INCOME AND FEASIBILITY OF RICE FARMING IN BLORA REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the income and feasibility of rice farming in Blora Regency, Central Java. The research uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. Primary data was obtained from 38 rice farmers selected using purposive sampling, while secondary data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and other relevant sources. Data analysis includes revenue, production costs, revenue, and Revenue Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio). The results of the study showed that the average income of rice farming was IDR 51,341,936.84 per respondent, the average total production cost was IDR 13,569,197, and the average income was IDR 37,772,740 per respondent. Farming income is in the range of -IDR 2,975,000 to IDR 158,037,000. The R/C Ratio value is in the range of 0.78-8.22 with an average of 3.68. These results show that rice farming is on average feasible because the R/C Ratio value is greater than one, even though there are farmers with an R/C Ratio value of less than one.

KEYWORDS Blora; farming income; production costs; economic viability; R/C Ratio.

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INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the food crop commodities that plays an important role in meeting the food needs of the Indonesian people and has strategic value from an economic point of view Dartana *et al*., (2024). Rice production provides income for farmers which is one of the components in determining farming income. Farming income is obtained from the difference between the total revenue and production costs incurred during the production process (Prastami *et al.*, 2023).

Central Java is one of the regions that has considerable rice production activities, with a harvest area of 1,554,777.14 hectares in 2024 and increasing to 1,674,994.11 hectares in 2025. Rice productivity in Central Java was recorded at 57.19 ku/ha in 2024

and decreased to 55.55 ku/ha in 2025 (BPS Central Java Province, 2026). This condition shows that there is a difference in rice productivity between districts in Central Java, including Blora Regency which has lower productivity than the average in Central Java. A comparison of districts with the lowest rice productivity in 2025 is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Lowest Rice Productivity in Central Java in 2024-025

No	Kabupaten	Productivity (ku/ha)	
		2024	2025
1	Tegal	53,39	49,51
2	Rembang	48,98	49,92
3	Jepara	51,90	49,92
4	Magelang	50,70	50,36
5	Blora	50,02	50,57

Source: Data source: Secondary, (Central Statistics Agency, 2025), processed

Table 1.1 shows that rice productivity in Blora Regency will increase from 50.02 ku/ha in 2024 to 50.57 ku/ha in 2025. This value is still below the average of Central Java Province which will reach 55.55 ku/ha in 2025. Based on the sequencing of productivity values in 2025 in the district group, Blora is ranked the fifth lowest, so this condition is one of the bases for choosing Blora Regency as a research location.

The relatively low productivity of rice can be related to the production obtained by farmers from farming activities. Based on Jumiran *et al.*, (2025), farming revenue is determined by the amount of production and production price during the harvest season, while income is obtained from the difference between revenue and total costs incurred during farming activities. The income of rice farming is next an aspect that needs to be studied to find out the economic results received by farmers in Blora Regency.

Farming income is one of the aspects that can be used to see the economic results of rice cultivation activities. Herawati *et al.*, (2023), analyzed the feasibility of rice farming using *the Revenue Cost Ratio* (R/C Ratio) and obtained an R/C value of 2.14 which shows that the farming is feasible. The results of the study show the importance of feasibility analysis to find out the comparison between income and costs incurred in farming activities.

The relatively low condition of rice productivity in Blora Regency has not provided an overview of the economic conditions that farmers receive from farming activities. The amount of income received by farmers and the ability of farmers to meet production costs needs to be known to see the economic results of rice cultivation activities. This condition shows the need to examine the income and feasibility of rice farming at the farmer level in Blora Regency.

This research is focused on analyzing the income and feasibility of rice farming in Blora Regency based on the revenue and production costs incurred during farming activities. The analysis was carried out to determine the economic condition of rice farming at the farmer level. Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the income and feasibility of rice farming in Blora Regency, Central Java.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach to analyze the income and feasibility of rice farming in Blora Regency, Central Java. The research was carried out in Blora Regency, Central Java, which was selected based on the condition of rice productivity which is in the lowest group in Central Java Province. The collection of research data will be carried out in July 2026. The research sample consisted of 38 rice farmers in Blora Regency who were selected using *purposive sampling* techniques. The

respondents' criteria include farmers who run rice farming for at least one planting season and cultivate rice crops during the research season.

