

Time Allocation of Family Worker for Bali Cattle Farming and Paddy Rice Farming In South Konawe Regency

La Ode Arsad Sani^{1*}, Musram Abadi¹, La Ode Andi¹, and La Ode Muh. Munadi¹

¹ Faculty of Animal Science, Halu Oleo University

*Corresponding author. Email: arsadni@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

A working day is a unit of labor used in calculating farming analysis and generally amounts to 8 hours in a day which has been calculated with 1 hour of rest. This study aims to determine the time allocation of family labor for the Bali cattle business with lowland rice farming, carried out in August-September 2020 with the research locations being Mowila and Landonno Sub-district, South Konawe Regency, which was determined by purposive sampling with the consideration that Mowila and Landonno Sub-district is the center of Bali cattle farming. There are rice fields with a total of 60 respondents. The analysis results showed that the outpouring of family labor on the maintenance of Bali cattle in Mowila Sub-district was 1.12 HOK, paddy rice farming with an accumulated outpouring of 11.76 HOK. The number of family workers who maintain the Bali cattle business in the Landonno Sub-district is 1.21 HOK, while the lowland rice business is 6.17 HOK.

Keywords: Bali Cattle, Rice Fields, Working Time, South Konawe

1. INTRODUCTION

South Konawe is a district in Southeast Sulawesi with a population of 309,298 people in 2020, with regional potential that can encourage the development of Bali cattle business and lowland rice farming; this can be seen from the population of beef cattle in South Konawe Regency reaching 69,898 heads and area rice fields 36,990 ha. Landonno and Mowila Sub-district are Bali cattle development areas in South Konawe Regency. The Landonno Sub-district has a population of 3,594 head of Bali cattle and an area of 461 ha of paddy fields. In contrast, in the Mowila Sub-district, the population of Bali cattle is 3,350 heads and a land area of 3,350. Paddy rice plant area of 2,526 ha [1].

The combination of Bali cattle business and lowland rice farming in Landonno and Mowila Sub-district is an activity that has been carried out for a long time, where in addition to the Bali cattle business, the community also carries out low-cost rice farming so that these two businesses make daily activities that dominate as a livelihood for the family business.

The use of family labor in a business activity can be seen from the number of working hours devoted to the Bali cattle business and the lowland rice farming it manages. This undirected labor allocation shows that the farming-breeding communities in Landonno and

Mowila Sub-districts have not worked proportionally, especially in seeking opportunities and more planned business management by using productive and efficient family labor allocations.

Efficient use of family labor can be achieved if the branch of business is selected according to the ability of each family member and uses the total workforce, thus providing an optimal outpouring of labor between the Bali cattle business and lowland rice farming. Based on the background description, it is necessary to conduct a detailed study of how much time allocation family members have devoted to developing the Bali cattle business and lowland rice farming that has been carried out by the community in Landonno and Mowila Sub-districts, South Konawe Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used to collect data is by interview, namely data collection using a questionnaire. Observations are visits and direct observations at the management of Bali cattle and lowland rice farming. Documentation is taking photos/images that are the object of research. The analysis was used to determine the outpouring of a farmer working time on Bali cattle business in combination with lowland rice farming in Landonno and Mowila Sub-district, South Konawe Regency using the formula: 1 HOK (working people

day) is equivalent to 8 working hours of adults. Men aged 15-65 years are identical to the ability of one worker equal to men (TKSP), women aged 15-65 years = 0.8 TKSP, and children aged 10-14 years = 0.5 TKSP

Where:

The outpouring of work for adult males = number of working hours of TKSP x 1 (hours) = JKSP/8 (HOK units). The workload of adult women = number of working hours of TKSP x 0.8 (hours) = JKSP/8 (HOK units). The outpouring of children's work = the number of working hours of TKSP x 1 (hours) = JKSP/8 (HOK units).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Time Allocation of Family Worker for Bali Cattle and Rice Farming

