

***The Use of Family Medicinal Plants (TOGA) by Women Farmer Groups
Towards Family Income During the Covid-19 Pandemic***

**Pemanfaatan Tanaman Obat Keluarga (TOGA) oleh Kelompok Wanita Tani
Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga Selama Pandemi Covid-19**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the contribution of business income from KWT Melati activities to household income in Gunung Ibul Village. This study uses qualitative data and quantitative data. The population in this study were housewives who are members of KWT Melati, a form of women's empowerment activities in Prabumulih City. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Purposive Sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. The data analysis technique used in this study is Income Analysis and Percentage Descriptive Analysis. Based on the results, it can be concluded that there was a significant increase in income from TOGA at KWT Melati during the covid19 pandemic. However, the contribution of business income of KWT Melati members to the participant's household income was still lacking, one of which was due to the small business scale.

Keywords: income, contribution, Family Medicinal Plants (TOGA)

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Kontribusi pendapatan usaha kegiatan KWT Melati terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga di Kelurahan Gunung Ibul. Penelitian ini menggunakan data kualitatif dan data kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu rumah tangga yang meruakan anggota KWT Melati yang merupakan bentuk dari kegiatan pemberdayaan perempuan di Kota Prabumulih. Teknik sampling yang dipergunakan adalah purposive sampling. Purposive Sampling adalah teknik penentuan sampel dengan pertimbangan tertentu. Adapun teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Analisis Pendapatan dan Analisa Deskriptif Persentase. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa: terjadi lonjakan pendapatan yang signifikan dari TOGA pada KWT Melati selama pandemic covid19, akan tetapi kontribusi pendapatan usaha anggota KWT Melati terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga peserta masih kurang, yang salah satunya disebabkan skala usaha yang masih kecil.

Kata Kunci: pendapatan, kontribusi, Tanaman Obat Keluarga (TOGA)

1. Introduction

The Covid19 virus pandemic that has spread worldwide has a very big impact. The effects of this pandemic hit all levels of society, in all sectors, formal and informal, rich or poor. On the other hand, this pandemic has changed people's mindsets. Most people are paying more attention and switching to a healthy lifestyle. The Covid-19 pandemic brought blessings to organic vegetable farmers in Semarang, who experienced an increase of up to 300 percent in their production and marketing (Balitbang Kemendesa, 2019), this is because many people are starting to switch to a healthy lifestyle, by consuming organic food ingredients to maintain their body's resistance to the coronavirus. This condition also occurs in various rhizomes such as turmeric, ginger and other herbs. Which is consumed in the form of health drinks, and efficacious for maintaining health. The results of Intan's research (BPS, 2019), regarding improving the quality of life during the Covid-19

pandemic by implementing healthy living, show that healthy cultural behavior among students and their families has increased. Among them can be seen from increasing consumption of foods with balanced nutrition, consuming high-fiber foods (vegetables and fruit), regular exercise, adequate rest.

Since early 2016 the government through the Minister of Health issued regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning Efforts to Develop Traditional Health through Self-Care for the Utilization of Family Medicinal Plants (TOGA). The target for using TOGA is the Waita Tani Group (KWT), the main support system for agricultural activities and the economy of farm families. According to Santoso in Makawekes (2016), KWT also functions as a production unit, which is closely related to a forum for cooperation by carrying out activities together to achieve higher efficiency, both in terms of procuring production facilities, credit and results marketing. It is hoped that the role of KWT towards its members will impact development and increase in family income, so that members will seriously develop their production results (Minarni, 2017; Saadah, 2022).

Prabumulih City is a satellite city with the largest local revenue from the service sector. However, when vin the number of residents, most residents in Prabumulih City have their main livelihood as farmers, to be precise rubber farmers (Amnggrainie, 2019). Under these conditions, many Women Farmer Groups (KWT) were formed, initially to support increased agricultural yields. According to Santoso in Makawekes (2016), the main activities of women farming groups (KWT) are.

1. take advantage of the yard
carry out cultivation activities of vegetable, fruit, toga (family medicinal plants) and living barns and livestock. Yards are managed as agricultural business land to support daily food needs, in practice carrying out activities of planting vegetables, fruit and conducting livestock business for the family's animal protein needs.
2. processing of agricultural products
agricultural produce from the yard and from plantation and paddy fields which are generally sold to the market in the form of raw materials can be processed into semi-finished or finished materials to increase the selling value.
3. Be a backup delivered through farmer groups.