The data used in the study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from 38 rice farmers through a questionnaire filled out independently by respondents. The questionnaire contains data on the characteristics of respondents and rice farming activities, including production, selling prices, use of production facilities, and costs incurred during one planting season. Secondary data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other relevant sources to support information on rice production and productivity in Blora Regency and Central Java Province. The collected data is then tabulated and analyzed quantitatively.

Data analysis was carried out to determine the receipt, production costs, income, and feasibility of rice farming. Farm revenue is calculated based on the amount of production and selling price of rice with the equation:

$$TR = Q \times P$$

Description:
TR = Total Receipts (Rp),
Q = Amount of rice production (kg),
P = The Selling Price of Rice (Rp/kg).

The total cost of production is calculated from the sum of variable costs and fixed costs incurred during farming activities with the equation:

$$TC = TVC + TFC$$

Description:
TC = Total production cost (Rp),
TVC = Total variable costs (Rp),
TFC = Total fixed costs (Rp).

Farming income is calculated from the difference between total revenue and total production costs with the equation:

$$Pd = TR - TC$$

Description:
Pd = Farming income (Rp),
TR = Total Receipts (Rp),
TC = Total production cost (Rp).

The feasibility of farming is analyzed using *the Revenue Cost Ratio* (R/C Ratio), which is a comparison between total revenue and total production costs with an equation:

$$\frac{R}{C} = \frac{TR}{TC}$$

The criteria for farming feasibility based on the R/C Ratio value are as follows:
R/C Ratio > 1 → Feasible.
R/C Ratio = 1 → Break even point.
R/C Ratio < 1 → No Feasible.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Farmer characteristics are part of the internal environment inherent in farmers and can describe the condition of respondents in carrying out farming activities. The characteristics of the respondents in this study included gender, age, education level, farming experience, land area, and land status. These characteristics are used to provide an

overview of the condition of rice farmers who are research respondents. The characteristics of the respondents are presented in Tables 1.2 to 1.7 as follows:

Table 1.2 Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Quantity	Percentage
Male	36	94,74%
Female	2	5,26%
Total	**38**	**100%**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.2, the study respondents were dominated by male farmers as many as 36 people (94.74%), while female farmers amounted to 2 people (5.26%). The composition shows that rice farming activities at the research site are more carried out by men. According to Febianti *et al.*, (2023), Gender is related to the differences in functions, roles, and responsibilities between men and women in work activities. This condition gives an idea that men play a more role as rice farming actors at the research site.

Table 1.3 Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Age	Quantity	Percentage
30-64 (years)	36	94,74%
≥ 65(years)	2	5,26%
Total	**38**	**100%**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.3, the study respondents were in the age range of 30–75 years. Productive age was recorded in 29 respondents (76.32%), while non-productive age was recorded in 9 respondents (23.68%). According to Oktavia *et al.*, (2025), the age of 15–64 years is categorized as productive age, while the age over 64 years is included as non-productive age. This condition shows that farmers of productive age dominate the study respondents, so that rice farming activities at the research site are more carried out by farmers in this age range.

Table 1.4 Characteristics of Respondents by Education Level

Education Level	Quantity	Percentage
Elementary School (SD)	11	28,95%
Junior High School (SMP)	7	18,42%
High School/Vocational (SMA/SMK)	16	42,11%
Bachelor (S1)	4	10,53%
Total	**38**	**100%**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.4, the respondents' education level was dominated by 16 people (42.11%) from high school/vocational education, followed by 11 people (28.95%) from elementary education, 7 people from junior high school (18.42%), and 4 people from S1 (10.53%). This condition shows that secondary education is the most dominant level of education for rice farmers in the research site. According to Fangohoi *et al.*, (2021), education plays a role in the development of knowledge, skills, and attitudes and can affect a person's level of understanding of the work carried out. This condition gives an idea that the research respondents have diverse educational backgrounds with the dominance of secondary education.