The time allocation for family labor is the time used as a labor activity for the maintenance activities of the Bali cattle business. The labor time allocation for family farmers based on working hours per day is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that from the two sub-districts, the labor allocation for the family of breeders is dominated by the male farmer. The activities that require the most time are foraging activities followed by herding Bali cattle, and activities that require the least time are livestock health inspection activities. On average, in the farming community in Mowila and Landonno Sub-districts, the allocation of husband's working hours in the livestock business is higher than the wife and children's working hours because these activities require more physical activity and energy, so the father's role is more suitable to do it earn a living. It is because the wife is busier taking care of the household and taking care of the children, while the children have to go to

school [2], [3], [4]. Women devoting working hours aim to relieve their husbands who have very little income but do not forget their nature as women who have to take care of the household, such as washing, cooking, caring for children, and others [5], [6]. Factors of location and status in the family tend to reflect differences in response to earning a living [7], [8]. Furthermore, in terms of working hours, there is a tendency for differences in the relative value of the work contribution of family members according to status in the family, gender, and village type [9], [10]. Table 2 shows the average allocation of working time for family workers in lowland rice farming in Mowila and Landonno Sub-districts are dominated by male farmers, where land cultivation has the most time in its implementation and the least time is in irrigation activities.

In one planting period, there are no women who devote their working time to this activity only by men because land preparation is too heavy for women [11]. The actions of farmers in Mowila and Landonno Sub-districts carry out land management starting from hoeing, plowing the first and second soils as well as harrowing or combing and leveling the ground at the stage of processing the farmers' land using machine power (hand tractor) to the many items of activity in this processing, farmers need the most time. Many The type of work usually done by male workers is a job that requires a lot of physical strength [12], [13].

The amount of time needed by farmers in processing the land is due to the area of rice farming land owned by farmers, so the management takes a long time; the area land managed by farmers in Mowila Sub-district is an average of 2-4 hectares wider with this, more farmers It uses quite a lot of time, and Landonno Sub-district has an area of 0.5-1.75 hectares of rice fields so that the working time of farmer family workers in managing the rice fields requires less time. Tillage is

Table 1. Allocation of working time for family workers in Bali cattle business in Mowila and Landonno Sub-Districts

Type of activity	Working Time Allocation (Hours)							
	Mowila Sub-District				Landonno Sub-District			
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total
Looking for feed	1.90	0.57	0.37	2.83	2.10	0.53	0.28	2.91
Feeding	0.85	0.58	0.30	1.73	0.68	0.75	0.30	1.73
Giving drinking water	0.68	0.58	0.23	1.45	0.83	0.60	0.41	1.86
Cleaning the pen	0.38	0.28	0.20	0.86	0.43	0.38	0.28	1.10
Herding	0.73	0.67	0.27	1.67	0.60	0.57	0.20	1.37
Impound	0.50	0.38	0.26	1.14	0.77	0.63	0.40	1.80
Medical examination	0.23	0.03	0.00	0.27	0.28	0.12	0.00	0.40
Total	5.23	3.10	1.62	9.96	5.70	3.58	1.87	11.15

Note: Male (>15 years old); Female (>15 years old); Children (≤ years)

Table 2. Allocation of working time for family workers in rice farming in Mowila and Landon Sub-District

Type of activity	Working Time Allocation (Hours)							
	Mowila Sub-District				Landon Sub-District			
	Male	Female	Child	Total	Male	Female	Child	Total
Land preparation	7.03	3.40	2.10	12.53	5.75	2.58	1.28	9.60
Planting	3.70	2.77	1.50	7.97	3.30	2.85	0.88	7.03
Weeding	3.43	1.90	1.13	6.47	3.43	2.70	0.83	6.95
Stitching	4.10	2.57	0.77	7.43	2.78	2.48	1.30	6.55
Fertilization	3.53	3.00	2.13	8.67	2.93	1.98	0.45	5.35
Pest eradication	3.60	2.00	1.23	6.83	2.20	1.03	0.33	3.55
Irrigation	1.47	1.33	0.63	3.43	1.73	1.08	0.53	3.33
Harvest	3.67	3.13	3.10	9.90	2.85	2.50	1.10	6.45
Harvest processing	4.53	4.27	2.83	7.40	4.83	3.33	0.83	8.98
Total	35.10	24.37	15.43	70.63	29.78	20.50	7.50	57.78

