The details of total costs based on expenditure on coconut farming in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency can be seen in Table 2.

Total costs are all costs incurred by coconut farmers, which consist of variable costs and fixed costs (Sriyoto & Sumantri, 2016). The average total cost incurred by coconut farmers in the study area is IDR9,983,431.81/farmer/year with an average land area owned by sample farmers is 1.83 ha. The amount of costs greatly affects the income of farmers, the greater the costs incurred by farmers, the farmers' opinion of coconut farming will decrease.

Coconut Farming Revenue

Farm income is obtained from the product of coconut production (Kg) and the selling price of coconut (IDR). Where the form of production sold by coconut farmers in the study area is round coconut without further processing or peeling process. The total revenue of farmers from coconut harvesting will vary from one farmer to another depending on the area of land, the number of trees, and the selling price of coconut. The more coconut production produced by coconut farmers, the greater the revenue earned by farmers from coconut farming. The average revenue of coconut farmers in the study area is IDR 66,068,077.27/ farmer/year with the lowest revenue of IDR 17,700,000/farmer/year and the highest revenue is IDR 124,971,000/farmer/year. The following is the farmer's income which is referred to as the farmer's gross income because it has not been reduced by the production costs incurred by farmers for coconut plantation farming.

Inner Coconut Farming Income

Income is the difference between revenue and total costs during one production period (Andani, 2014). Coconut farm income is the net income of farmers obtained from coconut farming. The amount of income per coconut farmer varies from one farmer to another depending on the amount of revenue and costs per farmer from coconut plantations.

Table 3. Details of Production Costs and Receipts of Inner Coconut Farming

No	Description	Average Cost (IDR/Year)
1	Total Fixed Cost (TFC)	205,834.10
2	Total Variable Cost (TVC)	9,777,597.72
3	Total Cost (TC)	9,983,431.81
4	Total Revenue (TR)	66,068,077.27

Source: Processed Data (2023)

Farmers' income is determined by the discrepancy between Total Revenue (TR) and Total Costs (TC). In the investigated region, coconut farmers exhibit an

average annual total revenue of IDR 66,068,077.27 per farmer, juxtaposed against an average annual total cost of IDR 9,983,431.27 per farmer incurred during the cultivation process. Consequently, the calculated average income for farmers in the study area amounts to IDR 56,084,645.45 per farmer per annum, or IDR 4,673,720.45 per farmer per month. This computation is contingent upon the average age of coconut plants, standing at 21.68 years, and the average landholding of sample farmers, which is 1.83 hectares.

Upon scrutinizing the income of coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, it is discerned that it remains comparably lower than findings from prior research by Kurniawan & Pangestu (2018). The reported income of coconut farmers in Teluk Payo Village, Banyuasin II District, and Banyuasin Regency amounts to IDR 65,217,450.15 per hectare per year, equivalent to IDR 5,434,787.51 per hectare per month. This observation underscores the potential for augmenting coconut plantation yields in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, through intensified production efforts and favorable adjustments in coconut selling prices. Such enhancements align with the concurrent augmentation of the income and welfare of coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

Welfare analysis

Farmer Welfare

The welfare of farmers can be interpreted as a state of a person being able to meet all needs and being able to have good relations with the surrounding environment (Fahrudin, 2014). This opinion is in line with what is expressed by Almizan (2016) that welfare is an important part of a country, the problem faced by developing countries is the welfare of their citizens.

Based on the results of the analysis of welfare levels based on welfare indicators according to BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022), the results of research from 44 respondents who are coconut farmers in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, it can be concluded that the welfare of coconut farmers at the research location is at a high level of welfare, namely with a percentage of 68.18% with a score range of 20-24 with an average score of 20.13. The results of the welfare of coconut farmers in the research location were obtained using the analysis of farmer welfare according to BPS (2022) with the distribution of respondents in each indicator as in Table 4.

The condition of coconut farmers in Keritang Subdistrict, the results of the analysis of population indicators, show that the majority of ages in the farmer's family are unproductive (0-14 years), meaning that at an unproductive age, the population of that age is said to be a population that is not yet able to produce goods or services in labor activities. The number of family members who live in one coconut farmer's house is between 5 people and more, with dependents in

the coconut farmer's family being 5 people and more. The number of dependents in the family is the number of family members who are dependents of the household, both siblings and non-siblings who live in one house but have not worked, and the majority of coconut farmers in Keritang District are married (married) the intended activity is to form a family as a legal bond.

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents by Welfare Level Component

No	Indicator	Class	Frequency (KK)	Percentage (%)
1	Population	Fair	26	59.10
2	Health and Nutrition	Good	28	63.64
3	Education	Good	27	61.36
4	Employment	Fair	24	54.54
5	Level and Pattern Consumption	Good	26	59.10
6	Housing and Environment	Good	22	50.00
7	Poverty	Good	24	54.54
8	Other Social Conditions	Fair	27	61.36

Source: Processed Data (2023)

The findings from the health and nutrition indicators analysis of coconut farmers in Keritang District reveal a favorable classification, specifically falling within the "good" category. A noteworthy observation is that the predominant health status among families of coconut farmers is categorized as "healthy," denoting an overall favorable health condition. Furthermore, the nutritional intake within these households is characterized by adequacy, encompassing essential elements such as rice, vegetables, fruits, and milk.

