

## The Differences in Subjective Well-Being in Dry Land Farmers Assessed From Land Owners and Tenant in Manulai II Village

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**Abstract.** The welfare of a farmer can vary from one farmer to another. Where farmers can be said to prosper if the farmer can positively evaluate their lives and are satisfied with the life they have. Where life satisfaction is individual satisfaction that is comprehensive and very basic, as well as how the individual views himself and his life. This study aims to examine the differences in the subjective welfare of dryland farmers in terms of landowners and land tenants. The subjects in this study were 100 farmers in Manulai II Village. Subjective welfare was measured using a research scale conducted by Hanggoro (2015). The research hypothesis was tested using a different test. The results of the analysis show that there are differences in subjective welfare for landowner farmers and land tenant farmers in Manulai II Village. Where sig (2-tailed) at 0, 00. There is a difference in subjective welfare between landowners and land-tenant.

**Keywords:** *Subjective Welfare, dryland farmers*

**Abstrak.** Kesejahteraan seorang petani dapat berbeda-beda antara satu petani dengan petani yang lain. Dimana seorang petani dapat dikatakan sejahtera apa bila petani tersebut dapat mengevaluasi kehidupannya dengan cara positif dan puas dengan kehidupan yang dimiliki. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat perbedaan kesejahteraan subjektif petani lahan kering ditinjau dari pemilik lahan dan penyewa lahan. Subjek dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 100 orang petani yang ada di Kelurahan Manulai II. Kesejahteraan subjektif diukur menggunakan skala penelitian yang diadaptasi dari Hanggoro, 2015. Hipotesis penelitian diuji dengan menggunakan uji beda. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya perbedaan kesejahteraan subjektif pada petani pemilik lahan dan petani penyewa lahan di Kelurahan Manulai II. Dimana nilai sig (2-tailed) sebesar 0,00. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa adanya perbedaan antara petani pemilik lahan dan petani penyewa lahan.

**Kata Kunci:** *Kesejahteraan Subjektif, petani lahan kering*

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## **Introduction**

Farming (Pradita, 2017) is the main source of livelihood for most Indonesians, where farmers are an important source of income for rural communities. Farmers (Novita, 2018) are people who work in the agricultural sector, both garden agriculture, fields, rice fields, fisheries, and others on land. Land is an agricultural medium that has an important role in producing an agricultural product. If the area of land increases, the income of farmers will also increase, and vice versa if the land used is small, the yields obtained are also low. This is because the plants planted by farmers are few (Damanik, 2014).

Setrisno (in Pane, 2014) in this case, farmers' land ownership is divided into two parts, namely, farmers who own land and farmers who rent land. Landowner farmers are farmers who own their land and the farmers are fully responsible for what is needed. While the tenant farmers that land, farmers who work the land belonging to another person or another farmer by way of hire because they do not own land and lease contracts depend on an agreement between the landlord and tenant.

In addition to the land used, farmers must also adjust the planting time to the existing climatic conditions. Prasetio (2018) said that climate greatly determines the commodities cultivated, both in the form of plants and livestock. Commodities cultivated must be compatible with the local climate so that their productivity is high and provides better benefits for humans. In addition, climate can influence the determination of which technology is suitable for use. Climate is one of the factors that can affect the income earned by a farmer.

Farmers in East Nusa Tenggara are dryland farmers. This is supported by the head of the agricultural service who said that the island of Timor is included in a dry climate. It also reported the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) East Nusa Tenggara, said that the province of East Nusa Tenggara region by 30, 4 % were on the island of Timor. The dry season is longer, which is seven months from May to November, while the rainy season is only five months, from December to April. The distribution and intensity of rainfall in the dryland areas of East Nusa Tenggara are uneven and erratic and difficult to estimate, so that often crop failures occur as a result of limited water availability (NTT Online now.com, 22 August 2018).

Prasetio (2018) the income obtained by farmers will have an impact on their survival. The greater the income obtained by the farmer, the greater the welfare of the farmer's household will change for the better. The success of a farming business can be seen from the level of income received by farmers from farming.

Furthermore, farm income will encourage farmers to be used in various uses, such as for further production costs, savings, and other expenses to meet family needs. The level of income can be considered as one of the determinants of the level of welfare. As for other factors that can affect the welfare of a farmer, namely: land fertility, the type of commodity being cultivated, the application of sustainable farmer knowledge, and the age of unproductive farmers (Manalu, 2018).