Along the wayspoken not only a forum for farmers' wives in supporting agricultural activities. Currently, KWT is a real form of empowering women in society who are able to play an active role in improving the quality of life of their families and surrounding communities. KWT is an educational medium and a forum for expression for its members. According to Ervinawati (2015), one of the efforts to optimize women's empowerment is by assisting women through a humanistic approach, a productive economic approach and environmental awareness. With the KWT, it is hoped that women can play an active role in agricultural development, especially in efforts to improve the family economy, without leaving their function as a mother. However, from the results of research previously conducted by Anggrainie (2019), concerning the Impact of Women's Empowerment on Household Economic Behavior (Case Study on KWT in Prabumulih City), it shows that KWT activities in Prabumulih City have not had a significant effect on family income. Starting from these conditions, the researchers consider it important to look at the role of KWT in improving the family economy based on green products and the digital economy.

The Women Farmers Group is currently experiencing significant growth. Each discthere hase are at least 4 KWTs, each with 30 to 40 members. Its members are housewives with various professional and educational backgrounds, both as full-time housewives, and there are also MSME actors and employees in the formal sector. Currently, in addition to utilizing the yard by planting

vegetables and medicinal plants for the family. The main activity currently being carried out by KWT in Prabumulih is utilizing the yard by cultivating vegetables and TOGA (family medicinal plants). It is managed jointly by the members. When harvesting vegetable crops, apart from being used for family consumption, the produce is also sold to the surrounding community and to vegetable shops around the KWT environment. As for medicinal plants, such as ginger, turmeric, betel leaf, apart from being consumed as a kitchen spice, some are processed into health drinks (herbs) such as ginger and bandrek.

Like households in Indonesia, most of the members complained about their households' worsening economic conditions due to the pandemic's ongoing impact (Erfiani et al., 2021). Farming activities carried out by KWT Panda so far have clearly not been able to help the family economy, because so far the results from KWT Panda's activities have been aimed at family food security efforts, so household members only consume the results.

Starting a business and entering the MSME sector is considered a solution for KWT Panda members to be able to help restore the family economy. Especially with the existence of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program which focuses on developing MSMEs by preparing facilities and facilitating MSME access, which is directed at a sustainable economy (green economy) and digital economy (digital economy) (Oktarina et al., 2020). However, with the current limited knowledge and expertise, it is a major obstacle for KWT Panda members to start a business, manage a business, develop a business and be able to compete in the market as MSMEs.

In connection with these conditions, the researcher is interested in analyzing the Income Contribution of KWT Melati Business Members to Family Income in the Gunung Ibul sub-district, East Prabumulih sub-district.

2. Methods

The research quantitative descriptive research will include the that will be carried out is incl research that explains descriptively how the contribution of participants' income from the Melati KWT business to family income. This research will be conducted in the Melati women farming group (KWT), in the Gunung Ibul sub-district, Prabumulih Timur District, Prabumulih city. Data collection will be carried out from July to August 2018. The selection of research locations was carried out purposively.

In this study, the population was all members of KWT Melati, totaling 32 people. Of these, those who did not work as many people. So that these members were used as samples in this study. The sample in this study is the entire population, namely as many as 32 people. This is done because of the small population.

The data analysis method used in this study is as follows:

1. Revenue Analysis

Income analysis is carried out to determine how much revenue or gross income and costs incurred for the business and the profits derived from the business results. The income analysis formula (Soekartawi, 1995), namely:

$$I = TR - TC$$

Where:

I = Income (Revenue)

TR = Total Revenue

TC = Total Cost (Cost)

2. Percent Descriptive Analysis

This analysis is used to determine the contribution of loans to total household income in percent units. Contribution is a contribution that can be given by one thing to another thing.

To determine the contribution of total household income, the following percentage formula is used:

$$\text{Contribution (\%)} = \frac{\text{Loan Realization}}{\text{Household Income}} \times 100\%$$

To illustrate indicators in assessing the contribution of loans to household income, the following table is used:

Table 1. Contribution Criteria Classification

Persentase	Criteria
0.00-10%	very less
10,10-20%	not enough
20,10-30%	currently
30,10-40%	pretty good
40,10-50%	good
Diatas 50%	Very good

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Kepmendagri No. 690,900,327 (Velayati et al, 2012)

3. Results and Discussion

The “Melati” Women Farmer Group Toga self-care program is a new program consisting of a group of housewives who are located at Jln. Peno RW. 02 Gunung Ibul Village, East Prabumulih District, Prabumulih City. This program was established with the aim of meeting the family's need for medicines and being able to spur Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the field of herbal medicines even if they are carried out individually so that the principle of independence in family medicine can be realized.

