



Income Structure of Masihulan Village Community, North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency

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ABSTRACT

Sources of community income in rural areas come from the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Masihulan Village is one of the villages in Central Maluku where most of the people live from agriculture. The objectives of this study were (1) to determine the structure of community income (2) to determine the contribution of the agricultural sector to household income. The number of samples taken in this study were 21 respondents using the sample size technique according to Slovin. Data analysis used is quantitative and qualitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that (1) The structure of community income in Masihulan comes from the agricultural sector (on-farm) amounting to Rp 110,668,593 or 65.6%. and the Non-farm sector (Non-farm) amounting to Rp 58,120,000 or 34.4%. (2) the contribution of community income is still sourced from the agricultural sector by 65.6%

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country with most of its population working in the agricultural sector. As an agricultural country rich in natural resources, Indonesia has vast land and much potential that has not been fully explored and utilized to meet human needs (Soeparno, H. 2004). Therefore, all efforts in agriculture need to be optimized to make the most of natural resources and human resources, as both are interdependent.

According to FAO (2021), about 70% of the population in developing countries depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods. This shows that the agricultural sector is the main source of income and employment for most people in these countries.

Household income in rural areas generally does not come from just one source, but from two or more sources of income. The variety of income sources is determined by the availability of economic sectors in the rural area. Relatively low household income encourages family members to work harder to meet family needs. For some households, this not only has an impact on increasing the number of working hours, but also encourages them to carry out other economic activities (Cahyono, 2006 in Vanny, 2016).

Components that make up both the main and additional income that can be obtained by all family members in a certain period of time which can be in the form of money or goods. Based on the type, income sources can be divided into two categories, namely main income and additional income. The main income is the source of income that best supports household life or the one that provides the largest income. Meanwhile, additional income is income earned by households from other activities outside the main job (Karolina et al., 2016).

Sources of income for farming households are grouped into three sources, namely: (1) income derived from farming activities (on farm), (2) income from agricultural activities outside farming (off-farm), and (3) income from activities outside agriculture (non-farm) (Burhansyah & Pribadi, 2016); (Elizabeth & Darwis, 2000). Studies conducted by Wahyuni (2013) and Mariyati (2015) to see the income structure of farmers are divided into two groups, namely income sourced from the agricultural sector and income sourced from outside agriculture. Income from agriculture is obtained from farming food crops and horticulture and forest products. Meanwhile, income from off-farm sources is in the form of trade and services.

Masihulan Village is one of the villages in Maluku province, more precisely in the North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency. This village is located around the Manusela Protected Forest area. Masihulan village is directly adjacent to the manusela forest, which is a forest area that has strict rules in its management. Although the people of Masihulan Village have rights to the land in the forest area, they still have to follow the applicable procedures to enter the forest. This means that the community's access to the forest is very limited because the forest is protected. so far, the people of masihulan village only depend on plantation crops that have been cultivated for generations from their parents. So that their access to the agricultural sector is also very limited and also forest products in the protected forest area cannot be touched or cannot be touched by the local community. This access restriction disrupts the smooth

running of community economic activities, such as agriculture, collection of forest products, or other economic activities. The income that can be obtained from forest or land products is not maximized, because the community must comply with rules and processes that hinder their productivity.

Based on the previous background description, the problem in this study is how the Community Income Structure in Masihulan Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency. Therefore, the objectives of this study are (1) to determine the Income Structure of the Masihulan Village community, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency (2) to determine the contribution of the agricultural sector to household income.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Household income structure in rural areas has become an important topic in agribusiness and rural economic studies. Household income does not only come from one sector, but can come from various sources such as agricultural activities (on-farm), agricultural support activities (off-farm), and activities outside the agricultural sector (non-farm) (Burhansyah & Pribadi, 2016; Elizabeth & Darwis, 2000).

According to Karolina et al. (2016), household income consists of main income and additional income. The main income is the largest source of income, while additional income comes from activities outside the main job. In the context of farming households, Ellis (2000, in Fridayanti et al., 2013) states that on-farm income is obtained from farmland that is managed directly or through a rent/share system, while non-farm income includes services, trade, and other activities outside agriculture.

On the other hand, Cahyono (2006, in Vanny, 2016) emphasized that low income encourages households to seek additional sources of income through diversification of economic activities.

Previous studies such as Wahyuni (2013) and Mariyati (2015) also divided income sources into agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, with the finding that agricultural commodities such as food crops, horticulture, and forest products are still the mainstay, although non-agricultural activities such as trade and services also contribute significantly.

Recent research supports these findings. According to Nuryartono et al. (2021), the diversification of household income sources in rural Indonesia has increased due to structural changes in the labor market and agricultural productivity constraints. Their study shows that households involved in both agricultural and non-agricultural work tend to have higher and more stable incomes.