The level of welfare of a farmer can vary from one farmer to another. Where a farmer can be said to be prosperous if the farmer can positively evaluate his life way and is satisfied with the life he has. Where life satisfaction is individual satisfaction that is comprehensive and very basic, as well as how the individual views himself and his life.

### **Method**

The participants in this study were dry land farmers in Manulai II Village. The number of participants who took part in this study was 100 farmers consisting of 50 landowner farmers and 50 land tenant farmers. The method used in sampling in this study is random sampling. This research is quantitative research using a comparative method which is usually carried out on the type of research that leads to differences in variables in an aspect under study. The measuring instrument used in this research is a scale. Before the scale is distributed, a validity test will be carried out which aims to determine whether all the items presented in the form of a scale can produce correct and precise information/data about what will be studied and will go through the reliability test stage to test the consistency of respondents' answers to the questions asked is on the scale. Then, to attract participants, the scale that has been declared valid will be distributed directly to farmers in Manulai II Village. On this scale, there is an explanation of the research and participants' consent to participate and the scale used is a Likert scale consisting of

four answer choices, namely strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The analytical technique used in this research is a comparative method which is usually carried out on the type of research that leads to differences in variables in an aspect under study. After the data is collected, it will be processed further.

### Results

The data from the calculation of subjective welfare in the study can be categorized based on the welfare category of dryland farmers who own their land and farmers who rent land in Manulai II Village can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1.  
Welfare category of dryland farmers who own their land and farmers who rent land in Manulai II Village

			Total Category			Total
			Low	Keep	Tall	
Land Status	Landowners	Frequency	0	6	44	50
		Percentage	.0%	6.0%	44.0%	50.0%
	land tenant	Frequency	3	14	33	50
		Percent	3.0%	14.0%	33.0%	50.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>
		<b>Percent</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Based on table 1, it can be seen that dry land farmers in Manulai II Village on landowners have subjective welfare which is in the high category, namely 44%. Meanwhile, land tenant farmers have subjective welfare in the high category, which is 33%.

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Normality test					
		Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
Land status		Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Total score	Landowners	.204	50	.000	.804	50	.000
	Land renter	.226	50	.000	.879	50	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the distribution of data on the subjective welfare variable is normally distributed, this is because the Kolmogorov Smirnov z value for the subjective welfare variable is 0.000. This is because the value of the sign t count > 0.05 then the data is said to be normal.

Table 3.

Independent Sample Test

Table 14. Mann Whitney U difference test

	Total Score
Mann-Whitney U	718.500
Wilcoxon W	1993.500
Z	-3.668
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

a. Grouping Variable: Land status

Based on table 3 above, it can be concluded that there are differences in subjective welfare. Where it can be seen that the value of sig (2-tailed) is 0.00. If the value of sig (2-tailed) is less than 0.05, then there is a significant difference between land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers.

## **Discussion**

### 1. Differences in subjective welfare between land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers in Manulai II village

The results of the Mann Whitney U test stated that the subjective welfare of farmers between landowners and tenant farmers in Manulai II village had differences. This is obtained from the results of the sig value. (2-tailed) of (0.000) ( $p < 0.05$ ) so that  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that there is a difference in subjective welfare between land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers in Manulai II Village. Subjective well-being is a person's subjective evaluation of his life, which includes life satisfaction, positive emotions characterized by optimism, joy, or happiness, and negative emotions characterized by anger, anxiety (Diener, 2009).

Based on the descriptive analysis, it can be seen that the landowner farmers in Manulai II Village have subjective well-being which is in the high category of 44%, medium 6%, and low of 0%. Meanwhile, land tenant farmers who have subjective well-being in the high category are 33%, 14% are moderate and 3% are in a low category. This shows that there is a difference in subjective welfare between land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers in Manulai II Village.

This study is contrary to a research conducted by Manalu (2018) which says that based on the analysis of the average income of tenant farmers in Dolokasaribu Village, Pangaran sub-district, it is greater than the owner of tenant farmers, although the costs incurred are small by farmers. This study is in accordance with research conducted by Manatar (2017), the largest farm income is tenant farmers and the lowest income is obtained by self-owned farmers and sharecroppers. This is because in the owner and rent contract system the loss is borne by the farmer concerned so that the tenant farmer tries to increase his productivity in order to cover excessive production costs while in the production sharing contract there is an agreement between the owner and the cultivator, the agreement is that the tenant has the right to pay for the production process while the owner pays land taxes and other necessities needed during the production process.

