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JURNAL SCIENTIA, Volume 12 No 2, 2023 ISSN 2302-0059

ANALYSIS OF RICE BASED INCOME LOCAL WISDOM IN MANAGEMENT OF SWAMP LAND IN SOAK BATOK VILLAGE, INDRALAYA UTARA SUB-DISTRICT, OGAN ILIR DISTRICT

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Article Info
Received: 15/03/2023
Revised: 29/03/2023
Accepted: 08/04/2023

Abstract

The purpose of this research were to: (1) identify local wisdom in the management of lowland swamps in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency, (2) to analyze the income of lebak swamp rice farming in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency, (3) analyzing the influence of local wisdom in the management of lowland swamps and other factors on the income of rice farming in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive exploratory method and survey method. Descriptive methods are used to describe or describe something based on actual conditions, such as conditions, circumstances, situations, events or activities. Furthermore, the survey method was used to obtain information on selling prices, production quantities, production costs, labor wages, and other sources of income from lebak swamp rice farmers in Soak Batok Village. This method is carried out by providing a list of questions (questionnaire) to the respondents and then conducting in-depth interviews with them. The data collection time was carried out from February 2021 to March 2021.

Keywords: lowland swamp, local wisdom, rice farming income, influence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the sectors most important in life. The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that has become the center of attention in the field of national development, especially in relation to managing and utilizing strategic results, especially those related to food commodities (Isbah and Iyan, 2016). The agricultural sector is expected to be able make an increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and can also support the economy community at (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017). The world's main crop rice. One of the food crop commodities in Indonesia whose production results are become the staple food of society is rice. Rice production in 2020 has increased by 1.02% compared to rice production in 2019 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020).

Based on a map with a scale of 1:250,000, Indonesia has 34.12 million hectares of swampland, which consists of 8.92 million hectares of tidal swamp land and 25.20 million hectares of lowland swampland (BBSDLP, 2015) Swamps in Indonesia are mainly spread over the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Papua and Sulawesi. Swamps in South Sumatra Province are mostly used for swamp rice. Lebak swamp land is known as one of the suboptimal wet lands whose utilization is still not optimal, but currently it is believed that lebak swampland is land that has the potential to be developed into agricultural land for food crops, especially rice. The area of paddy fields in South Sumatra in 2016 was around 777,579 ha, consisting of 124,592 ha of irrigated paddy fields and 652,987 ha of non-irrigated rice fields (South Sumatra Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016). Based on data on the area of lebak swamp rice fields according to districts/cities in South Sumatra in 2015, one of the areas that has the widest potential for lebak swampland is Ogan Ilir Regency (South Sumatra Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015).

Local wisdom is a form of traditional knowledge that is understood by humans or communities who interact with the natural surroundings, so that local wisdom can be called as cultural knowledge

which includes models of managing natural resources owned by a group of people in a sustainable manner including how to maintain a relationship with nature through responsible use (Suhartini, 2009 in Kristiyanto, 2017). In managing lebak swamp land for agricultural, fishery and animal husbandry activities as the main commodities in obtaining income and utilizing village potential to increase income, villagers should pay attention to aspects of local wisdom.

Ogan Ilir Regency consists of 16 sub-districts, 227 villages, 14 sub-districts and 660 hamlet. The number of administrative areas is data up to year 2017. In 2017 rice production in Ogan Ilir Regency was recorded at 218,741 tons with a harvested area of 49.030 ha of paddy rice and 836 ha of upland rice yields a productivity rate of 4.41 tons per ha of paddy rice and for upland rice 1.74 ha meaning that the amount of production has increased from the previous year where the breakdown of lowland rice was 99.33% and upland rice was 0.67%. (Central Bureau of Statistics Ogan Ilir Dalam Figures, 2018).

Increased farm income can also be supported by efforts to increase productivity such as increasing technology, land area, pest and disease control and production factors. Farmers have an important role in regional development, including the stages consisting of production, income and marketing. Farmers certainly prioritize how to process capital for production. Farmers should maximize their production by arranging so that production costs can be kept to a minimum so that it can be said to be an efficient and profitable farming (Dewi, Ni Luh P. R., et al. 2017).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study on the influence of local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land and production factors on rice farming income in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency.

