

FACTORS OF HIGH PRICES OF VEGETABLES IN AGAM REGENCY AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR FARMERS' INCOME

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Abstract

As an agricultural country, agriculture is one of the most important industries in the world. In Indonesia, this is reflected in the role of the agricultural sector in providing land. Foreign exchange contribution through labor, food supply, exports, etc. The development of the times has led to an increase in the direction of the agricultural sector. Even industrial areas where companies were established or residential areas were expanded. In writing this scientific work the author uses a descriptive analytical method whose approach is qualitative and quantitative. Land is a limited natural resource. Land is important because its existence is necessary for human survival in carrying out their activities. Agricultural land is a production factor that plays a very important role in agriculture compared to other production factors. Without land there is no agriculture. Land is the place where agriculture can operate. There are several factors that cause the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high, including land conversion. The impact of land conversion is to cause changes in the economic activities of land converters or farmers. This change is very significant. The economic activities carried out were initially related to agriculture.

Keyword: Ekonomi, Export, Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

As an agrarian country, agriculture is one of the most important industries in the world. In Indonesia, this is reflected in the role of the agricultural sector in land provision. The contribution of foreign exchange through labor, food supply, exports, etc. The development of the times has led to an increase in the direction of the agricultural sector. Even the industrial area where the company was established or the residential area was expanded. As a result, the land area in the agricultural sector will be further reduced by the transfer function. The earth moves faster in developed countries than in developing countries arising from the development of the industrial, service or manufacturing sectors in a country. This is happening even faster in developing countries. The amount of land diversion This causes food shortages. In these provisions, agricultural countries that generally develop include Indonesia. You will have the opportunity to sell your agricultural products in the

international markets of both countries. It is available in primary form or as a derivative agricultural product.

The economic growth potential of a country is largely influenced by the quantity and quality of the resources it has, one of which is physical resources or natural resources such as fertile soil, precious minerals, and other raw materials of economic value. Land fragmentation in Indonesia is a major problem, with land division and fragmentation being a major concern. Land division refers to the division of land into separate parcels for inheritance purposes, while fragmentation refers to the dispersal of land into small, isolated parcels managed by separate entities. This makes it difficult to manage irrigation and other agricultural operations efficiently. The larger the area of agricultural land in a province, the fewer households will be able to manage it effectively. This requires more time and resources for maintenance, thus lowering productivity. As a result, the number of households that are able to manage land effectively is decreasing.

The conversion of agricultural land that has occurred around the world has led to a food crisis. In fact, the food crisis due to land conversion can be overcome by increasing agricultural knowledge and technology. If farmers increase their use of technology and knowledge, even when arable land is reduced, they can manage land efficiently and increase productivity. In Indonesia, there has been a significant conversion of agricultural land, especially around big cities. Therefore, it is important to protect the remaining agricultural areas. For example, Agam Regency is one of the highland areas with soil fertility that is suitable for agricultural activities and has the potential to produce agricultural products. The conversion of agricultural land in Agam Regency has not occurred significantly so that its ability to meet agricultural needs can be improved.

Large-scale vegetable export activities also cause a lack of food availability, causing the price of vegetables in Agam district itself to rise. The economy of Agam Regency until 2022 is still dominated by four main business fields, namely agriculture, forestry and fisheries, large trade and retail business fields. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries business fields as the largest contributors contributed 28.41 percent with a value of 6.76 billion. The problems that exist in Agam Regency are the number of millennial farmers, business capital, product added value, limited fertilizers and marketing (price certainty). (BAPPEDA 2022)

Table 1. Production of seasonal vegetable crops (tons) in 2022 in Agam Regency based on data from BPS West Sumatra

NO	NAME SAYURAN	QUANTITY (TONS)
1	Shallots	6372,000
2	Garlic	6,00

3	Spring onions	4483,00
4	Potatoes	803,00
5	Kubis	3837,00
6	Cauliflower	3127,00
7	Sawi	3433,00
8	Carrot	2250,00
9	Lobak	-
10	Jamur	1,00
11	Long beans	1739,00
12	Large chili peppers	0,0
13	Cayenne pepper	5509,00
14	Tomatoes	9141,00
15	Eggplant	11064,00
16	Buncis	3972,00
17	Cucumber	2330,00
18	Labu siam	2642,00
19	Kangkung	1503,00
20	Spinach	1118,00

From the background that has been described, the author formulates further problems as follows:

1. What are the things that cause the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high?
2. Does the high price of vegetables in Agam Regency have an impact on farmers' income?