The Asman Toga program was established in 2015 on the initiative and agreement with members of the Melati Women Farmers Group which was inaugurated by the government with legal entity Number 05/007/KPTS/GN.IBUL/2015 which will be attached on the next page, with the establishment process namely started in 2013 through the activities of the Dahlia RW Women Farmers Group. 02 Gunung Ibul Village, Prabumulih Timur District, Prabumulih City with P2KP Activities (Increasing Food Consumption Diversity), this activity is carried out with the general objective of facilitating and encouraging the realization of a Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe community food consumption pattern (B2SA) which is indicated by increasing the score Hope Food Pattern (PPH). With, in particular, that is

1. Increasing awareness, role and community participation in realizing a pattern of consuming diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe (B2SA) food and reducing dependence on the staple food rice;
2. Increasing the participation of women's groups in providing food sources and family nutrition through optimizing the use of the yard as a source of carbohydrates, protein, vitamins and minerals for family consumption, and;

3. Encouraging the development of food processing businesses on the scale of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on local resources and wisdom based on carbohydrates other than rice and wheat

Furthermore, in 2014, through the Dasawisma Melati Group, RT 05 RW 02 Gunung Ibul Village, Prabumulih Timur District, Prabumulih City, with the activity of optimizing the yard (the use of the yard). This activity is an activity of utilizing the existing land around the yard of the house to be used as a place to hide vegetable and medicinal plants from these plants which can be used as an adjunct for the availability of sources of carbohydrates, vitamins, proteins and minerals for families in a location of residential areas that are close to each other. Thus, this activity can form an area that is rich in self-produced food sources in the region from optimizing problems.

Furthermore, in 2015 he began forming the Toga Melati Independent Care Group, starting with the activity of recording the types and numbers of family medicinal plants present in each fostered member. Then look for and add insight into the benefits and ways to use existing medicinal plants. Another objective of the formation of the Toga Melati Independent Care Group is to protect and improve the welfare of the community as well as overcome natural wealth through plants that are around the yard of the house, and in 2016 start making medicinal plants in the yard of the assisted member's house as an economic resource and a source of business in the form of processing as a healthy drink, processed food and in the form of plants in polybags.

The Asman Toga KWT "Melati" program since its inception until now (2017) has experienced very good progress in the field of plant planting, processing, and sales processes. Even though the Toga casing process still uses manual equipment and the number of plants planted is not too large, and the equipment used in the processing process is small, even though there has been an increase in the number of equipment purchased so that the finished goods are only enough to be marketed, but sales the products have increased from the beginning of sales until now, and the Asman Toga program is growing and is being recognized by many people in the prebumulih city area.

The business of utilizing yards carried out by the Toga Melati Independent Care Group which was formed through the activities of the women farmer group and the dasawisma group, is a farming activity in the family medicinal plant sector, which has the following functions:

1. Nature conservation and greening facilities (Green healthy and the heart of PKK).

As a means of nature conservation and greening, the Asman Toga Melati group has planted medicinal plants using polybag planting media, but the amount is still insufficient.

2. As a means to bring medicinal plants closer to efforts to improve public health, which include; prevention efforts, efforts to improve/maintain health, efforts to cure disease.

As a means to bring medicinal plants closer to efforts to improve public health, the Asman Toga Melati group has processed the products of medicinal plants grown by means of making healthy drinks and concoctions as a preventive measure.

3. Economic resources.

As an economic source, the Asman Toga Group has processed the results in the form of making healthy drinks and snacks from family medicinal plants with an initial capital of Rp. 25,000 (twenty five thousand rupiah).

To develop and promote group activities, a work plan has been prepared that has been agreed upon by group members for 2017 which is contained in the attachment. The objectives to be achieved in the development of this activity include:

1. Improving family and community skills.
2. Meeting the food and nutritional needs of families and communities in a sustainable manner

3. Develop family productive economic activities and independently create a clean and healthy green environment.

In carrying out group activities in the medicinal plants sector, families still experience several problems, including;

1. Difficulties in business development due to financing factors that still do not meet banking requirements (non-bankable).
2. Have not done widespread marketing.
3. The amount of raw materials that exist in group members is not sufficient.
4. Not doing good packaging / packaging.
5. Have not received a halal certificate.
6. Don't have barcode yet.
7. Does not have an expiration date.
8. Product marketing is still around the business location
9. Human Resources (HR) members are still low in processing the utilization of family medicinal plants