Based on research that has been conducted by Amir Fadhilah (2013) regarding local wisdom in shaping local food power that local wisdom is a manifestation of habits community (Molamahu Community Case) who have the same understanding of something both in material form and values/ideas. Forms of local wisdom can basically be categorized in the form of local agricultural systems, local food production techniques, local food production motives, patterns of processing and storage of local food sources, as well as local-based food values/ideas that play a role in shaping social resilience.

Based on research conducted by Listiani, et al (2019) regarding the Income Analysis of Rice Farming in Mlonggo District, Jepara Regency the results obtained were that the average income of farmers per month was IDR 1,487,404, - lower than the district regional minimum wage (UMR). Jepara is IDR 1,600,000.-. production factors that exist and affect rice farming income in Mlonggo District, Jepara Regency consist of land area and amount of production as well as costs incurred during the rice cultivation process consisting of pesticide costs, fertilizer costs, seed costs and labor wages. The costs incurred by farmers will be used to find out how much the income of farmers in Mlonggo District is.

Based on the description of the research study, the hypothesis proposed in this study is: It is suspected that there is an influence between each local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land and production factors on rice farming income in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District

This research was carried out in Soak Batok Village, Indralaya District North of Ogan Ilir Regency. The selection of research sites was done purposively with the consideration that the location in Soak Batok Village is one of the areas that have local wisdom in their farming activities. This research was conducted from September 202 2 to December 2022.

2. METHOD

The method used in this research is explorative descriptive method and survey method The descriptive method is used to describe or describe something based on actual circumstances, such as conditions, circumstances, situations, events or activities. While exploratory research aims to explore broadly about the causes and effects of an event or thing that happened. So the descriptive-explorative research method is research in a way solve problems that are explored broadly about the causes or things that are affected by the occurrence of something based on the facts in the field. Furthermore, namely the survey method used in this study to obtain information regarding land area, selling price, production yields production costs, and local wisdom in managing lebak swamp land by farmers in

the village of Soak Batok. This method is carried out by providing a list of questions in the form of a questionnaire to respondents and then conducting in-depth interviews with them.

The sampling method used in this study uses a simple random sampling method by taking sample members from a random population regardless of the strata in the population.

The data collected in this research includes quantitative and qualitative data which come from two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from rice farmers using a questionnaire in the form of a list of questions that had been prepared and arranged systematically and conducting direct interviews, namely obtaining information from the results of communication with informants who were given verbally. Secondary data obtained through data from village heads, agricultural extension information, farmer group heads, the Central Bureau of Statistics, as well as the results of previous research and other literature related to this research.

The data obtained from the field and the results of filling out the questionnaire will be processed in tabulation and analyzed descriptively, namely by explaining the results that have been obtained and then processing them into a systematic form so that complete and detailed results are obtained

To answer the first objective, namely identifying local wisdom applied in the management of lebak swamplands by using descriptive analysis based on a questionnaire given to respondent. The descriptive method is used to describe or describe something based on actual circumstances, such as conditions, circumstances, situations, events or activities. The descriptive test referred to is related to lebak swamp rice farming seen from land management, seeding, planting, fertilizing, maintenance, harvesting, and post-harvest.

To answer the second objective, namely regarding the income of rice farming in Soak Batok Village, the calculation of income analysis is used as follows:

TC = TFC + TVC

a. TC = TFC + TVC
b. TR = P x Q
c. PURL = TR – TC

Information:

TC = Total Cost (Rp)
TFC = Total Fixed Cost (Total Cost Fixed) (Rp)
TVC = Total Variable Cost (Total Variable Cost) (Rp)
TR = Total Revenue (Total Revenue) (Rp)
P = Price (Rp)
Q = Quantity (Number of Goods)
PUPRL = Rice Farming Income Rawa Lebak (Rp/year)

To answer the third objective, namely regarding the influence of local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land and production factors with rice farming income in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, using multiple linear regression analysis. Multiple regression equation is a regression equation that involves two or more variables in the analysis. The aim is to calculate the estimated parameters and to see whether the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable and has an influence. The variable to be estimated is the dependent variable, while the influencing variables are the independent variables.