Purpose and Benefits of Writing

1. To find out and analyze what causes the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high
2. To find out and analyze how the impact of vegetable prices in Agam Regency on farmers' income

Research Methods

In writing this scientific paper, the author uses an analytical descriptive method whose approach is qualitative and quantitative. The data used in this scientific paper is secondary data that has been processed and the data is obtained from various references that are relevant to the problem raised.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term economy comes from two Greek words, *oikos* and *nomos*. *Oikos* translates to household or house while *nomos* means rule or law. In simple terms, economics is household management. According to the great Indonesian dictionary,

economics refers to everything related to the production, distribution, and utilization of goods and wealth. In other words, economics encompasses any action or process that must be carried out to create goods and services aimed at human needs or desires. Based on this definition, it can be concluded that oikos and nomos originally referred to the management of the household and its rules, which later developed into a broader economic concept. At the time, his focus was limited, especially on the maintenance and livelihood of the household. It deals only with the management of domestic resources and does not include extensive international trade or the conquest of powerful civilizations. Greece, a great power at the time, was located at the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula and also included islands in the Aegean Sea. Its borders are now bordered by Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Turkey to the north, the Aegean Sea to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Ionian Sea to the west.

The broad meaning of agriculture is the use of natural resources by humans, including the cultivation of productive crops that can produce and be used for human life. Or all activities that include agriculture, horticulture, forestry, livestock, and aquaculture that can be used for human life. In a narrow sense, agriculture refers to the process of breeding plants on a specific piece of land that can meet human needs. Alternatively, the process of planting seeds that has been prepared and managed in advance without too much manual intervention using management.

The term agriculture refers to human activities in utilizing natural resources to produce food, energy sources, industrial raw materials, and environmental management. In general, the concept of agriculture can be summarized into four inseparable components:

- (1) production process,
- (2) farmers or agricultural entrepreneurs,
- (3) the land where the business is carried out, and
- (4) agricultural business.

In general, the definition of agriculture includes activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, aquaculture, and forestry. In Indonesia, agriculture is still the main source of income for the Indonesian people, both from livestock, livestock, and fisheries cultivation businesses. About 50% of Indonesia's population makes a living from agriculture, making it an important sector to develop in our country. Agriculture is still an important livelihood for many Indonesians, as it is a livestock, livestock, and aquaculture business. In Indonesia, the definition of agriculture is the cultivation and harvesting of crops or livestock as a livelihood for the Indonesian people.

DISCUSSION

What are the things that cause the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high

Land is a limited amount of natural resources. Soil is important because its existence is necessary for human survival in carrying out its activities. Agricultural land is one of the production factors that plays a very important role in agriculture compared to other production factors. Without land there is no agriculture. Land is a place where agriculture can operate. Land conversion is the change of the function of part or all of the land from the original function (according to the plan) to another function and causes a negative impact (problem) on the land, environmental and land potential. Land conversion can also be understood as conversion to other uses caused by factors that mainly include the need to meet the needs of a growing population and the increasing demand for a better quality of life. Increase the use of land types in one area, then reduce land types in other areas. Land use change is a change in land function within a certain period of time.

The impact of land conversion is to cause changes in the economic activities of land conversion actors or farmers. This change is very meaningful. The economic activities carried out were initially related to agriculture. After the conversion of land to non-agriculture. This is proven by what happened in Banuhampu Agam District. At the same time, the sale or conversion of land as the main economic activity subject to land conversion will certainly affect these changes. This influence can be negative or positive. This is determined by farmers and even local communities who want to take advantage of the opportunities that exist. This also brings economic changes to society. This involves a rapid increase in the money supply in rural areas and encourages people to sell their land to make money that can be used for basic and secondary needs. However, in addition to the increase in income, they also experienced a decline in natural resources such as rice, fruits, and vegetables. This shows that, from the point of view of agricultural production, land conversion will reduce village agricultural yields in the long run. Reduced harvest area will affect the country's recovery ability.

There are two factors that affect land conversion. First, with the development of residential or industrial areas at the land conversion site, accessibility to the location becomes increasingly favorable for industrial and residential development, which will ultimately encourage an increase in land demand from other investors or land speculators thereby causing losses for the surrounding community. Land prices have increased. Second, rising land prices could encourage more farmers in the vicinity to sell their land.

