

## Family Working Time Integration of Bali Cattle and Rice Field in South Konawe Regency to Increase Family Income

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### Abstract

*This research aims to determine the availability and employment of the work time of family labor in Bali cattle farming integration of rice field farming in Tinanggea District, South Konawe Regency. The location of the research is determined intentionally (purposive sampling) in consideration of the Tinanggea District area is the area of cattle breeding center of Bali. The research population will be selected 6 villages based on the number of livestock populations and there are rice fields. The number of respondents per village was 5 to the number of respondents as many as 30 respondents. The respondent determination of each selected village is done in Simple Random Sampling. Based on the results of the study can be concluded that the average pouring time of family labor at the Bali cattle business of 0.92 HOK, while the average time spent on family labor in the farm rice field of 10.55 HOK. In general, the family workforce in Tinanggea District, South Konawe Regency is quite available with more time on rice farming (91.98%) Compared to the Bali cattle farming (8.02%).*

### Keywords

Bali cattle; rice crop; outpouring working time



## I. Introduction

Bali cattle are livestock that are widely kept community of Tiananggea District and designated as a source area for bali cattle breeds in South Konawe Regency. Even though the area is designated as a source of seeds, Bali cattle are still used as a side business. The people of Tinanggea District generally have a main job, namely agriculture because this condition is supported by natural resources strategic nature and geography, so that the region have opportunities to develop the agricultural sector. The potential of these resources opens up opportunities for the community to utilize and develop Bali cattle and rice farming.

Bali cattle and lowland rice farming require manpower as a determining element for optimizing business success. The use of labor for the Bali cattle and lowland rice business is important in addition to capital and business management. Management of Bali cattle and lowland rice in Tinanggea District in general dominated by family workers and is the most common in the management of agricultural businesses in rural areas in Southeast Sulawesi. Employment analysis on Bali cattle and lowland rice farming, stated by the number of hours worked. Working time devoted to certain activities in the agricultural and animal husbandry sectors to the total time workforce work.

Optimization of the family workforce of Bali cattle and cattle business Lowland rice is influenced by the number of livestock that are kept and the area of rice fields that are processed by dividing the time between Bali cattle and cattle rice farming. The working time depends on the type occupation. There are activities that require a lot of time, but on the other hand there are also types of activities that require limited working time. Based on

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the description, the author conducted a study on the Outpouring of Labor Time of The Bali Cattle Integration Family and Rice Crop in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency.

## **II. Review of Literature**

Bali cattle business is one of the businesses that are widely developed by farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency. If managed well can certainly provide benefits for breeders (Sandiah et al., 2021) One of the patterns of maintenance of Bali cattle is the pattern of integration of Bali cattle with rice paddy (Sandiah, et al., 2021) The system of integration of Bali cattle with Rice Crops is a model of synergism or mutually beneficial interrelationships between Bali cattle and Rice Crops. The development model has long been adopted by breeders, including those carried out by the community in the Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency. The development of Bali cattle population in Tinanggea District over the past 5 years since 2014 (3,566 tails)-in 2018 (5,589 tails) there was a population increase of 56.7% with a rice field area of 2,265 hectares in 2018. The management of the Bali cattle integration system and rice paddy food crops is of course supported by the availability of resources to make this region have considerable opportunities in the development of the agricultural sector (Sani et al., 2012).

Optimization of the use of family labor in Bali cattle farming and rice farming businesses in carrying out these business units is influenced by the number of livestock reared and the area of rice fields processed as well as the clear division of time between Bali cattle farming and rice farming (Sani et al., 2021) The outpouring of work time depends on the type of work (Asiz et al., 2021) There are types of activities that require a large and continuous outpouring of time, but on the contrary, there are also types of activities that require a limited outpouring of work (Sani et al., 2020) The management of two subsectors of agriculture will lead to competition or division of labor which may cause inefficient (Ananta et al., 2015) This causes the use of labor in the management of Bali cattle farming business is the utilization of time after farmers complete their work on the main farming business.