This method shows the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, used to see the influence of local wisdom in the management of lebak swamplands and production factors (land area, selling price, production yields, production costs) on rice farming income in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District.

In order to obtain a general description of the results of this study as well as in the framework of testing the hypothesis as a temporary answer to solving the problems raised, it can be seen through the functional equation:

Y = (X1, X2, X3, X4, X5)

$Y = \alpha 0 + \alpha 1 X1 + \alpha 2 X2 + \alpha 3X3 + \alpha 4X4 + \alpha 5 X5 + dX1 + dX2 = \mu$

Information:
Y = Rice Farming Income
X1 = Land Area
X2 = Selling Price
X3 = Production Result
X4 = Cost of Production
X5 (Dummy) = Local wisdom in the management of lowland swamps
dX1 = Do
dX2 = Not Doing

The use of multiple linear regression analysis methods requires classical assumptions which statistically must be met. Processing techniques in this study, namely:

1. Normality test

This Normality Test has the objective of testing whether in a linear regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution or not.

In graphical analysis, there are two methods used, namely: (1) using a histogram graph that compares the observed data with a distribution close to the normal distribution; (2) using the normal probability plot which compares the cumulative distribution of the actual data with the cumulative distribution of the normal distribution. The basis for decision making in the normality test is as follows: (1) If the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line or the histogram graph, it means that the data has a normal distribution, then the regression model meets the assumption of normality; (2) If the data spreads far from the diagonal and does not follow the direction of the diagonal line or histogram chart does not show a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model does not meet the assumption of normality.

2. Multicollinearity test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model has a correlation between the independent (independent) variables. A good regression model should not have a correlation between independent variables (Ghozali, 2011). To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in the regression model the following analysis is used: (1) If R^2 is very high but many independent variables are not significant, then in the regression model there is multicollinearity; (2) Seeing a tolerance value ≥ 0.1 and a VIF value ≤ 10 means no there is multicollinearity. If it turns out that the regression model has multicollinearity, then it must eliminate the independent variables that have a high correlation.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from one residual observation to another. If the residual variance from one observation to another observation remains, then it is called Homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called Heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is one that has homoscedasticity or does not have heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2011).

To find out whether there is an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, the hypothesis proposed in this study is tested. The method of testing the proposed hypothesis is carried out by partial testing and simultaneous testing. Partial testing uses the t test, while simultaneous testing uses the F test.

a. t test

The t statistical test basically shows how far the influence of one explanatory/independent variable individually explains the variation of the dependent variable. The way to do the t test is as follows (Ghozali, 2011): In testing this hypothesis by comparing the calculated t value and t table using a significant value of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$). The decision-making criteria include:

1) If t count > t table or probability < level of significance (Sig < 0.05), then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, the independent variable affects the dependent variable

2) If t count < t table or probability > level of significance (Sig > 0.05), then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable.

Testing the hypothesis in this study is stated as follows:

H0: Local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land and production factors do not have a significant effect on the income of lebak swamp rice farming

H1: Local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land and production factors have a significant effect on the income of lebak swamp rice farming

b. F test

The F test basically shows whether all the independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint effect on the dependent/dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). To test this hypothesis is used by comparing the calculated F value and F table using a significant 0.05 (α = 5%) and degrees of freedom (degree of freedom) df = (nk) and (k-1), where n is the number of samples Among others, with the decision-making criteria:

1) If F count > F table or probability < significant value (Sig ≤ 0.05), then Ha is accepted, this means that together the independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable.
2) If F count < F table or probability > significant value (Sig ≥ 0.05), then Ha is rejected, this means that together the independent variables do not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

c. Coefficient of determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) measures how far the regression model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. The small R^2 value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the variation in the dependent variable is very limited.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Rice Farming Income

Before calculating the income of lebak swamp rice farming, what must be calculated first is the total cost and total farming income. To calculate the total cost, you can use the following formula:

TC = TFC + TVC

Information:

TC = Total Cost (Rp)
TFC = Total Fixed Cost (Total Cost Fixed) (Rp)
TVC = Total Variable Cost (Total Variable Cost) (Rp)

Based on the formula above, it can be calculated the total costs incurred in farming lebak swamp rice. For details can be seen in Table 1 below this.