Land conversion has a variety of patterns, namely first, the transfer of land functions directly by the owner can be seen for a long time. And second, land conversion which begins with control whose impact on the existence of rice fields takes place quickly and really. The process of converting agricultural land to non-agricultural is caused by many factors. There are three important factors that cause the conversion of rice fields:

1. External factors. This is due to urban dynamism, population and economic growth.
2. Internal factors. This factor is more likely to be caused by the socioeconomic conditions of farmer households that use land.
3. Policy factors, This is the aspect of regulations issued by the central and regional governments related to changes in the function of agricultural land. Weaknesses in the legal or regulatory aspects themselves are mainly related to the issue of legal force, sanctions in the event of violations and the correctness of land objects that are prohibited from being converted.

The price of vegetables in Agam Regency has become high due to being influenced by several factors, namely land transfer factors that cause land to be used for development. One of them is in Banuhampu District, agricultural land is used for the establishment of the educational institution of the Sjech M Djamil Djamik State Islamic University. This makes the area around the State Islamic University of Sjech M Djamil Djambek used as housing for residents and boarding houses, so that there is little land to cultivate vegetable crops. Overall, the impact of land conversion on the high price of vegetables in Agam Regency can affect the availability of vegetables, production costs, and farmers' income. Therefore, it should be noted that land conversion can have a positive or negative impact on the vegetable planting policy in Agam Regency.

Another thing that can affect the high price of vegetables is the weather factor. Because of unstable weather, it can cause farmers to have difficulty managing land and have an impact on crop yields. Based on data from BPS West Sumatra, the most vegetables produced by Agam Regency in 2022 are eggplants and tomatoes. Eggplant and tomato vegetables are a type of vegetables that rot quickly if exposed to too much water or exposed to rain. Weather greatly affects agricultural yields because if the weather is always rainy, it will make vegetables that have been harvested or not yet harvested rot quickly and will be detrimental to farmers, as well as if the weather is always in a dry state, the soil condition will dry out and cause vegetables to become infertile and some even fail to harvest.

Reduced rainfall intensity is one of the impacts of climate change. The intensity of rainfall is the main cause of the decline in crop yields on dryland farmland

in Agam Regency. This decrease in crop yields results in a reduction in farmers' income. The short-term impact of reduced crop yields is a decrease in farmers' incomes, while the long-term impact is the loss of the dryland farming profession.

The decrease in rainfall intensity is the main cause of the decline in crop yields. Climate variability such as prolonged drought has a major impact on crop production in dryland farmland. Climate change has a negative impact on agricultural production. The decline in agricultural production is due to the reduction of agricultural land area due to the impact of climate change. Extreme weather such as dry season and high rainfall therefore greatly affect vegetable production, which in turn affects the availability of supply and the price of vegetables.

The results of this study show that the occurrence of La Nina has a negative impact on agricultural production in Agam Regency. Variables such as planting area and wages have a positive effect on the production of Agam Regency. The adaptation strategies implemented by farmers have a positive impact on food security. This indicates that the strategies implemented by farmers are appropriate and can be continued to reduce the impact of climate change.

Variables such as education, income, farming experience, membership in farmers' associations, and risk-taking behaviors are significant factors influencing farmers in problem-solving mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of climate change. A quantitative analysis of 92.22% of all respondents stated that the decrease in rainfall intensity was the main cause of the decline in crop yields. This study shows that climate variability such as drought has a significant impact on crop production in dryland farmland. Studies show that farmers are significantly influenced by various factors such as education, income, experience, association membership, and risk-taking behavior in using mechanisms to solve problems in dryland farmland.

In addition, exports are also one of the things that cause the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high. Why is that? This happens because the price of vegetables can vary between regions. If the price of vegetables in one region is higher than in another, then the producer may choose to sell his products in the region at a higher price, which may result in higher prices in the region of origin. If the demand for vegetables from other regions increases, local producers can shift some of their production to meet demand from those regions. This can reduce supply in the domestic market and lead to price increases. Government policies related to inter-regional exports, such as export restrictions or export subsidies, can affect the supply and price of vegetables in the local market.

Exports directly and indirectly can affect the high price of vegetables in an area. Directly, exports can lead to a reduction in domestic vegetable supply. In fact, part of the vegetable crop in the region is destined for export. As a result, the price

of vegetables in the country increases due to an increase in demand that is not proportional to the available supply.