Similarly, a study by Fitriani and Nugroho (2022) found that land access, education level, and household size significantly influence the income structure in rural areas of Eastern Indonesia. They emphasized that limited access to productive land—especially near protected areas—can suppress agricultural output and push households into low-paid non-farm jobs.

A 2023 study by Yusuf and Hartono analyzed income strategies in Maluku Province and found that labor migration and construction work are increasingly

common among rural households due to declining returns from small-scale farming. These trends align with the observed dominance of construction work in Masihulan Village's non-farm income.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in Masihulan Village, North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency, which took place in August 2024. The selection of the research location was carried out purposively by considering that in Masihulan Village there are people who not only work in agriculture, but also work outside the agricultural sector to obtain income for their survival. The research method used was survey method and direct observation in the field.

The population in this study was the Masihulan Village community totaling 116 heads of households. In this study, sampling was carried out using simple random sampling technique, in which each community was given the same opportunity to each subject to get the opportunity to be selected as a sample. The number of samples taken in this research was obtained through calculation using

The Slovin Formula as Follows:

$$= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Description:

n = number of samples taken

N = number of households (population)

e = Critical Value (20% error rate)

Calculation results:

$$n = \frac{116}{1 + 116(0,2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{116}{5,64} = 21$$

Sources of Data conducted in this study are using primary data and secondary data, primary data is data obtained directly from respondents related to the problems to be studied with the help of questionnaires. Secondary data is data obtained through agencies related to this research such as village offices, relevant theories from the literature and the work of previous researchers related to the problem under study.

Data collection methods are carried out through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation (Purnomo, 2010).

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive quantitative and qualitative analysis, the data collected in the field is processed by simple tabulation and then analyzed descriptively. To answer the first research objective using descriptive analysis while to answer the second objective using household income analysis.

"Household Income"="On Farm"+"Off Farm"+"Non-Farm"

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Masihulan Village is located in North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency, about 60 km from the sub-district center in Wahai. topographically it is a flat and hilly land area with an altitude between 50 to 150 meters above sea level (above sea level), so it is classified as highland.

Respondent Characteristics

Understanding the characteristics of respondents is very important to analyze starting from age, gender, education level, and family dependents (Agustina, 2016).

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age, Gender, Education Level and Family Dependents.

No	Description	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age Grup		
	15-64	15	71,43%
	≥ 65	6	28,57%
	Total	21	100,0%
2.	Gender		
	Male	17	81,0%
	Female	4	19,0%
	Total	21	100,0%
3.	Education Level		
	SD	6	28,6%
	SMP	3	14,3%
	SMA	7	33,3%
	D3	1	4,8%
	S1	4	19,0%
	Total	21	100,0%
4.	Family Dependents		
	(Small) 1-3	12	57,1%
	(Medium) 4-6	8	38,1%

	(Large) 7-9	1	4.8%
	Total	21	100,0%

Based on table 1, it can be seen that 71.41% of respondents are classified as productive age, meaning that at this age they are able to work actively (BKKBN 2020). According to BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Agency), productive age is the age range in which a person is considered capable of participating optimally in economic and social activities. In general, this productive age ranges from 15 to 64 years old. At this age, a person is considered to have sufficient physical and mental abilities to work and contribute to development. This is in line with research conducted by Suyono and Hermanawan (2013), that mental health prevention and intervention programs aimed at workers in productive age are very effective in improving their mental well-being.

Based on table 1, the number of male respondents is more dominant, namely 17 people or 81.0%. This shows that male work productivity tends to be more dominant in work, because men often have roles and responsibilities in earning a living and also meeting household needs so that men work more than women. Meanwhile, respondents who are female continue to work because some of them come from families whose economies are fairly weak so that they do not meet their daily needs, making them also work to earn income. This shows that currently women have a dual role in addition to taking care of the household, they also play a role in generating income through work activities to meet family needs.

The characteristics of respondents based on education level are dominated by high school education as many as 7 people or 33.3% of the total respondents. And the lowest was in D3 education, totaling 1 person or 4.8%. This shows that the quality of human resources in Masihulan Village in the field of formal education is quite good. This can be proven through the 5 people with higher education, namely S1 and D3 where they work as civil servants. Their work makes them have a more open mindset and easier to accept new innovations.

The group with the highest number of family dependents is in the small family dependency category with 12 people or 57.1% of the total respondents. The dependents referred to here include not only nuclear family members, but also parents or children who are already working or married but still receive financial assistance in the form of remittances from them. This is in line with what Irmawati and Asrahmaulyana (2021) stated that the number of dependents includes all family members who live or stay in one house, including wife, children, parents, uncles/aunts, and nieces and nephews.

Community Income Structure

Sources of income for farmer households are grouped into three sources, namely: (1) income from farming activities (on farm), (2) income from agricultural activities outside farming (off-farm), and (3) income from activities outside agriculture (non-farm) (Burhansyah & Pribadi, 2016); (Elizabeth & Darwis, 2000).