Table 1 Total Fixed Cost of Rice Farming

Component	Total Cost (Rp/Year)	Average (Rp/Year)
Fixed Costs	3,007,056	75,156
Total Fixed Costs	3,007,056	75,156

From Table 1 above it can be seen that the total fixed costs incurred in rice farming is IDR 3,007,056 per year or IDR 250,588 per month. These fixed costs include the cost of renting land, the cost of renting a tractor and the cost of depreciating tools such as hoes, sickles, machetes hand sprayers and jabs.

The next thing to know is the total variable costs. For details of total variable costs can be seen in Table 2 below this.

Table 2 Total Variable Cost of Rice Farming

Component	Total Cost (Rp/Year)	Average (Rp/Year)
Variable Cost	23,632,500	590,500
Total cost	23,632,500	590,500

From Table 2 it can be seen that the total variable costs incurred in rice farming in Soak Batok Village is IDR 23,632,500 per year or IDR 1,969,375 per month. The total variable costs include the cost of the tractor, fertilizer costs pesticide costs seed costs and labor costs. From the total fixed costs and variable costs above, it can be seen that the total costs incurred in rice farming. For details can be seen in Table 3 below this.

Table 3 Total Cost of Rice Farming

Component	Total Cost (Rp/Year)	Average (Rp/year)
Fixed cost	3,007,056	75,156
Variable Cost	23,632,500	590,813
Labor costs	400,000	10,000
Total cost	27,039,556	675,989

From Table 3 It can be seen that the total costs incurred in rice farming in Soak Batok Village include total variable costs of IDR 23,632,500 per year total fixed costs of IDR 3,007,056 per year and total labor costs of IDR 400,000 Then the total cost of rice farming per year is IDR 27,039,556 or IDR 2,253,296 per month.

Next is to calculate the total farm revenue. To calculate acceptance, the following formula can be used:

$TR = Q \times P$

The total revenue obtained from the lebak swamp rice farming activities in Soak Batok Village can be seen in Table 4 following:

Table 4 Total Business Revenue - Rice Farming

Information	Total Cost (Rp/year)	Average (Rp/yr)
Reception	116,500,000	2,912,500
Total Admissions	116,500,000	2,912,500

From Table 4 above it can be seen that the total income of lebak swamp rice farming in Soak Batok Village is IDR 116,500,000 per year or IDR 9,708,334 per month.

After obtaining the total farming revenue, the next step is to calculate the income of lebak swamp rice farming. To calculate the income of lebak swamp rice farming, the formula used is as follows:

$PUPRL = TR - TC$

Table 5 Total Income of Rice Farming

Information	Total Cost (Rp/year)	Average (Rp/year)
Rice Farming	89,460,444	2,236,511
Total Pen income	89,460,444	2,236,511

Based on Table 4 above it can be seen that the total income of lebak swamp rice farming in Soak Batok Village is IDR 89,460,444 per year or IDR 7,455,037 per month

The Influence of Local Wisdom in Management of Lebak Swamp Land and Production Factors on Rice Farming Income

To find out whether local wisdom in the management of lebak swamps and production factors has an effect or not on rice farming income, a multiple linear regression analysis method is used with

the help of the SPSS application. With the dependent variable, namely income, and the independent variable, namely production factors (land area, selling price, production yields, production costs) and local wisdom in the management of lebak swamplands To see the effect of local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land this variable is made a dummy variable by giving a value of 1 if the farmer practices local wisdom in managing the lebak swamp land and is given a value of 0 if the farmer does not practice local wisdom in managing the lebak swamp land.

a. Results of Data Processing

The use of multiple linear regression analysis methods requires classical assumptions which statistically must be met. Processing techniques in this study, namely:

1) Normality test

Normality test with a histogram graph following the direction of the histogram line and normality test with a probability plot spread around the diagonal line following the direction of the diagonal line so that it can be concluded that the assumption of normality has been fulfilled.