Based on the interviews and research obtained, farmers who are in the Manulai II village said that the number of farmers who own land is more than farmers who rent land. Farmers who own land according to Setrisno (in Pane, 2014) are farmers who have business land. The meaning of the farmers who own the land above is following the research conducted on farmers in Manulai II Village where the farmers who own the land say that they will manage the land and those who help in managing the land are family members.

Meanwhile, land tenant farmers according to Setrisno (Pane, 2014) are a group of farmers who cultivate other people's land by renting because they do not have their own land. The length of this rental contract depends on the agreement between the landowner and the tenant. The period can occur in one season, one year, two years, or a longer period. In the land rental system, it can be affected by the risk of farming that may occur.

This is in accordance with the interviews and the research conducted in Manulai II Village where farmers who are tenants of land must rent land belonging to other farmers to meet their daily needs. The tenant farmers also said that in leasing the land they had to pay the rent. Where the rental fee usually varies depending on the area of land to be rented, the condition of the land, where if the condition of the land you want to rent has good land conditions, the rental value will be more expensive. In addition, the time to lease the land is one year.

In addition to paying the rent for the land, the farmers also have to buy seeds, buy medicine, and buy fertilizers, and equipment that will be used when farming, besides that the farmers have to fulfill their daily needs which are for food, drink children's school needs. , not to mention if someone is sick, it costs money for treatment. The farmers in Manulai II Village said that usually the harvests obtained at harvest time were sometimes not able to meet their daily needs, therefore the farmers in Manulai II Village were looking for other jobs. The farmers also said that they had experienced crop failures this was due to several things, namely, insufficient rainfall, insufficient fertilizer, and pests.

There is also a study that says that the land used by farmers can affect the yields obtained. The results of the research on the level of welfare of rice farming families in Sumberagung Village are seen from the area of land cultivated by the farming families, both their own land and land owned by others, there are differences. Where the wider the farm family land in Sumberagung Village, the higher the welfare of the family. Narrow arable land causes farmers' families to find it difficult to achieve a good level of welfare, Pradipta (2017).

While research conducted by Masood (in Hartati 2017) says that land area can have a positive and significant effect on the growth of total agricultural productivity. This will only happen if it is not supported by an agricultural method that can ensure the sustainability of the biological function of the soil. This means that land use must be balanced with land conversion actions.

There are also differences in the subjective welfare of dryland farmers on landowner farmers and land tenant farmers in Manulai II Village based on gender. Where based on research conducted on farmers in Manulai II Village, there are differences where the gender is male with a high category of 45%, a medium category of 11%, and a low category of 2%. Meanwhile, the female gender has a high category of 32%, a medium category of 9%, and a low category of 1%.

Research conducted by (Eddington and Shuman, 2008) said that gender differences and subjective well-being said that women expressed more negative affect and depression than men, and sought help more but to overcome disorders. Shuman also said that this was due to because women acknowledge the existence of these feelings while men deny them. Meanwhile, Deiner (2009) says that in general there is no significant difference in subjective well-being between men and women. However, women have more intensity of negative and positive feelings than men.

In addition, according to ner (Anindyani 2010) said that people who are married have higher happiness than people who are not married, divorced, live separately, widowed. Adults who are not married and live together as husband and wife are happier



than those who live alone have to act as single parents to meet their daily needs and they also have to be able to take care of the household they have. As for farmers who are tenants of land who say that they have to work even harder to pay for their living needs, besides that these farmers must also pay rent.

2. Differences in subjective welfare between land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers when viewed from the cognitive effect (life satisfaction) in Manulai II Village

Based on the description analysis above, it can be seen that the level of subjective welfare of farmers based on cognitive aspects (life satisfaction) owned by land-owning farmers is greater than that of land tenants, where those in the high category are 44%, moderate 6% and those in the low category by 0%. Meanwhile, farmers who are tenants of land in the high category are 29%, the medium is 16%, and those who are in the low category are 5%.

The cognitive component (life satisfaction) is a person's subjective condition of feeling happy or unhappy as a need that exists from within him and is associated with the reality he feels. An individual who can accept himself and his environment positively will feel satisfied with his life. This cognitive component of subjective well-being also includes areas of individual satisfaction in various areas of life such as self, family, group, peers, health, finances, work, and leisure time.