Indirectly, exports can also affect the increase in vegetable prices. It is true that exports can increase the demand for agricultural land. When the need for agricultural land increases, the price of agricultural land also increases. This increase in agricultural land prices may cause farmers in the area to reduce the amount of land used to grow vegetables. As a result, the supply of vegetables in the country has decreased and the price of vegetables has increased.

Collectors and traders may increase the purchase price of vegetables from farmers due to speculation that the price of vegetables will continue to increase. This is driving up vegetable prices throughout the supply chain. Government policy regarding vegetable exports. Policies such as high export taxes or certain export quotas can also affect the availability of domestic vegetable supplies and fluctuations in local vegetable prices.

Does the high price of vegetables in Agam Regency have an impact on farmers' income?

According to Hastuti (2007:106), agricultural income is the difference between income and total expenditure, or in other words income includes total income or gross income and net income. Gross income or total income is the value of production of all agricultural products before deducting production costs. In general, revenue is the main goal of an established business or business. Income is also the foundation for a person to work. This shows that a business is indeed worth maintaining because it can generate income to cover the living costs of its workers. Revenue can also be used to consider a business, whether it operates at a profit or loss.

Income is said to be stable for a person's economy when the amount is greater than the person's daily expenses. One of the main economic indicators to measure the economic ability of a community is the level of income of the community. These indicators are only related to income and expenses, but the most important thing is to know the degree of relationship between income and expenses. Income has many types, especially as follows: Net income (disposable income) is a person's income after direct tax deductions, Income that is not yet income is an advance on income that has not been generated, Miscellaneous income is income derived from sources outside the main activities of the company. which are not included in operating income, for example: interest income, rental income, dividend income, and fixed asset sales profits. Permanent income is the average income expected by a consumer household throughout its lifetime. Monetary income is the

average income expected by a consumer household throughout its life. Household income from consumption or production in monetary terms (operating income) is income from the main business activities.

According to Sukirno (in Alwi, 2009: 25), a price is a sum of money paid in lieu of the satisfaction that is being or will be enjoyed from the goods or services that are being traded. Price is the final monetary agreement on the value of a good or service, while price according to Kadariah (in Alwi, 2009:25) is the degree of possibility of exchanging a good or service for another good, price is determined by two forces, namely supply and demand that meet in the market (any organization where the seller and buyer of an object meet).

According to Todaro (2000) and Sumodiningrat (1999), the agricultural sector has a number of strategic roles related to the development of the local economy of a region, including:

1. Agriculture absorbs the labor of this region. This situation can occur if agriculture develops comprehensively, including: upstream activities, agricultural activities themselves, downstream activities and supporting productive activities (transportation, finance, institutions, and others). In addition, agriculture is a job that is in accordance with the skills and culture of rural communities (achieving the main goal of ELP).
2. Agriculture meets local food needs. In addition to having the potential to be an export product, agricultural products can also meet the needs of the domestic (local) market. Regarding PEL, this clearly has advantages because it will reduce the value of imports through import substitution products. The difference in export and import values is an added value received by the regions.
3. Agriculture is driving investment growth in the region. The rapid development of agriculture will attract investors to the region. Investment is one of the three important factors (exports and domestic consumption) that must be developed by the region. However, this investment must be directed to the regions. The development industry is an industry that transforms local agricultural products, not an industry that has no place. If this is not realized, then the investment made will actually increase regional leaks.
 - a. Agriculture as a tool to balance the gap between regions. Agriculture can be used as a tool for rural development in disadvantaged villages because only agriculture is able to adapt to rural conditions (characteristics). Planned and well-managed agricultural development will encourage the development of these villages and macro will reduce the gap between regions.

Source of income of farmers in Agam district is on average from vegetable harvest income. By getting the results of the harvest, farmers in Agam district export their crops outside the region such as to the Pekanbaru area, by exporting vegetables outside the region will directly increase revenue in the income of a region. The increase in income in a region will increase the economic growth of farmers in Agam Regency. High vegetable prices in Agam district can have a positive impact on farmers' income. Analysis of the impact of vegetable prices on farmers' income in Agam district:

1. Increased Revenue, With high vegetable prices that can increase the income of farmers in Agam Regency, farmers can sell their crops at high prices outside the region.
2. Increase added value, High vegetable prices can encourage farmers to improve the quality of their vegetables. like them by buying fertilizers and vegetable medicines that are good for their vegetable growth. For this reason, the added value produced from these vegetables has also increased.
3. Farmer Welfare, High vegetable prices can improve the welfare of farmers in Agam district. Higher incomes will provide financial security and allow farmers to meet their basic needs. Farmers' welfare can improve and stimulate local economic growth.
4. Investing in Agriculture , High vegetable prices can also encourage farmers in Agam district to invest their profits in agricultural development. Farmers can use higher incomes to improve agricultural infrastructure, acquire modern equipment and gain training to optimize their crops.
5. Availability of vegetable supply, Vegetable exports can affect the availability of vegetable supplies in the local market, especially if the supply of vegetables and the availability of food are for the community.