2) Multicollinearity Test

The research data tested using the SPSS application assistance shows values that can be seen in Table 6 following.

Table 6 Multicollinearity Test Results

No	Factor	Tolerance	VIF
1 .	Land Area (X1)	, 239	4,181
2 .	Selling Price (X2)	, 738	1.355
3 .	Production Results (X3)	, 639	1,566
4 .	Production Cost (X4)	, 314	3,181
5 .	Harvest (X5)	, 267	3,739

Based on the table above, it can be seen that each independent variable (X1, X2, X3, X4, and X5 has a VIF value ≤ 10 and a tolerance value ≥ 0.10 so that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

3) Autocorrelation Test

Based on the classification of DW values (Durbin Watson), namely α = 5%, k = 5, n = 40, it is obtained:

dL = 1.2305
Du = 1.7859
4-dL = 2.7695
4-Du = 2.2141

Durbin Watson values > dL and < Du, it can be concluded that the model is in a doubtful autocorrelation area.

4) Heteroscedasticity Test

scatterplot graph the points spread randomly and do not form a clear pattern, and are spread both above and below the number 0 on the y axis. This means that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model which is feasible to predict the effect of variables based on the input of the independent variables.

b. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Multiple linear regression analysis was used to determine the direction of the relationship of the independent variables (land area, selling price, production yields, production costs, and local wisdom in lebak swampland management).

Based on the test results of multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS application, the following equation is obtained.

Table 7 Regression Analysis Results

No	Factor	Coefficient	Sig.
1.	Constant	- 2109469,140	, 057
2.	Land Area (X1)	613955,892	, 290
3.	Selling Price (X2)	- 8 0 26 0	, 581
4.	Production Results (X3)	21 92 667	,000
5.	Production Cost (X4)	-, 132	, 888
6.	Harvest (X5)	802567,769	, 237

Based on the regression coefficient table above, the following equation is obtained.

$Y = \alpha 0 + \alpha 1X1 + \alpha 2X2 + \alpha 3X3 + \alpha 4X4 + \alpha 5X5 + dX1 + dX2 + \mu$

So the regression equation becomes:

Y = - 2109469,140 + 613955,892 - 8 0 26 0 + 21 92 667 - 0 132 + 802567,769 + dX1 - 2912036,909 + dX2 - 2109469,140 + μ

Information:

Y = Farming Income
X1 = Land Area
X2 = Selling Price
X3 = Production Results
X4 = Cost of Production
X5 = Local Wisdom in managing lebak swamp land
dX1 = Doing Local Wisdom (1)
dX2 = Not Doing Local Wisdom (0)

1. Interpretation of Regression Results

a. Coefficient Value

The coefficient value is -2109469.140 this figure indicates that if the independent variables (land area, selling price, production yields, production costs, and local wisdom in land management) have a value of 0 or are constant, the income of rice farming in Soak Batok Village decreases by Rp.109,469,140.

b. Land area

The independent variable X1 has a coefficient of 613955.892, this figure indicates that the influence of land area has a positive effect. This means that if the land area increases by 1 Ha, it will cause an additional farmer's income of Rp. 613,955.892 assuming the selling price (X2), production yields (X3), production costs (X4), and local wisdom in managing lebak swamp land (X5) are considered constant

c. Selling price

The independent variable X2 has a coefficient of -8 0.26 0 this figure indicates that the influence of land area has a negative effect This means that if the selling price increases by 1 Rp, it will cause a decrease in farmers' income by Rp. 8 0.26 0 assuming land area (X1), production yield (X3), production costs (X4), and local wisdom in lebak swamp land management (X5) is considered constant.

d. Production result

The independent variable X3 has a coefficient of 21 92 667, this figure indicates that the influence of production results has a positive effect. This means that if production results increase by 1 kg, it will cause an additional farmer's income of IDR 2 1 92 667 assuming land area (X1), selling price (X2), production costs (X4), and local wisdom in managing lebak swampland (X5) are considered constant.