## **III. Research Method**

This research was conducted from January to March 2021 in the Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency of Southeast Sulawesi Province. The determination of the location of the study was carried out by purposive sampling based on objective considerations, that Tinanggea District is a Bali Cow Breeding Center area in South Konawe Regency. The study sample will be selected 6 villages based on the largest number of livestock populations and there are rice fields. The number of respondents' villages was as many as 10 people so that the number of respondents was as many as 60 respondents. The determination of respondents of each selected village is done by Simple Random Sampling. The data to be collected in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. The methods used to collect data are by way of interviews, observations, and documentation. The analysis tool used to find out the outpouring of family labor time on Bali cattle farming business combination of rice farming in the central area of Bali cattle seedlings South Konawe Regency is Male Working Hours = Male Working Hours x JKSP, Female Working Hours = Female Working Hours x JKSP and Children Working Hours = Child Working Hours x JKSP.

## IV. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Characteristics Respondents

Age is a factor that influences breeders in learning, understanding and discovering new things in increasing work productivity and the development of livestock businesses. A person's age is an indicator that affects physical abilities. A person's work productivity level will increase according to age, then will decrease again, towards old age. It is further said that the age of an entrepreneur can affect work productivity because age is closely related to workability and mindset in determining management patterns applied in business. Productive age is the age at which a person will be able to produce products or services, or in other words, productive age is the age at which a person will be able to work well. Dividing the age of fewer than 15 years as the non-productive age, the age of 15-55 as the productive age, and the age of 55 years and above is categorized as less productive age. The classification of the age of farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency can be seen in Table 1. The characteristics of farmers based on age are dominated by the productive age of 27 people (90%) while the rest are non-productive as many as 3 people (10%). The dominance of farmers who are at a productive age will have a direct impact on the optima of the farmer and cattle business so that the potential to run the Bali cattle business and Rice Crops is still very large. In contrast to farmers who have aged farmers (>55 years) tend to be fanatical about tradition and difficult to be given an understanding that can change the way of thinking, how it works, and the way of life.

**Table 1.** Age Classification of Farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Age Classification	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
15-55	27	90
>55	3	10
Total	30	100

Therefore, a person is still very active both physically and thinking in working and developing his business so that he has higher productivity in the business he runs. The condition of farmers who are in a productive age will have an impact on the effectiveness of working time used, this is because productive-age farmers have a fitter workforce than farmers of non-productive age. At such an age, farmers can work rationally in meeting all economic and psychological needs in their lives as well as at a relatively more controlled emotional level. The level of education of farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency can be seen in Table 2.

Education is very important in improving self-skills, especially on how to raise (Tumber et al., 2014) Education is needed in running a business is no exception in running a rice farming business raising Bali cattle. Adequate education can help the community in efforts to increase production and business management capabilities. The level of education also affects the mindset of the community in terms of agriculture and livestock.

**Table 2.** Education Level of Farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Level of Education	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
SD	10	33
SLTP	7	23
SLTA	13	43
Total	30	100

The education level of farmers is dominated by SLTA as many as 17 people (43%), elementary school as 10 people (33%), and SLTP as many as 7 people (23). The results showed that farmers had secondary education levels (43%) and low education (47%). The level of education of farmers can be reached is still low, this is because more than half of the respondents only finished elementary and SLTP. These conditions certainly have an impact on the rapid transfer of technological functions, so that the optimization of production from their activities as farmers and ranchers becomes less maximal, while if farmers use technology will shorten their working time and have time to do other work so that it has an impact on increasing income. The lower the level of education, the lower the level of education the greater the farmer is likely to choose to work in the informal sector. This is by the existing fact that most respondents only completed 12 years of education. If higher education then farmers will not be in the informal sector but will choose the formal sector to get a decent income.

Education is a very important human need because education has a duty to prepare Human Resources (HR) for the development of the nation and state (Pradana et al, 2020). Education and skills are the main keys in gaining social status in community life (Lubis *et al*, 2019).