Based on the research, farmers in Manulai II Village, both those who own their own land and those who rent land, stated that they are happy and happy to work as farmers. When they work as farmers they can fulfill their needs from the harvest. In addition, they also said that they have often helped their parents since childhood so that they already know how to farm well. When farmers work, family members will help each other in caring for and maintaining the plants planted. In addition, farmers in Manulai II Village only have an elementary education level and some do not attend school.

In addition, the cognitive component is also related to social relationships. Research conducted by Diner (2015) says that a relationship that is considered good must include two of three social relationships, namely, family, friends, and social relationships. Based on

the interviews and research conducted in Manulai II Village, both land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers said that farmers would help each other. In addition, the farmers will be assisted by family members when managing the agricultural land planted by the farmer.

3. Differences in subjective welfare of farmers who own land and farmers who rent land-based on positive affect

Based on the descriptive analysis table, it can be seen that there is a difference where the subjective welfare of land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers is based on positive affective aspects. Those in the high category are 46%, moderate 4% and those in the low category are 0%. Meanwhile, farmers who are tenants of land in the high category are 36%, moderate is 10%, and those who are in the low category are 4%.

Positive emotions or pleasant emotions are part of subjective well-being because they reflect a person's reaction to events that indicate that life is going the way he wants it to. Positive affect can be seen from specific emotions such as being interested or interested in something, happy, strong, enthusiastic, alert, proud, excited, determined, attentive, and active.

The farmers in Manulai II Village said that they are happy as farmers, they also said that when carrying out activities ranging from preparing the land to be planted, repairing fences, clearing the land, planting, tending (providing fertilizer, spraying the necessary medicines, clearing the existing weeds and harvesting their family members always help. The farmers also said that they had experienced crop failures. This was due to insufficient rainfall, inadequate fertilizer supply, pests, and medicines. But when the farmers experience crop failure then they do not feel hopeless and the farmers will also try to return to planting next year and to meet their daily needs, the farmers also look for side jobs. There is a farmer who says that he will feel happy if he gets a lot of harvests, where the yields obtained are used to make seeds and others are used for daily life and some of the yields obtained will be for sale.

According to Diener (2015), individuals who have a high positive affect are individuals who have a high sense of optimism about the future and feel happier. passionate emotions. Emotions about the past are satisfaction, relief, success, pride, and peace.

4. Differences in subjective welfare on dry land farmers according to negative affect on landowner farmers and land tenant farmers in Manulai II Village

Based on the description analysis table, it can be seen that there is a difference where the subjective welfare of land-owning farmers and land-tenant farmers, when viewed from the aspect of negative affect, is 41% in the high category, 9% in the low category and 0% in the low category. . Meanwhile, farmers who are tenants of land in the high category are 31%, the medium is 17%, and those who are in the low category are 2%.

Moreover, farmers who are tenants of land in Manulai II Village say that they have had conflicts between one farmer and another farmer. Where the land tenant farmers experience conflicts between one farmer and another, namely the problem of fences that are not repaired together because the land I rent is very large and the landowner rents it out to many farmers. So in the land, other tenants have leased plots of land, but there is only one fence so they are treated or repaired together in case of damage. The solution taken is sitting together and talking or discussing and the dispute occurs because of miscommunication between fellow farmers and the conflict can be resolved in a familial way.

Meanwhile, the farmers who own the land say that they have no conflict with other farmers, this is because the land they use is their own land and the land has been fenced and will be managed together with the existing family members. According to Diener, individuals who have good subjective well-being have a high positive affect, low negative affect, and high life satisfaction.

### **Conclusion**

There are differences in the subjective welfare of farmers between farmers who own land and farmers who rent land in Manulai II village. This is because the result of significant values obtained is  $0:05 > 0,00$ .

### *Suggestion*

Suggestions that can be proposed from this research are expected to be able to improve the subjective welfare of farmers and can use the available time to increase the yields obtained. The government is expected to be able to provide information about the subjective welfare of dryland farmers and it is hoped that the government can help dryland farmers to be able to improve the subjective welfare of dryland farmers. Meanwhile, future researchers are expected to be able to dig deeper into information regarding the subjective welfare of dryland farmers, both farmers who own their land and farmers who rent land. Considering that this research is very limited, it is recommended for other researchers to further expand the study of this research and increase other theories to provide references for the development of psychology. In addition, further researchers can choose various research locations so that it can be seen that there are differences in subjective welfare of farmers, both farmers who own land and farmers who rent land.

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