Shofya (2019) argues that education is a plan to form the next generation of the nation. The results of the analysis of education indicators show that farmer family members aged 15 years and over are fluent in reading and writing. However, the existing education facilities in the Keritang District area are inadequate and farmers consider the need for out-of-school education for their families, so it is not uncommon for farmers in Keritang District to be willing to send their children outside the area where they live to get better education facilities for their children.

The results of the analysis of labor indicators show that the condition of the family of coconut farmers in Keritang District, the number of people working in the family is the majority of two people, meaning that in a family it is not only the head of the family who works but the farmer's wife also has a side job besides being a housewife, apart from being a coconut farmer they also have additional work because the maintenance period and also harvesting is quite long, which is between 3 to 4 months, so between that time the farmers will do other additional

work (side jobs) where other additional work done by farmers, namely as laborers and others.

Consumption is spending made by households on final goods and services with the aim of meeting needs to maintain survival (Febrianti, 2021). The results of the analysis of the level of indicators and consumption patterns, it is known that the amount of farmers' expenditure for consumption in one month is in good condition (> 1,000,000) and the pattern of rice consumption of farmer families is 3 times a day, where the pattern of rice consumption of coconut farmers in Keritang sub-district is in the morning when breakfast, in the afternoon when lunch and at night when dinner at home and farmers also get types of carbohydrates from other than rice in the form of bread / other processed ingredients but consumption of bread is not a substitute for rice, just a distraction without disturbing the pattern of rice consumption in a day. The majority of farmers are also of the opinion that there is a need for nutrition other than carbohydrates for their bodies.

Based on research conducted previously by Widjaya et al. (2020) residential facilities can also be used as an indicator of the socio-economic situation of households apart from the living conditions. The results of the analysis of housing and environmental indicators show that the houses where coconut farmers live are generally privately owned. with the type of roof used, namely from zinc and the type of wall of the farmer's house is between the wall and the board, for the floor area of the coconut farmer's house in Keritang sub-district ranging from 20-50 m^2. The majority of floor types used by farmers for their houses are cement with the type of lighting used sourced from PLN electricity. The fuel used by farm families for cooking uses LPG gas and for toilet ownership, farm families already have their own in each of their homes, but for household waste disposal they still throw it into the river for those who live right next to the river. The category of environmental conditions where farmers live varies, some are clean but not neat, but some are clean and neat.

Purwana (2014) states that Poverty is a problem in development that is multidimensional. Poverty is characterized by underdevelopment and unemployment, which then increases to trigger income inequality and gaps between population groups. The gap and widening of the gap between rich and poor is impossible to continue because it will cause various problems, both social and political problems in the future. Based on the results of the analysis of poverty indicators, the coconut farming community in Keritang District falls into the category of non-poor family income because coconut farmers in Keritang District have been able to meet their basic daily needs. The basic needs in question are the needs that must be met by farming families for the survival of farming families, these needs are the top priority consisting of the need for clothing, the need for food, and the need for shelter. If these needs are not met, the farmer family will experience difficulties in living their lives

Based on the analysis of other social indicators, it can be seen that the access of farmer families in obtaining information is less fulfilled (TV only), access to be able to communicate is also less fulfilled because only a few people in the family have cell phones, the location in accessing the internet in their own home and for farmer families in obtaining entertainment is also less fulfilled for the reason that farmers rarely do recreation but for the safety of the environment around the farmer's residence is included in the safe category.

Table 5. can be concluded that based on the BPS welfare category (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022), most coconut farmers (*Cocos nucifera L*) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency with a total of 44 sample farmers, knowing that farmers who are at a good level of welfare are 30 farmers or 68.18% and farmers who are at a sufficient level are 14 farmers or 31.82%.

Table 5. Grouping of Coconut Farmers Based on BPS Welfare Level in 2022

Welafare Level	Score	Number of Farmers	
		KK	Percentage (%)
Poor	8-13	-	-
Fair	14-19	14	31.82
Good	20-24	30	68.18
Quantity		44	100.00

Source: Processed Data (2023)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. The average income of deep coconut farmers (*Cocos nucifera L*) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency is included in the decent living category. This is evidenced by the average income of deep coconut farmers which is higher than the minimum wage of Indragiri Hilir Regency.
2. The welfare level of deep coconut farmers (*Cocos nucifera L*) according to BPS indicators (2022) in Keritang District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, the majority of deep coconut farmers are at the welfare level with a good class. This can be seen in each welfare indicator according to BPS which is in the good category, namely indicators of health and nutrition, education, consumption levels and patterns, housing and environment, and poverty indicators.

Suggestion

For farmers to increase the amount of coconut production which will increase income, it is necessary to carry out regular maintenance and fertilization of plants in accordance with cultivation instructions. In order to improve the welfare of coconut farmers, there needs to be support from the government through the assistance of coconut farming production facilities both from fertilizer assistance and agricultural tools in supporting the coconut farming process and policies made, both in terms of coconut selling prices and farmer knowledge about increasing production through the role of agricultural extension workers.

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