e. Production cost

The independent variable X4 has a coefficient of -0.132 this figure indicates that the influence of production costs has a negative effect. This means that if production costs increase by 1 Rp, it will cause a decrease in farmer income by Rp 0.132 assuming land area (X1), selling price (X2),

production yields (X3), and local wisdom in lebak swampland management (X5) are considered constant

f. Local Wisdom in Management of Lebak Swamplands

The independent variable X5 has a coefficient of 802567.769, this figure indicates that the influence of local wisdom in managing lebak swampland has a positive effect. This means that if farmers who practice local wisdom in managing lebak swamp land are higher, it will cause an additional farmer's income of IDR 802,567,769 assuming land area (X1), selling price (X2), production yields (X3), and production costs (X4). considered constant. From this equation it can be predicted that farmers who practice local wisdom in managing lebak swamplands have a number of dX1 = -2109469.140 – (802567.769 x 1) = -2912036.909. Compared to farmers who do not practice local wisdom in managing lebak swamp land dX2 = -2109469.140 – (802567.769 x 0) = -2109469.140.

2. Coefficient of Determination (R 2)

The coefficient of determination (R 2) obtained is 0.842 this value means 84.2 % of the dependent variable, namely farm income can be explained by the independent variables in the model, while the other 15.8 % is influenced by other factors from outside

3. Hypothesis testing

a. t test

The research data tested using the SPSS application assistance shows values that can be seen in Table 8 following.

Table 8 Test Results t

No	Factor	Coefficient	Sig.
1.	Constant	- 2109469,140	, 057
2.	Land Area (X1)	613955,892	, 290
3.	Selling Price (X2)	- 8 0 26 0	, 581
4.	Production Results (X3)	21 92 667	,000
5.	Production Cost (X4)	-, 132	, 888
6.	Harvest (X5)	802567,769	, 237

Based on the multiple regression table above, the following results are obtained:

1. Land area

The variable land area (X1) has a coefficient value of 613955.892 and a significant value of 0.290 this value indicates that sig > 0.05 then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted which means that the variable land area has a positive but not significant effect on the variable bound is the income of farmers.

2. Selling price

The selling price variable (X2) has a coefficient value of -8 0.26 0 and a significant value of 0.581 this value indicates that sig > 0.05 then H 1 is rejected and H 0 is accepted which means that the price variable has a negative effect and is not significant to the dependent variable, namely farmer income.

3. Production result

The production output variable (X3) has a coefficient value of 21 92 667 and a significant value of 0 000 this value indicates that sig < 0.05 then H 1 is accepted and H 0 is rejected which means the price variable has a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable i.e. farmer income.

4. Production cost

The production cost variable (X4) has a coefficient value of -.132 and a significant value of 0.888 this value indicates that sig > 0.05 then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, which means that the price variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the dependent variable i.e. farmer income.

5. Local wisdom in the management of lebak swamp land

The local wisdom variable in lebak swampland management (X5) has a coefficient value of 802567.769 and a significant value of 0.237 this value indicates that sig > 0.05 then H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted which means that the price variable has a positive effect but not significant to the dependent variable, namely farmer income.

b. F test

The research data tested using the SPSS application assistance shows values that can be seen in Table 9 following :

Table 9 F test results

Model	F	Sig
Regression	29,310	,000

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significant value is ≤ 0.05, then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. This means that together the independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion drawn from this study is that in Soak Batok Village, most of the people still maintain local wisdom in managing lebak swamplands, especially in rice farming activities. Local wisdom carried out by farmers in rice farming includes seed procurement, training, harvesting and post-harvesting. Local wisdom in procuring seeds is that farmers still use seeds from previous crops. Local wisdom in the guise of farmers uses a system of planning and teaching with the help of a simple tool in the form of a corner. Local wisdom in harvesting still uses simple tools, namely sickles and machetes. And finally local wisdom in post-harvest, namely farmers selling their crops directly to middlemen who come to their land during the harvesting process. In addition, the total income of rice farming in Soak Batok Village per year is IDR 89,460,444 or with an average of IDR 2,236,511. As well as the factors that have a significant effect on rice farming income, namely production results (X3). Meanwhile, land area (X1), selling price (X2), production costs (X4) and local wisdom in managing lebak swamp land (X5) have no significant effect on rice farming income in Soak Batok Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency.

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