So, the high price of vegetables in Agam Regency can affect farmers' income. Some of the factors that affect this impact include the increase in fuel oil (BBM) prices which increase the cost of growing vegetables, the increase in fertilizer prices which can affect farmers' behavior and income from gardening products in the market as well as the increase in vegetable prices contributing to the increase in gardeners' income. Therefore, the high price of vegetables can affect farmers' income through many factors such as production costs and farmers' exchange rates.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

There are several factors that cause the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high, including:

Land Use. The impact of land conversion is to cause changes in the economic activities of land conversion actors or farmers. This change is very meaningful. The economic activities carried out were initially related to agriculture. After the conversion of land to non-agriculture. This is proven by what happened in Banuhampu Agam District. At the same time, the sale or conversion of land as the main economic activity subject to land conversion will certainly affect these changes. This influence can be negative or positive. This is determined by farmers and even local communities who want to take advantage of the opportunities that exist. This also brings economic changes to society.

Weather. Because of unstable weather, it can cause farmers to have difficulty managing land and have an impact on crop yields. Based on data from BPS West Sumatra, the most vegetables produced by Agam Regency in 2022 are eggplants and tomatoes. Eggplant and tomato vegetables are a type of vegetables that rot quickly if exposed to too much water or exposed to rain. Weather greatly affects agricultural yields because if the weather is always rainy, it will make vegetables that have been harvested or not yet harvested rot quickly and will be detrimental to farmers, as well as if the weather is always in a dry state, the soil condition will dry out and cause vegetables to become infertile and some even fail to harvest.

Export. It is also one of the things that causes the price of vegetables in Agam Regency to be high. Why is that? This happens because the price of vegetables can vary between regions. If the price of vegetables in one region is higher than in another, then the producer may choose to sell his products in the region at a higher price, which may result in higher prices in the region of origin. If the demand for vegetables from other regions increases, local producers can shift some of their production to meet demand from those regions. This can reduce supply in the domestic market and lead to price increases. Government policies related to inter-regional exports, such as export restrictions or export subsidies, can affect the supply and price of vegetables in local markets.

The impact of high vegetable prices in Agam Regency on farmers' income, namely, with the high price of vegetables in Agam Regency makes farmers prosperous. This happens because

1. Increased Revenue

With high vegetable prices that can increase the income of farmers in Agam Regency, farmers can sell their crops at high prices outside the region.

2. Increase added value

High vegetable prices can encourage farmers to improve the quality of their vegetables. like them by buying fertilizers and vegetable medicines that are good for their vegetable growth. For this reason, the added value produced from these vegetables has also increased.

3. Farmer Welfare

High vegetable prices can improve the welfare of farmers in Agam district. Higher incomes will provide financial security and allow farmers to meet their basic needs. Farmers' welfare can improve and stimulate local economic growth.

4. Investing in Agriculture

High vegetable prices can also encourage farmers in Agam district to invest their profits in agricultural development. Farmers can use higher incomes to improve agricultural infrastructure, acquire modern equipment and gain training to optimize their crops.

5. Availability of vegetable supply

Vegetable exports can affect the availability of vegetable supplies in the local market, especially if the supply of vegetables and the availability of food for the community.

Suggestions

Referring to the above conclusions, the researcher gave the following suggestions:

To increase productivity, farmers need to have adequate knowledge and skills in optimizing vegetable production, including in the use of modern and effective agricultural techniques. The government or relevant organizations can provide training and guidance to farmers to increase their productivity.

With better access to markets, farmers need to have better access to markets so that they can sell their crops at higher prices. Governments can help facilitate the relationship between farmers and buyers or traders, as well as improve road and transportation infrastructure to facilitate access to markets.

The use of appropriate agricultural technology, the use of agricultural technology such as the use of organic fertilizers, modern irrigation and effective pest control systems can help reduce the cost of vegetable production. Farmers need to be encouraged and provided with facilities to implement the technology.

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