1. Age

The following is a table showing the number of respondents based on the age of the borrower:

Table 2. Characteristics Of Respondents By Age

No.	Age	Amount
1.	25-30 Year	7
2.	31-35 Year	9
3.	36-40 Year	14
4.	41-45 Year	2
Total		32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

Based on data obtained from interviews at the Gunung Ibul Village location, it is known that 7 respondents (21.88%) were over 25 years old, 9 respondents (28.13%) were over 31 years old, 14 respondents (43.75%) were aged over 36 years, 2 respondents (6.25%) were over 40 years old. Most respondents are 36 years and over because they are still productive to start a business at that age.

2. Education

The following is a table showing the number of respondents based on education level:

Table 3. Characteristics Of Respondents By Education Level

N	level of education	amount
1.	SD/SMP	12
2.	SMA/SMK/STM	15
3.	D1/D2/D3/S1	1
4.	no school	4
Total		32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

Based on data from 32 housewives who are members of the KWT MELATI in the Gunung Ibul Sub-District, the respondents based on their level of education shows that the average KWT

MELATI members in the Gunung Ibul Sub-District are high school graduates, namely 15 (46.9 %) of the 32 respondents because Gunung Ibul Village already has several public and private SMAs/STM/SMK, the smallest D1/D2/D3/S1 graduates are 1 respondent (3.1%) this is because they already have D1 education /D2/D3/S1 very rarely choose to be a housewife plus if the husband's income is not sufficient for household needs. So the respondent has not been able to find job opportunities with the education he has. SD / SMP 12 respondents (37.5%), and respondents who did not go to school 4 (12.5%) of 32 respondents.

Business Information

a. Type of business

The following is a table showing the number of respondents by type of business:

Table 4. Respondents' Business Information By Type Of Business

No.	type of business	amount
1.	Trader	20
2.	industry	5
3.	agriculture	4
4.	Not Owning a Business	3
	Total	32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

From the interviews that were conducted with 32 housewives who were members of KWT MELATI in Gunung Ibul Barat Village, it can be seen that the majority of respondents were traders 20 respondents (62.5%) and industry 5 (25%), agriculture 4 (12.5%) , and those who do not have a business 3 (9.375%) of 32 respondents. Many respondents chose to trade because loan funds could be managed immediately and profit quickly, compared to agricultural businesses that had to wait for the harvest. Meanwhile, 3 respondents who did not have a business used the KWT MELATI funds only for their household needs.

b. Operating revenues

The following is a table showing the number of respondents based on business income

Table 5. Respondents' Business Information Based On Business Income

No.	Total Income	Amount
1.	> Rp 1.000.0000	13
2.	750.000 - 1.000.000	11
3.	500.000 - 750.000	5
4.	No Income	3
	Total	32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

From the interviews that were conducted with 32 housewives who are members of KWT MELATI in the Gunung Ibul Barat Village, it can be seen that the majority of respondents, namely 13 respondents, earned > Rp. 1,000,0000 (47%), 11 respondents Rp. 750,000 - Rp. 1,000,000 (34.5%), 5 respondents Rp. 500,000 - Rp. 750,000 (16%) While the smallest number is 3 respondents who do not have income (9%), in this case the respondent does not have a business. The average respondent stated that their income from the business they run reached < Rp. 1,000,000, which means that the business they are running has been able to increase their household income. While respondents who do not have income, which means the respondent does not have a business.

c. Husband's Income

The following table shows the number of respondents based on their husband's income.

Table 6. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Husband's Income

No.	Reduction Amount	Amount
1.	250.000 - 500.000	1
2.	500.000 - 1.000.000	2
3.	1.000.000 - 1.500.000	18
4.	1.500.000 - 2.000.000	11
Total		32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

Based on data were obtained from interviews, it conducted with 32 housewives who are members of KWT MELATI in Gunung Ibul Barat Subdistrict. From the data, it can be seen that the identity of the respondents based on their husband's income shows that the average KWT MELATI member in Gunung Ibul Barat Subdistrict is IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 1,500 ,000, namely 18, this is because the husband's job on average is a construction worker who earns Rp. 50,000 - Rp. 60,000 per day if he works. While the lowest income is IDR 250,000 - IDR 500,000.

d. Husband's Occupation

The following is a table showing the number of respondents based on their husband's occupation.