The income structure of Masihulan Village Community is sourced from agriculture and non-agriculture. agricultural income consists of the main income

sourced from plantation crops such as coconut, cloves, cacao and chili. Meanwhile, the structure of income from non-agricultural sources such as construction workers, honorary workers, entrepreneurs, and employees.

Community Income from the Agricultural Sector (On Farm)

Sources of community income in Masihulan Village come from various types of plants cultivated by the community such as coconut, cloves, cacao and chili. This shows that farming is the main livelihood in Masihulan Village because the agricultural sector is indeed the most common activity undertaken by the villagers. Based on observations, both men and women are equally involved in agricultural activities. This is in line with the opinion (Ellis, 2000 in Fridayanti et al, 2013) that the on-farm sector is a sector that refers to income obtained from privately owned agricultural land, either directly managed by the owner or obtained through a rental or profit-sharing system. This sector includes income derived from agricultural activities in general. More details can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Total Income from the on-farm sector in Masihulan Village, North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency in 2024

Type of Income (On-Farm)	Income	Average (Income)	Percentage (%)
Coconut	32.848.290	1.564.204	29,7%
Cloves	71.936.293	3.425.538	65,0%
Cacao	3.315.138	157.864	3,0%
Chili	2.568.872	122.327	2,3%
Total	110.668.593	5.269.933	100,0%

Based on Table 2, it shows that the largest contribution was contributed from the Clove commodity by 65%. this means that Clove is the main commodity that is cultivated by farmers as one of the sources of income from the agricultural sector. while the smallest income contribution (2.3%) was contributed from the Chili commodity. This is due to the small land area and also protected forest regulations which have an impact on the community's inability to manage land carelessly in the area.

Community Income from the Non-Agricultural Sector (Non Farm)

In this sector, the source of income of the Masihulan Village community does not only come from agriculture, but also from additional work outside the agricultural sector to meet the daily needs of their families. Based on the results of research conducted in the field, it is known that community income is obtained from various types of work that become a source of livelihood in meeting the needs of their households. Sources of income obtained from the work done by the community to get income are sourced from jobs including entrepreneurship,

construction laborers, teacher salaries, and so on. The following can be seen more clearly in the table below.

Table 3. Total Income from the Non-farm sector in Masihula Village, North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency in 2024

Type of Income (Non-Farm)	Income	Average (Income)	Percentage (%)
Civil Servant	7.500.000	357.143	12,9%
Building Laborer	37.000.000	1.761.905	63,7%
Honoror	9.000.000	428.571	15,5%
Self-employed	1.120.000	53.333	1,9%
Employee	3.500.000	166.667	6,0%
Total	58.120.000	2.767.619	100,0%

The largest non-agricultural sector is 63.7% from construction labor services. This means that most of them have expertise in construction labor, while the smallest is self-employment at 1.9%. In this case, the entrepreneurship carried out is as a traveling cake trader.

Total Contribution of Household Income Earned

The total income earned by the Masihulan Village community does not only come from one sector but from several sectors. In this case, the households of Masihulan Village obtained income from the agricultural sector (on farm) and the non-agricultural sector (non farm). The following is the Income Contribution of the two sectors which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4. Contribution of Community Household Income Sources in Masihulan Village, North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency.

Type of Income	Income (Rp)	Percentage (%)
On Farm	110.668.593	65,6%
Non Farm	58.120.000	34,4%
Total	168.788.593	100,0%

Based on Table 4 above, it shows that the largest contribution of household income comes from the agricultural sector (on-farm) 65.6%. Meanwhile, income from the non-agricultural sector (non-farm) is 34.4%. This means that the agricultural sector is the leading sector in contributing income to community households in Masihulan Village. This shows that the agricultural business is the main source of income for the majority of households in the village, considering that many families depend on the agricultural sector to fulfill their daily economic needs. Therefore, the agricultural sector contributes more significantly to household income in Masihulan Village than the non-agricultural sector.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the Results of the Research Conducted, it can be Concluded as Follows:

1. The structure of community income in Masihulan comes from the (on-farm) sector of the Coconut, Clove, Cacao, Chili commodities. And for the sector (non-farm) sourced from civil servants, construction workers, Honorary, Entrepreneurs and Employees.
2. The total contribution of household income obtained was Rp. 168,788,593 which came from agricultural activities (on-farm) which amounted to Rp. 110,668,593 or 65.6%. Meanwhile, income from the non-agricultural sector (non-farm) amounted to Rp. 58,120,000 or 34.4%. It can be said that the main source of income for the community in Masihulan Village is still sourced from the agricultural sector (on-farm) at 65.6%.

FUTHER STUDY

This research still has a delay, so it is necessary to conduct further research related to the topic of Income Structure of Masihulan Village Community, North Seram Sub-district, Central Maluku Regency to improve this research and add insight for readers

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