Note: Male (>15 years old); Female (>15 years old); Children (≤ years)

affected by the availability of groundwater and competition with weeds. Soil tillage is a necessary action to create a better soil structure as a medium for plant roots and encourage soil microbial activity to support plant growth optimally. Tillage will produce good soil friability conditions for root growth, thus forming a better soil structure and aeration than without tillage [14], [15]. The division of labor between men and women is apparent; it is often said that men work for activities that use a lot of muscles and women work for activities that require accuracy and neatness or that take a lot of time [16], [17].

3.2. Outpouring of Family Labor Time

The workload is the amount of time allocated to carry out activities are usually carried out inside and outside the household in units of time or hours. The number of working hours devoted to training is influenced by the productivity of labor in that activity, meaning that higher labor productivity encourages people to spend more time working [18], [19], [16]. Employment analysis on Bali cattle and lowland rice farming is expressed by the number of working hours spent [20], [21]. It was working time devoted to specific activities in the agricultural and livestock sectors to the total working time of the workforce. The labor time of family farmers in Bali cattle and lowland rice farming in Mowila and Landon Sub-districts is presented in Tables 3 and 4.

The results showed that the most time spent on all Bali cattle rearing business activities from the two sub-districts was dominated by male breeders. The

husband's working hours in livestock farming are generally higher than the working hours of his wife and children. This is because the wife is busier taking care of the household and the children, while the children have to go to school [22], [23]. The role of the family as a control aspect in the maintenance of beef cattle is to clean the cage, bathe the cattle and provide feed and drink to the beef cattle is dominated by the husband. In the three types of activities, it is known that the husband dominates the activities in the beef cattle business, which is carried out in terms of high physical participation, while the wife and children still have a minor role in controlling the beef cattle business; this is due to the different working hours. The wife's part individually in access to resources is tiny [24], [25].

Mowila Sub-district the most time spent on foraging activities of 0.34 HOK and the least amount of time spent on health examination activities of 0.04 HOK and Landon Sub-district the most time spent on foraging activities of 0.33

HOK and the most outpouring of time were slightly found in cage cleaning activities of 0.11 HOK followed by a health check of 0.05 HOK. The length of time used by farmers in looking for feed is due to the distance of taking meals far from the cattle pen, so it takes quite a long time. The lack of time given by breeders during health checks is because in this activity, on average, farmers are not involved quite a lot and do not have knowledge in treating sick cattle, even to checking for pregnancy. Still, farmers are more directly involved with the officers who handle them, in this case, the involvement of the sub-district inseminator.

Table 3. The work time of family workers on the Bali cattle business in Mowila Sub-District

Family labor time (HOK)									
Type of activity	Bali Cattle				Type of activity	Rice Paddy			
	Male	Female	Child	Total		Male	Female	Child	Total
Looking for feed	0.24	0.07	0.03	0.34	Land preparation	1.32	0.51	0.20	2.03
Feeding	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.18	Planting	0.69	0.42	0.14	1.25
Giving water	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.16	Weeding	0.64	0.29	0.14	1.25
Cleaning the pen	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.09	Stitching	0.77	0.39	0.07	1.23
Herding	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.18	Fertilization	0.66	0.45	0.20	1.31
Impound	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.13	Pest eradication	0.68	0.30	0.12	1.1
Medical examination	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04	Irrigation	0.28	0.20	0.06	0.54
					Harvest	0.69	0.47	0.29	1.45
					Harvest processing	0.86	0.64	0.27	1.77
Total	0.68	0.32	0.12	1.12	Total	6.59	3.67	1.46	11.76

Note: Male (>15 years old); Female (>15 years old); Children (\leq years)