Higher education level, usually the better the management of business management because it tends to be easier to accept new technology and apply it. (Purnama et al., 2021) Education greatly affects a person's mindset, especially in terms of decision-making and management arrangements in managing a business. (Rizqi et al., 2019) Formal education is not the main thing, but only a motivating factor, because formal education is more general, as well as experience that directly affects knowledge and success the (Ridwan et al., 2019) The economic activities of households pursued in the countryside are very diverse, many household members work more than one type of work, meaning they have basic jobs and side jobs. The main job is an economic activity carried out by respondents in earning income to meet their daily needs. Classification of the type of work of farmers of Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Types of Jobs of Farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Type of work	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
Farmer	59	97
Government employees	1	3
Total	30	100

The majority of farmers in the Tinanggea district have main jobs as farmers. Respondents who put farmers as their main jobs will carry out their farming business better. Farmers who focus on their farming business will intensify the activities of the farm business to produce a better quantity and quality of production. The profession as a farmer will be very supportive of the development of the beef cattle business when integrated with his farming business. Based on the results of research respondents who have a main job as a farmer amounted to 29 people (97%), and civil servants amounted to 1 person (3%).

People in the Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency still rely on agriculture as a source of employment. This condition affects the products produced. People who work as farmers who are integrated with the Bali cattle business will get higher production than others. The system of integration of livestock crops that have been carried out by farmers in the countryside will be able to increase efficiency and competitiveness while increasing farmers' incomes. In addition to educational factors that can affect a person level of productivity and workability, work experience factors are also indicators of their ability to

perform (Adeyeye et al., 2019) Work experience as the person can be seen from the length of time a person is in the business or job (Rusdiana et al., 2016) It is also stated that the age and experience of breeding will affect the ability of breeders in running a business, breeders who have more experience will always be careful in acting with bad experiences in the past. The experience of raising Balinese cattle and farming rice fields in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Respondent Experience Trying to Livestock Balinese Cattle and Trying to Farm the Rice Fields

Experience (Year)	Raising		Farming	
	$\Sigma$	%	$\Sigma$	%
0-10	8	27	12	40
11-20	5	17	13	43
> 20	17	57	5	17
Total	30	100	30	100

Experience trying Bali cattle >20 years as many as 17 people (57%), 11-20 years as many as 5 people (17%) and experience 0-10 years as many as 8 people (27%), while the practice of trying rice farming >20 years as many as 5 people (17%), 1-20 years as many as 13 people (43%) and 0-10 years experience as many as 12 people (40%). This shows that most farmers in Tinanggea District have long enough experience in doing their business so that they can overcome the problems that occur even though the average level of education is low and has a positive influence on the business of Bali cattle.

Characteristics of respondents based on the experience of farming and breeding farmers are more experienced in the Bali cattle business when compared to the rice farming business. These conditions should cause the Bali cattle business management should be better than the rice farming business, but not so with the conditions that occur on the ground, the Bali cattle business is used as a side business and the farming business takes precedence. This condition is influenced by the nature and characteristics of the Bali cattle business that has not been commercial. Breeding farmers who have long enough breeding experience generally have more knowledge than breeders who have just pursued a livestock business, so the experience of breeding becomes one measure of one's ability to manage a livestock business.

Family dependents are the main reason for family members to participate in helping to decide to work for income. The more the number of family members and dependents, the more effective the time that family members spend working. The effectiveness of this time is useful for increasing income. The more family members will increase the burden of life that is fulfilled. The number of family members will affect the decision of the farmer is trying to farm. Families who own a piece of land still the number is getting narrower with the increase of family members while the need for production, especially food, is increasing. The number of dependents of the families of farmers in the Tinanggea District of the South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 5. The majority dependents of farmers families in Tinanggea District are 4-6 people as many as 15 farmers (50%), 1 - 3 people as many as 11 farmer-rancher (37%) and the number of dependents >6 people as many as 4 farmers (13%). The greater number of people that must be borne causes the number of needs that must be met more and more. This will result in a higher amount of expenditure so that there is a demand for a higher amount of (Afifah, 2013) Family dependents affect the outpouring of work time. There are many family dependents, the number of family

needs that must be met is also more and more, so it takes more time to work so that the income obtained is also more and more. The number of family dependents is one of the economic factors that need to be considered in determining income in meeting their needs.