Table 7. Characteristics Of Respondents Based On Husband's Occupation

No.	work	Amount
1.	Buruh Bangunan	12
2.	Breeders and Honorary	2
3.	Garden Worker	2
4.	Farmers and Construction Workers	1
5.	Honorer	1
6.	Farmer	6
7.	Trader	8
Total		32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

Based on data obtained from interviews conducted with housewives who are members of the KWT MELATI in Gunung Ibul Barat Subdistrict, it can be seen that the identity of the respondents based on their husband's work shows that the average occupation of husbands of KWT MELATI members in Gunung Ibul Barat Subdistrict is a construction worker because the job is the most lots of easy to do, no need to have special skills, just need strength.

While the smallest is honorary, this is because this job requires special skills, such as mastering computers, and the income earned is not much because rarely choose this job for their life.

KWT JALATI's Contribution to Business Development

To find out how much KWT MELATI has contributed to the development of household businesses in Gunung Ibul Village, data on KWT MELATI members is needed as shown in the table below:

Table 8. KWT MELATI Member Turnover Data Before And After The Covid19 Pandemic

No.	Name	Turnover Before	Turnover After	Turnover Ascension
1.	Triani Astuti	3.000.000	4.750.000	58,3 %
2.	Nuraida	2.500.000	3.500.000	40,0 %
3.	Okta Viani	2.850.000	3.800.000	33,3 %
4.	Nely Ariani	4.200.000	5.500.000	30,9 %
5.	Sulastri	3.750.000	5.250.000	40,0 %
6.	Darwiasih	3.500.000	4.200.000	20,0 %
7.	Darwati	4.500.000	5.700.000	26,7 %
8.	Desi Andriani	6.000.000	7.300.000	21,7 %
9.	Sri Susanti	5.400.000	6.700.000	24,1 %
10.	Kasiyem	2.800.000	4.600.000	64,1 %
11.	Eni Muji R	4.000.000	5.250.000	31,3 %
12.	Minah	3.800.000	5.000.000	31,6 %
13.	Sarinah	3.750.000	4.800.000	28,0 %
14.	Martini	5.250.000	7.850.000	49,5 %
15.	Murkiyah	2.600.000	4.000.000	53,8 %
16.	Marmi	6.250.000	7.500.000	20,0 %
17.	Hartini	5.350.000	6.450.000	20,6 %
18.	Yasmi	2.950.000	4.400.000	49,1 %
19.	Legina	3.350.000	5.000.000	49,3 %
20.	Nurhasanah	3.800.000	4.750.000	25,0 %
21.	Yuriana	7.000.000	8.200.000	17,1 %
22.	Ijah	2.700.000	3.900.000	44,4 %
23.	Juairiyah	3.000.000	4.400.000	46,7 %
24.	Wati	4.650.000	6.700.000	44,1 %
25.	Widia	7.250.000	8.950.000	23,4 %
26.	Yayuk	5.000.000	7.700.000	54,0 %
27.	Eva Susanti	5.500.000	7.000.000	27,3 %
28.	Meirawati	3.800.000	5.000.000	31,6 %
29.	Manisem	4.000.000	6.500.000	62,5 %
30.	Tina	2.850.000	3.300.000	15, 8 %
31.	Sulastri	6.250.000	8.700.000	39,2 %
32.	Sri Ningsih	3.500.000	5.850.000	67,1 %

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the percentage of respondents based on the classification criteria for contribution to TOGA's business development during a pandemic is shown in the table below:

Table 9. Information On The Number Of Respondents Based On Contribution Criteria Classification To TOGA Business Development During The Pandemic

No.	Presentase	criteria	Amount
1.	0.00-10%	Very less	-
2.	10,10-20%	Not enough	4
3.	20,10-30%	currently	8
4.	30,10-40%	Pretty good	7
5.	40,10-50%	Good	7
6.	Diatas 50%	Very good	6
Total			32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

From the table above it can be seen that the Contribution of Women's Savings and Loans on the development of the TOGA business during the pandemic was 4 respondents (12.5%) in the less criteria, 8 respondents (25%) in the medium criteria, 7 respondents (21.9%) in the criteria good enough, 7 respondents (21.9%) have good criteria, and 6 respondents (18.8%) have very good criteria. KWT MELATI is one of the PNPM Mandiri Urban program activities in empowering women to utilize their yards by cultivating TOGA. During the pandemic it saw a significant increase in sales turnover. In this study, business development is a form of effort for the business itself to develop even better and reach a point or peak towards success. Business development is carried out by businesses that have started to be processed and there is a possibility for further progress (Diwanti & Pertiwi, 2022).