Table 4. Working time of family workers on rice farming in Landonu Sub-Districts

Family labor time (HOK)									
Type of activity	Bali Cattle				Type of activity	Rice Paddy			
	Male	Female	Child	Total		Male	Female	Child	Total
Looking for feed	0.26	0.05	0.02	0.33	Land preparation	0.72	0.26	0.10	1.08
Feeding	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.19	Planting	0.38	0.29	0.07	0.74
Giving water	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.19	Weeding	0.40	0.27	0.07	0.74
Cleaning the pen	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.11	Stitching	0.32	0.25	0.10	0.67
Herding	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.15	Fertilization	0.34	0.20	0.04	0.58
Impound	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.19	Pest eradication	0.25	0.10	0.03	0.53
Medical examination	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.05	Irrigation	0.20	0.11	0.04	0.35
					Harvest	0.33	0.25	0.09	0.69
					Harvest processing	0.56	0.33	0.05	0.94
Total	0.72	0.36	0.13	1.21		3.5	2.06	0.59	6.17

Note: Male (>15 years old); Female (>15 years old); Children (\leq years)

Farmers from the two sub-districts have not paid much attention to the cleanliness of the cages and still accumulate cow dung with their livestock in the cells. Breeders, when feeding grass cattle that have been provided from the results of the farmer's taking in the morning or taking the afternoon that has been placed around the cowshed so that when the farmer gives it, has to share it with his cattle. Bali cattle business in this research area, cattle breeding are still on a small scale; Bali cattle have not become the leading business to

support the family economy, but as a side business focused on family savings. The scale of livestock business in rural areas is generally only a tradition, protection, and just a hobby, so the scale of business to become a business that generates family income has not been maximized [26], [27], [28], [29].

The labor time of family farmers from all types of lowland rice farming activities in Mowila and Landonu Sub-districts that the labor time of male

family workers of lowland rice farmers requires longer working time than female family workers and child labor. This is because women farmers have to divide their time between taking care of the household or family and working. Female workers only play a role in weeding activities with a total of

57.07 per cent, then followed by planting with a total of 54.48 per cent, drying 46.16 per cent, seedbeds of 44.45 per cent, and male workers in almost all nursery activities, planting, weeding, fertilizing, harvesting, drying is only done by male workers.

The working time of women farmers in lowland rice in Mowila and Landonno Sub-districts varies from 3 hours to more than 6 hours, while the other part of the busy time of women farmers reaches 5 to 6 hours in managing their farming. The intensity of men's work is more significant in the household because they have a great responsibility for meeting the needs of household members [30]. Women's workload on farming is lower than men's because, in rice farming, women-only help with planting and harvesting activities [31]. From the two sub-districts, maintaining agriculture in paddy fields between male farmers dominates all lowland rice maintenance activities. In contrast, on average female farmers involve more workloads such as planting, replanting, weeding; farmers assume that implementing these activities does not use more physical power. The time spent and the quality of labor is influenced by gender, especially in the agricultural production process. Male workers specialize in specific fields such as cultivating land, and female workers growing crops [32], [33].

Based on the study results, the amount of time needed for land management activities is because these activities use more physical power. The role of male farmers is more to do it, especially the father, on the other hand, is in charge of earning a living. Meanwhile, irrigation activities provide the least amount of time because in carrying out these activities, farmers only control water from the rice fields until it enters and can flow through the rice fields. The working time of women farmers in productive activities, such as in lowland rice depends a lot on socio-economic factors and family circumstances [16], [32]. The actions of women farmers in lowland rice farming include planting rice seeds, maintenance by weeding weeds, and harvesting.