**Table 5.** Number of Dependents of Farmers-Ranchers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Number of Dependents (Persons)	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
1-3	11	37
4-6	15	50
>6	4	13
Total	30	100

The scale of a business can also be measured by looking at the area cultivated by farmers or units of livestock owned by farmers. In an integrated business system, the combination of agricultural business components determines the size of the business. When the beef cattle farming business becomes five, namely (1) Traditional Livestock, new properties have not been cultivated, (2) Family Farms, the nature of helping family farming, the scale of ownership 1 - 5 tails, (3) Small-Scale Farms, already economically oriented, the scale of ownership 6 - 10 tails, (4) Medium Scale Farms, using input technology-oriented meat production, ownership scale 11 - 50 tails, and (5) Large Scale Farms, capital intensive, high technology, input orientation - output, the business-oriented scale of 50 tails per production (Darmawi, 2011).

The condition of Bali cattle ranches in Tinanggea District is currently still on a relatively small business scale averaging 1-4 tails. Bali cattle business is still considered a side business, far from the use of technology and not managed well enough. The number of livestock ownership is a determining factor in the high low income earned. According to the Scale of Ownership of Bali cattle in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency presented in Table 6.

**Table 6.** The scale of Livestock Ownership in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Ownership scale (Tail)	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
$\leq 4$	14	47
$\geq 5$	16	53
Total	30	100

Skala cattle ownership is managed by breeds is dominated by high scale. Breeds with a scale of ownership that raises Balinese cattle  $\leq 4$  as many as 14 people (47%) and breeders who raise Balinese cattle  $\geq 5$  as many as 16 people (53%). Scale enterprises affect the competence of breeders in managing the beef cattle business. The small number of livestock owned, will encourage the rise of the motivation of farmers in trying. Breeders who have a small number of livestock will affect the spirit/motivation and creativity of work so that the income obtained can be better. The land is one of the most important factors of production in farming. Generally, the wider the land, the larger the average production produced. The land used by farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is generally his own. Scale of land tenure in the Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Scale of Land Ownership of Farmers in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Land Area (Ha)	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
0,5	1	3
1	20	67
2	6	20
>2	3	10
Total	30	100

The results of the study that farmers who have a land area of 0.5 ha as much as 1 person (3%), the land area of 1 ha as many as 20 people (67%), the land area of 2 ha as many as 6 people (20%) while the land area >2 ha as many as 3 people (10%). Research result shows that land tenure in Tinanggea District varies but is dominated by land tenure with an area of 1 hectare. Extensive managed farming will increase the production produced by farmers (Damayanti, 2013) The increase in production in line with the increasing land tenure certainly has an impact on the outpouring of labor time in the farming in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency.

Stem slaughter cattle maintenance in Indonesia is not done extensively and semi-intensively. Semi-intensive maintenance is a livestock maintenance system where in the morning to evening released on grazing and at night herded into the cage, is widely done by farmers in Java, Sumatra, and Bali. In extensive maintenance, the maintenance of Balinese cattle released in grazing to graze itself grounded, the pattern is widely done by breeders in East Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, and Southeast Sulawesi. The livestock rearing system in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Bali Cattle Rearing System in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency

Maintenance System	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
Extensive	13	43
Semi intensive	16	53
Intensive	1	3
Total	30	100

The livestock maintenance system in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is dominated by a semi-intensive maintenance system of 16 people (53%) and the lowest is an intensive maintenance system of 1 person (3%). Bali cattle rearing system in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is generally semi-intensive, maintenance grounded and released (semi-intensive) is seen as more efficient. At night livestock is grounded and during the day livestock is released so that feeding is not too routinely done in cages, but livestock is left to find their grass during the day to evening, and at night feed in the form of forage feed is given in cages as animal feed at night.