KWT MELATI Contribution to Household Income

To find out how much KWT MELATI contributes to household income in the Gunung Ibul Village, data on KWT MELATI members is needed as shown in the table below:

Table 9. Data On Husband's Income And Other Income Of KWT MELATI Members

No.	respondent	Husband's Income	Other income	Total Revenue	KWT MELATI	Contribution
1.	Triani Astuti	6500000	3500000	10000000	500000	5,0 %
2.	Nuraida	8000000	4500000	12500000	500000	4,0 %
3.	Okta Viani	7500000	2500000	10000000	500000	5,0 %
4.	Nely Ariani	5000000	2000000	7000000	500000	7,1 %
5.	Sulastri	5000000	2500000	7500000	500000	6,6 %
6.	Darwiasih	4000000	4000000	8000000	750000	9,3 %
7.	Darwati	4500000	3000000	7500000	750000	10 %
8.	Desi A	5000000	4500000	9500000	750000	7,8 %
9.	Sri Susanti	9500000	7000000	16500000	750000	4,5 %
10.	Kasiyem	7500000	5000000	12500000	750000	6,0 %
11.	Eni Muji R	8000000	6000000	14000000	750000	5,4 %
12.	Minah	6500000	4500000	11000000	750000	6,8 %
13.	Sarinah	8000000	3000000	11000000	750000	6,8 %
14.	Martini	7000000	7000000	14000000	750000	5,4 %
15.	Murkiyah	6500000	5000000	11500000	750000	6,5 %
16.	Marmi	8000000	8000000	16000000	750000	4,7 %
17.	Hartini	5000000	3000000	8000000	750000	9,3 %
18.	Yasmi	4500000	4500000	9000000	1000000	11,1 %
19.	Legina	8000000	2500000	10500000	1000000	9,5 %
20.	Nurhasanah	7000000	2500000	9500000	1000000	11 %
21.	Yuriana	6000000	2000000	8000000	1000000	13 %
22.	Ijah	8500000	6000000	14500000	1000000	6,8 %
23.	Juairiyah	9000000	8000000	17000000	1000000	5,8 %
24.	Wati	9500000	9000000	18500000	1000000	5,4 %
25.	Widia	8000000	3000000	11000000	1000000	9,0 %
26.	Yayuk	7500000	2500000	10000000	2000000	20 %
27.	Eva Susanti	5000000	3000000	8000000	2000000	25 %
28.	Meirawati	6500000	2500000	9000000	2000000	22 %
29.	Manisem	4000000	3500000	7500000	2000000	27 %
30.	Tina	3000000	4000000	7000000	2000000	29 %
31.	Sulastri	5000000	2500000	7500000	2000000	27 %
32.	Sri Ningsih	7000000	3000000	10000000	2000000	20 %

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the data above, it can be seen the percentage of the number of respondents based on the classification criteria for contribution to household income as shown in the table below:

Table 10. Information on the number of respondents based on the classification criteria for contribution to household income

No	Percentage	Criteria	Amount
1.	0.00-10%	very less	22
2.	10,10-20%	Not enough	5
3.	20,10-30%	Not enough	5
4.	30,10-40%	Pretty good	-
5.	40,10-50%	Good	-
6.	Diatas 50%	Very good	-
Total			32

Source: Data tabulation by researchers, 2023

From the table above it can be seen that the contribution of income from sales of processed TOGA to total household income was 22 respondents (68.75%) in the very less criteria, 5 respondents (15.62%) in the less criteria, 5 respondents (15.62%) currently. This shows that the contribution of revolving economic loans in the KWT MELATI group to household income has not shown satisfactory figures. This is partly because the area of each KWT member's yard is not too large, so that production is not optimal. Even though there was a very significant increase in turnover in TOGA sales before and during the pandemic, its contribution to household income in general is still in the low category.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that: The contribution of KWT Melati members' business income to the participant's household income has a positive impact and can be beneficial according to the business undertaken. The size of the contribution of KWT Melati members' business income to household income in the Gunung Ibul Subdistrict is not satisfactory because the business being carried out is still on a small scale, and is still focused on developing the KWT Melati business. Hence, the distribution of business results is still not too large for each member.

Based on the conclusions of the research results, it is suggested to the supervisors and assistants of KWT Melati business activities in the Gunung Ibul Village to: increase seriousness in commercial business activities so that they can have a direct and positive impact on family income as a whole. So activity the resulting empowerment can truly be felt by the community at large.

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