4. CONCLUSION

The outpouring of family labor on the maintenance of the Bali cattle business in Mowila Sub-district is 1.12 HOK. Male breeders are 0.68 HOK, females are 0.32 HOK, and children are 0.12 HOK. In lowland rice farming, the accumulated rainfall is 11.72 HOK, with male farmers working time 6.59 HOK, female 3.69 HOK, and children 1.46 HOK. The total number of

family labor in the maintenance of the Bali cattle business in Landonno Sub-district is 1.21 HOK. Male breeders are 0.72 HOK, females are 0.36 HOK, and children are 0.13 HOK. In lowland rice farming, the outpouring is 6.17 HOK, with male farmers working time of 3.5 HOK, female 2.06 HOK, and children 0.59 HOK. The highest outpouring of family labor is in Landonno Sub-district, it is influenced by the rice fields owned by farmers compared to the Mowila Sub-district.

REFERENCES

- [1] Biro Statistik Konawe Selatan. 2020. Kabupaten Konawe Selatan Dalam Angka. Konawe Selatan. Andoolo(ID)
- [2] R. R. Posadas-Domínguez, C. M. Arriaga-Jordán, And F. E. Martínez-Castañeda, "Contribution Of Family Labour To The Profitability And Competitiveness Of Small-Scale Dairy Production Systems In Central Mexico," *Trop Anim Health Prod*, Vol. 46 No. 1, Pp. 235–240, 2014. Doi: 10.1007/S11250-013-0482-4.
- [3] M. Cattafesta, G. B. Petarli, T. C. Da Luz, E. Zandonade, O. M. De Paula Alves Bezerra, And L. B. Salaroli, "Dietary Patterns Of Brazilian Farmers And Their Relation With Sociodemographic, Labor, And Lifestyle Conditions," *Nutr J*, Vol. 19 No. 1 Pp. 23, 2020. Doi: 10.1186/S12937-020-00542-Y.
- [4] S. Contzen and J. Forney, "Family Farming and Gendered Division Of Labour On The Move: A Typology Of Farming-Family Configurations," *Agric Hum Values*, Vol. 34 No. 1 Pp. 27–40, 2017. Doi: 10.1007/S10460-016-9687-2.
- [5] J. Compton and R. A. Pollak, "Family Proximity, Childcare, And Women's Labor Force Attachment," *Journal Of Urban Economics*, Vol. 79, Pp. 72–90. 2014, Doi: 10.1016/J.Jue.2013.03.007.
- [6] A. Alesina, Y. Algan, P. Cahuc, And P. Giuliano, "Family Values and The Regulation of Labor: Family Values And The Regulation of Labor," *Journal of The European Economic Association*, Vol. 13 No. 4 Pp. 599–630, 2015. Doi: 10.1111/Jeea.12121.
- [7] S. Ma And R. Mu, "Forced Off The Farm? Farmers' Labor Allocation Response to Land Requisition In China," *World Development*, Vol. 132, Pp. 1-14, 2020, Doi: 10.1016/J.Worlddev.2020.104980.
- [8] K. Weisshaar, "From Opt-Out to Blocked Out: The Challenges for Labor Market Re-Entry After