Bali cattle rearing system in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency still mostly uses extensive maintenance system. This can be seen still the high percentage of Bali cattle rearing conducted by farmers by 43% is extensive. It is influenced by community habits that are carried out for generations without adoption which leads to a better maintenance system. This is in line with the opinion that extensive maintenance is the maintenance of cattle in grazing fields, settled agricultural patterns, or in forests. This

extensive maintenance pattern is widely found in East Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi.

#### 4.2 Allocation of Family Labor Time on Bali Cattle Farming and Rice Farming Business

The allocation of family labor time is the amount of work time devoted to carrying out various activities. An important factor that also needs to be considered on the increase in the scale of livestock business is the management of work time outpourings. Labor time location is the amount of time allocated (devoted) to increase the scale of its livestock. (Sani, et al., 2021) Every agricultural business that will be implemented must require labor. The outpouring of labor used is the amount of effective labor used. The scale of the business will affect a large amount of labor (Sani et al., 2012) The outpouring of working time on rice farming business is the number of working hours devoted by household members to rice farming businesses. The allocation of family labor time on Bali cattle farming and rice farming businesses in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 9 and Table 10.

**Table 9.** Allocation of Family Labor Time on Bali cattle farming business

Type of Activity	Work Time Allocation (Hours)				Average
	L	P	A	Total	
Looking for feed	0.75	0.60	0.22	1.57	0.52
Feed	0.47	0.27	0.15	0.88	0.30
Giving a drink	0.40	0.20	0.53	1.13	0.38
Cleaning the cage	0.40	0.23	0.13	0.77	0.25
Herding	1.10	0.67	0.10	1.87	0.62
Grounding	0.97	0.60	0.13	1.70	0.57
Health check-up	0.39	0.23	0.00	0.63	0.21
Total	4.48	2.80	1.27	8.54	2.85

**Table 10.** Allocation of Family Labor Time on rice farming

Type of Activity	Work Time Allocation (Hours)				Average
	L	P	A	Total	
Land processing	7.37	5.57	4.70	17.63	5.88
Planting	6.37	4.60	5.23	16.20	5.40
Weeding	5.40	3.03	2.57	11.00	3.67
Embroidery	3.03	2.77	1.60	7.40	2.47
Fertilization	3.53	2.87	2.23	8.63	2.88
Eradication of pests	3.23	1.10	1.50	5.83	1.94
Irrigation	2.17	1.40	0.73	4.30	1.43
Harvesting	7.73	4.63	2.80	15.17	5.05
Processing of crops	7.27	6.83	2.70	16.80	5.60
Total	46.10	32.80	24.07	102.97	34.32

The average allocation of family labor time to the management of the Bali cattle business in the Tinanggea District is 2.85 hours. The average allocation of time is generally more devoted to the herding of livestock (1.87 hours) than the description of other activities such as finding feed, feeding, giving drinks, cleaning cages, grounding, and



health checks. The length of time it takes to herd cattle is affected by the maintenance system that is still largely applied by farmers is extensive, so that breeders devote more time to herding livestock compared to other types of activities. The male workforce is generally greater in its outpouring of time on all types of activities when compared to the labor of women and children.

Allocation of family labor time on rice farming business in Tinanggea District includes land processing, planting, weeding, embroidery, fertilization, pest eradication, irrigation, harvesting, and harvesting. The allocation of family labor time on rice farming business in Tinanggea District is as much as 102.97 hours. The average allocation of family labor time is more allocated to land processing activities (17.63 hours) when compared to other work units, while the lowest time allocation is the unit of irrigation work (4.30 hours).

### 4.3 Outpouring of Family Labor Time on Bali Cattle Farming and Rice Farming

An important factor that also needs to be considered on the increase in the scale of livestock business is the management of work time outpourings. He stated that the allocation of labor time is the amount of time allocated (disbursed) to increase the scale of his livestock. Bali cattle business work is generally dominated by labor that comes from the farming family itself as a free-time filler and with limited quality.