Table 1.5 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Farming Experience

Farming Experience	Quantity	Percentage
1-10 years	7	18,42%
11-20 years	7	18,42%
21-30 years	12	31,58%
31-40 years	8	21,05%
> 40 years	4	10,53%
Total	**38**	**100%**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.5, the respondents' farming experience is in the range of 1–50 years. The 21-30 years experience group was the most dominant group, namely 12 respondents (31.58%). The 1–10 years and 11–20 years experience groups amounted to 7 respondents (18.42%), the 31–40 years group amounted to 8 respondents (21.05%), while the more than 40 years of experience amounted to 4 respondents (10.53%). This condition shows that the respondents' farming experience is quite diverse with the dominance of farmers who have been farming for 21-30 years. Maghfiroh *et al*., (2025) show that a long enough experience in farming can reflect farmers who are experienced enough in carrying out agricultural activities so that they can support the implementation of production and farming development activities.

Table 1.6 Characteristics of Respondents by Land Area

Land Area (ha)	Quantity	Percentage
< 0,50	8	21,05%
0,50 – 1,00	17	44,74%
> 1,00	13	34,21%
Total	**38**	**100%**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.6, the land area that the respondents are trying to cultivate is in the range of 0.17–6.50 ha. The group of land area of 0.50-1.00 ha was the most dominant group, namely 17 respondents (44.74%). The group of land area of more than 1.00 ha amounted to 13 respondents (34.21%), while the land area of less than 0.50 ha amounted to 8 respondents (21.05%). This condition shows that the area of land cultivated by the respondents is quite diverse with the dominance of farmers who cultivate an area of 0.50-1.00 ha. Anggraini *et al*., (2023) explained that land is one of the production variables that functions as a medium in agricultural activities and supports the ability of farmers to produce products.

Table 1.7 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Land Status

Land Status	Quantity	Percentage
Own Property	34	89,47%
Rent	3	7,89%
Revenue Sharing	1	2,63%
Total	**38**	**100%**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.7, the status of the land that the respondent is seeking consists of its own ownership, rent, and profit-sharing/others. Respondents with self-owned land status amounted to 34 people (89.47%), while rental status amounted to 3 people (7.89%) and profit/other sharing amounted to 1 person (2.63%). This condition shows that most of the respondents cultivate rice on their own land. Dewi *et al*., (2023) explained that the status of land ownership in farming activities generally consists of self-owned, leased, and profit-sharing land, which can show different conditions in farming management.

Analysis of Rice Farming

Farming analysis is carried out to determine the economic condition of farming activities carried out by farmers. The analysis can be used to identify revenue, production costs, income, and farming feasibility based on a comparison between revenue and costs incurred (Putri et al., 2024). The results of the analysis of rice farming based on 38 respondents in this study are presented in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Analysis of Rice Farming in Blora Regency

No	Description	Lowest	Highest	Average
1	**Revenue**			
	Production (kg)	700	30.000	7.204,95
	Price (Rp/kg)	6.300	7.500	7.071,05
	Total Revenue (Rp)	**4.900.000**	**219.000.000**	**51.341.936,84**
2	**Production Costs**			
	Seeds	0	6.000.000	1.038.257,89
	Fertilizier	182.000	5.910.000	1.741.836,84
	Pesticides	140.000	4.920.000	880.451,05
	Labor	2.448.000	56.000.000	7.304.943,16
	Land Lease	0	5.000.000	381.578,95
	Tractor Rental	0	4.500.000	807.910,53
	Harvesting Machine Rental	0	2.294.000	254.578,95
	Total Variable Cost	**4.741.000**	**63.000.000**	**12.454.457,37**
3	**Fixed Cost**			
	Total Fixed Cost	240.333	4.217.500	1.114.739
	Total Variable Cost	5.335.417	67.217.500	13.569.197
4	**Revenue after Cost**	**-2.975.000**	**158.037.000**	**37.772.740**
5	**R/C Ratio**	**0,78**	**8,22**	**3,68**

Source: Primary data, 2026, processed.

Based on Table 1.8, the respondents' rice production is in the range of 700–30,000 kg with an average of 7,204.95 kg. The selling price of rice ranges from Rp6,300-Rp7,500/kg with an average of Rp7,071.05/kg. This condition resulted in a revenue of IDR 4,900,000-IDR 219,000,000 with an average of IDR 51,341,936.84 per respondent. The amount of agricultural revenue is influenced by the amount of production and selling price received by farmers. Satria et al., (2024) explained that farming revenue is the value of production obtained through the multiplication between the amount of production and the selling price.