- Family-Related Employment Lapses,” *Am Sociol Rev*, Vol. 83 No. 1 Pp. 34–60, 2018, Doi: 10.1177/0003122417752355.
- [9] A. Björklund and M. Jäntti, “How Important Is Family Background for Labor-Economic Outcomes?” *Labour Economics*, Vol. 19 No. 4 Pp. 465–474, 2012. Doi: 10.1016/J.Labeco.2012.05.016.
- [10] M. K. Gathala *Et Al.*, “Improving Smallholder Farmers’ Gross Margins And Labor-Use Efficiency Across A Range Of Cropping Systems In The Eastern Gangetic Plains,” *World Development*, Vol. 138, Pp. 1-15, 2021. Doi: 10.1016/J.Worlddev.2020.105266.
- [11] S. Ahmed *Et Al.*, “Integrated Weed Management in Transplanted Rice: Options for Addressing Labor Constraints And Improving Farmers’ Income in Bangladesh,” *Weed Technol*, Pp. 1–34, 2021. Doi: 10.1017/Wet.2021.50.
- [12] J. Greenwood, N. Guner, G. Kocharkov, And C. Santos, “Technology and The Changing Family: A Unified Model Of Marriage, Divorce, Educational Attainment, And Married Female Labor-Force Participation,” *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, Vol. 8 No. 1 Pp. 1–41, 2016. Doi: 10.1257/Mac.20130156.
- [13] S. Offer, “The Costs of Thinking About Work and Family: Mental Labor, Work-Family Spillover, And Gender Inequality Among Parents in Dual-Earner Families,” *Social Forum*, Vol. 29 No. 4 Pp. 916–936, 2014. Doi: 10.1111/Socf.12126.
- [14] J. J. Chrisman, S. Devaraj, And P. C. Patel, “The Impact of Incentive Compensation on Labor Productivity In Family And Nonfamily Firms,” *Family Business Review*, Vol. 30 No. 2 Pp. 119–136, 2017. Doi: 10.1177/0894486517690052.
- [15] M. Lovatt *Et Al.*, “The Provision of Emotional Labour by Health Care Assistants Caring for Dying Cancer Patients in The Community: A Qualitative Study into The Experiences of Health Care Assistants and Bereaved Family Carers,” *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, Vol. 52 No. 1 Pp. 271–279, 2015. Doi: 10.1016/J.Ijnurstu.2014.10.0
- [16] L. O. A. Sani, K. A. Santosa, And N. Ngadiyono, “Family Labor Allocation of The Transmigrant and Local Farmers For Cattle Raising in Konawe Selatan Regency, Southeast Sulawesi,” *Buletin Peternakan*, Vol. 34, No.3, Pp. 194-201, 2012. Doi: 10.21059/Buletinpeternak.V34i3.90.
- [17] L. O. A. Sani, N. Sandiah, L. M. Munadi, And D. Darmin, “Analysis of Farmer’s Income from the Combination of Bali Cattle and Plantation Businesses in North Buton Regency,” *Agrilan: Jurnal Agribisnis Kepulauan*, Vol. 9 No. 2 Pp. 115-124, 2021. Doi: 10.30598/Agrilan.V9i2.1176.
- [18] L. O. A. Sani, M. Abadi, L. M. Munadi, L. O. Nafiu, And R. Sawal, “Time Out of Family Workforce Integration of Bali Cattle and Rice Fields in Buke District, South Konawe Regency,” *Jurnal Sains Peternakan*, Vol. 9 No. 1 pp. 1-6, 2021. Doi: 10.21067/Jsp.V9i1.5200.
- [19] L. O. A. Sani, L. Muh. Munadi, M. Abadi, A. Alfiansyah, M. A. Pagala, And N. Sandiah, “Productivity of Family Labor in Integrated Bali Cattle Business in Oil Palm Plantation in Wiwirano District, North Konawe Regency,” *Sea*, Vol. 10 No. 1 Pp. 23-30, 2021. Doi: 10.26418/J.Sea.V10i1.44170.
- [20] M. Saadah, S. Wahyuningsih, S. N. Awami, And L. A. Sasongko, “The Contribution of Women’s Labor Income to Melinjo Emping Business on Family Income in Plumbon Village, Limpung District, Batang Regency,” *Sepa: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis*, Vol. 17 No. 2 Pp. 196-203, 2021. Doi: 10.20961/Sepa.V17i2.44609.
- [21] D. S. Wangkanusa, G. H. M. Kapantow, And T. M. Katiandagho, “The Outpouring of Women’s Working Time in the Copra Making Process in Pandu Village, Bunaken District, Manado City,” *Agri-Sosioekonomi*, Vol. 17 No.2 Pp. 365-372, 2021. Doi: 10.35791/Agrsosek.17.2.2021.33854.
- [22] D. C. Melati and C. Wulandari, “Distribution and Contribution of Labor in the Family to Agroforestry Management in Community Forests, West Lampung Regency,” *Jurnal Hutan Tropis*, Vol. 9 No. 2 Pp. 301-310, 2021. Doi: 10.20527/Jht.V9i2.11278.
- [23] E. Handayani, K. R. Amalia, And S. Suryani, “Comparative Analysis of the Productivity of Local Workers with Workers Imported from Outside the City of Jambi,” *Jurnal Talenta Sipil*, Vol. 4 No. 1 Pp. 66-73, 2021. Doi: 10.33087/Talentsipil.V4i1.50.
- [24] N. Ngadi and R. Meilianni, “Labor Allocation and Income of Oil Palm Farmers in Musibanyuasin Regency, South Sumatra,” *Jurnal*