The outpouring of work time is the amount of time used in carrying out an activity in this case the maintenance of livestock. In the Bali cattle business, the breeder household which includes husband, wife, and child, devotes his time to various maintenance activities such as looking for a feed, feeding, giving drinks, cleaning cages, herding, grounding, and health checks. All these activities are done with different lengths of work by each family member who devotes his time. The outpouring of family labor time on Bali cattle business and rice farming business in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 11.

**Table 11.** The outpouring of Family Labor Time on Bali Cattle Business and Rice farming Business

Family Labor Time Outpouring (HOK)									
Kind Activities	Bali Cattle Business				Kind Activities	Rice farming			
	L	P	A	Total		L	P	A	Total
Looking for feed	0,09	0,06	0,01	0,17	Land processing	0,92	0,56	0,29	1,77
Feed giving a drink	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,09	Planting	0,80	0,46	0,33	1,58
Cleaning the cage	0,05	0,02	0,03	0,10	Weeding	0,68	0,30	0,16	1,14
Herding	0,05	0,02	0,01	0,08	Embroidery	0,38	0,28	0,10	0,76
Jackingn	0,14	0,07	0,01	0,21	Fertilization	0,44	0,29	0,14	0,87
Health check-up	0,12	0,06	0,01	0,19	Eradication	0,40	0,11	0,09	0,61
	0,05	0,02	0,00	0,07	Irrigation	0,27	0,14	0,05	0,46
					Harvesting	0,97	0,46	0,18	1,61
					Processing of Crops	0,91	0,68	0,17	1,76
Total	0,56	0,28	0,08	0,92	Total	5,76	3,28	1,50	10,55
Percentage (%)	8,02				Percentage (%)				91,98

The average outpouring of labor time of the Balinese cattle family in the Tinanggea District is 0.92 HOK. The outpouring of work time was more contributed to cattle herding activities by 0.21 HOK and the lowest in health examination activities by 0.07 HOK. Cattle grazing carried out by farmers in Tinanggea District is to release cows in pastures, which is usually done in areas that have a fairly wide grazing place. The outpouring of

male breeder family labor time devoted an average of 0.14 HOK, the average female workforce of 0.07 HOK, and children averaged 0.01 HOK on the type of grazing activities. Cattle that had been grazed all day were grazed back through the night and then the next day grazed back on grazing. The outpouring of labor time of Bali cattle rancher families on all descriptions of activities shows that the male breeder family workforce takes a longer working time on average 0.56 HOK when compared to the average female workforce of 0.28 HOK and children average 0.08 HOK. The employment of men is higher than that of women, both in agricultural and nonfarm activities.

The outpouring of time family labor in the rice farming business averages 10.55 HOK. The outpouring of work time was more contributed to land processing activities of 1.77 HOK and the lowest in irrigation activities of 0.46 HOK. The outpouring of labor time of rice paddy farmers' families on all types of activities in Tinanggea District shows that the outpouring of labor time of male rice farming families takes longer working time with the number of 5,76 HOK when compared to the average female family workforce of 3,28 HOK and children on average 1.50 HOK. Intensity outpouring of workmen is greater in the household because it has a great responsibility towards the fulfillment of the needs of household members. The outpouring of women's employment in farming is lower than that of men. In rice farming, women-only help with planting and harvesting (Fallo et al., 2018)

The outpouring of family labor time on Bali cattle farming and rice farming is greater in rice farming (91.98%) than in the Bali cattle farming business (8.02%). The difference in the outpouring of work time is influenced by the number of different types of activities and the rice farming business is the main business while the Bali cattle farming business is only a side business so that the time devoted to the Bali cattle farming business is not so large. In general, the availability of family labor in the management of the integration of Bali cattle farming and Rice Crop farming is quite available.

## V. Conclusion

Based on research, it can be concluded that the average outpouring of family labor time in the Bali cattle business is 0.92 HOK, while the average outpouring of family labor time in rice farming is 10.55 HOK. In general, family work in Tinanggea District of South Konawe Regency is quite available by devoting more time to rice farming (91.98%) than Balinese cattle farming (8.02%).

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