Based on Table 1.7, the total variable cost of the respondent's rice farming is in the range of IDR 4,741,000 – IDR 63,000,000 with an average of IDR 12,454,457.37 per planting season. Variable costs consist of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor, land leases, tractor rentals, and harvesting machine rentals. Labor costs are the largest component with an average of IDR 7,304,943.16 or 58.65% of total variable costs. This condition shows that rice farming at the research site relatively requires a large workforce in its production activities. These results are in line with Nugraha & Kurnia's (2024) research which shows that labor costs are the largest cost component in rice farming with a proportion of 55.90% of the total production cost.

Based on Table 1.8, the total fixed cost of rice farming in this study has the lowest value of IDR 240,333, the highest of IDR 4,217,500, and the average of IDR 1,114,739. This value range shows that there is a variation in fixed costs incurred by farmers in farming activities. The results of this study are in line with Puspitasari (2022) who reported the fixed cost of rice farming of IDR 847,274/ha as one of the components of production costs. The difference in fixed cost value between this study and Puspitasari (2022) research can be influenced by differences in the scale of farming and the cost components taken into account in each study.

The total production cost of rice farming in this study has the lowest value of IDR 5,335,417, the highest of IDR 67,217,500, and the average of IDR 13,569,197. This range of values shows that there is a variation in the costs incurred by farmers in farming activities. Sholihah *et al*., (2024), obtained a total cost of IDR 9,960,600 in organic rice farming and IDR 10,117,375 in conventional rice farming in Mojogedang District, Karanganyar Regency. The difference in total costs shows that the amount of production costs can differ between farms according to the cultivation system, input use, business scale, and cost components that are taken into account.

The income of rice farming in this study has the lowest value of -IDR 2,975,000, the highest of IDR 158,037,000, and the average of IDR 37,772,740. The lowest negative income value indicates that there are farmers who suffer losses because the income obtained has not been able to cover the total cost of production, while the average positive income indicates that rice farming as a whole is able to provide profits. The results of this study show a higher income value than the research of Putri *et al*., (2024) of Rp12,202,612/ha/planting season and Ningsih *et al.*, (2023) amounting to IDR 11,959,874/ha/planting season. The difference in income can be influenced by differences in production, selling prices, farming scale, and production costs incurred by farmers.

The R/C Ratio value of rice farming in this study has the lowest value of 0.78, the highest of 8.22, and the average of 3.68. The average value of the R/C Ratio of 3.68 shows that rice farming as a whole is worth farming because every Rp1.00 of production costs incurred is able to generate revenue of Rp3.68, even though there are farmers with R/C values below one who show that farming conditions are not feasible. These results are in line with Prastiwi *et al*., (2025), which obtained an R/C Ratio value of 1.72 and stated that paddy rice farming is feasible because the R/C value is greater than one. The difference in R/C Ratio values between this study and the research of Prastiwi *et al*., (2025) can be influenced by the difference in revenue and production costs incurred in each farm.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the study, rice farming in Blora Regency has varying economic conditions among farmers. The average revenue obtained was IDR 51,341,936.84 per respondent with an average total production cost of IDR 13,569,197 and an average income of IDR 37,772,740 per respondent. Farming income is in the range of -IDR 2,975,000 to IDR 158,037,000, which shows that there are farmers who suffer losses, even though on average rice farming is able to provide positive income. The R/C Ratio value is in the range of 0.78–8.22 with an average of 3.68. This value shows that rice farming is on average feasible because every Rp1.00 production cost incurred is able to generate revenue of Rp3.68, although there are still farmers with an R/C Ratio value of less than one.

Rice farmers in Blora Regency are advised to increase the efficiency of the use of production costs, especially in cost components that have a large proportion such as labor, as well as adjust the use of production facilities to farming needs. Farmers who obtain negative income or R/C Ratio value of less than one need to evaluate the use of inputs, production costs, productivity, and selling prices to improve the feasibility of their farming. The next research can examine the factors that affect the income and feasibility of rice farming, such as land area, productivity, input use, selling price, and cost efficiency, so as to provide a deeper picture of the differences in economic conditions between farmers.

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