- Ketenagakerjaan*, Vol. 15 No. 1 Pp. 1-13, 2020. Doi: 10.47198/Naker.V15i1.29.
- [25] S. Nazariani, K. Saleh, And E. S. Simanullang, "Analysis of Working Time of Fishermen's Wives Inside and Outside the Fishery Sector," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pertanian*, Vol. 2 No. 1 Pp 65-76, 2020. Doi:10.31289/Jiperta.V2i1.73.
- [26] M. Fauzan, U. Martinah, And L. Rahayu, "The Outpouring of Working Time for Women Farmers as Gambir Jasmine Picking Workers and Their Contribution to Household Income," *Mimbar Agribisnis: Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis*, Vol. 6 No. 2 Pp. 803-811, 2020. Doi: 10.25157/Ma.V6i2.3564.
- [27] A. M. Amheka, J. Suek, And I. W. Nampa, "The Contribution of the Value of Women's Work to Household Income of Rice Farmers in Noelbaki Village, Central Kupang District, Kupang Regency," *Agriecobis: Journal Of Agricultural Socioeconomics And Business*, Vol. 3 No. 2 Pp. 93-100, 2020. Doi:10.22219/Agriecobis.Vol3.No2.93-100.
- [28] K. Trifly, J. R. Mandey, And N. F. L. Waney, "Outpouring of Labor on Rice Farming in Lowian Village, Maesaan District," *Agri-Sosioekonomi*, Vol. 15 No. 3 Pp. 397-406, 2019. Doi: 10.35791/Agrosoek.15.3.2019.25772.
- [29] M. Tendean, S. J. K. Umboh, E. Wantasen, And F. H. Elly, "Allocation of Farmer Household Labor Recipients of Cattle Capital Assistance in West Kawangkoan District," *Zootec*, Vol. 39 No. 2 Pp. 203-212, 2019. Doi:10.35792/Zot.39.2.2019.24518.
- [30] M. F. Selan And A. N. Hutapea, "Analysis of Socio-Economic Factors Affecting the Working Hours of Women Paddy Rice Farmers in Haekto Village, North Central Timor Regency," *Agrimor*, Vol. 4 No. 4 Pp. 58-59, 2019. Doi: 10.32938/Ag.V4i4.551.
- [31] U. Asti, M. M. Sendow, And W. M. Wangke, "The Outpouring of Women's Working Time in Rice Field Farming Activities in Rasi Satu Village, Ratahan District, Southeast Minahasa Regency," *Agri-Sosioekonomi*, Vol. 14 No.3 Pp. 105-110, 2018. Doi: 10.35791/Agrosoek.14.3.2018.21540.
- [32] F. Norfahmi, N. Kusnadi, R. Nurmalina, And R. Winandi, "Analysis of Farmer's Household Work in Rice Farming and Its Impact on Family Income," *Informatika Pertanian*, Vol. 26 No. 1 Pp 13-22, 2017. Doi:10.21082/Ip.V26n1.2017.P13-22.
- [33] P. Kusumayana and A. Arlina, "Farmer Income Analysis Through the Integrated System of Rice Crops-Cattle Cattle in Jaro Village, Jaro District, Tabalong Regency (Case Study on the 'Farmers Build' Farmer Group)," *Ziraa'ah Majalah Ilmiah Pertanian*, Vol. 42 No. 2 Pp. 150-157, 2017. Doi: 10.31602/Zmip.V42i2.779.