



UDC 332

INCOME ANALYSIS OF WOMEN FARMERS IN THE SUSTAINABLE FOOD YARD PROGRAM (P2L) IN WEST KOTAWARINGIN DISTRICT OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

West Kotawaringin Regency is one of the areas that has implemented the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) since 2020 until now. This study aims to: (1) examine the role of women farmer groups, (2) analyze women farmer's income, (3) analyze the relationship between the role of women farmer groups on women farmer's income and (4) analyze the influence of factors (land rent, seed prices, fertilizer prices, pesticide prices, product prices, number of products and labor wages) on women farmer's income in West Kotawaringin Regency. Sampling was done by proportional purposive sampling as many as 103 women farmer with the criteria of members of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) and implementing horticultural crop cultivation farms. The method used in this research is survey method. The data in this study were analyzed using quantitative analysis, Spearman Rank correlation and multiple linear regression. Women Farmers Group (KWT) as a learning class, a vehicle for cooperation and a production unit is very instrumental to the income of women farmer. The results showed that the average income of women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency was Rp 3,287,073.39 in one growing season. There is a real (significant) relationship between KWT as a learning class, a vehicle for cooperation and a production unit to the income of women farmer. Based on the results of multiple linear regression, factors that significantly affect women farmer's income include land rent, seed price and product quantity, while fertilizer price, pesticide price, product price and labor wage do not significantly affect women farmer's income in West Kotawaringin District.

KEY WORDS

Sustainable food yard, women farmer groups, women farmer income, group role, Spearman rank, multiple linear regression.

West Kotawaringin District is one of the recipient areas of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) program from the State Budget (APBN) of the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture through the West Kotawaringin District Resilience Office which is then continued by the West Kotawaringin District Agriculture Office. P2L program participants receive inputs in the form of capital provided directly through the account of the Women Farmers Group (KWT).

All KWTs receiving the P2L program in West Kotawaringin Regency conduct P2L farming through the cultivation of horticultural crops with the aim of maximizing income achieved through increased production or by reducing the use of costs and utilizing available production factors, so that the income obtained can be maximum. According to Waldisa's research (2020), the contribution of women farmer's income in farming on yard land to household income shows a value of 4.22% (<25%), which means it is still relatively low.

Farmer groups consisting of women farmer or commonly referred to as KWT can play a role in agricultural development and fulfillment of household needs. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 67/ Permentan/ SM.050/ 12/ 2016 states that the role of farmer groups is grouped into three, namely as a learning class, a vehicle for cooperation and a production unit. Based on this role, KWT coaching is directed to have productive business activities by developing horticultural commodities that lead to the economy, so it is necessary to analyze the role of KWT and its relationship to the income of women farmer.



Income is a person's income to meet daily needs and is very important for the survival and livelihood of a person directly or indirectly (Suroto, 2000). Farm income is influenced by several factors such as land rent, seed price, fertilizer price, pesticide price, product price, product quantity and labor wage. P2L farming activities in West Kotawaringin Regency utilize yards owned by the local community or government without any rental fees even though administratively using a land lease agreement for a certain period of time. According to Laila & Yasozanolo (2022), the wider the land that is rented and managed by farmers, the higher the rental costs and income from farming. The problem of small land area makes the amount of production adjust to the land area while market demand continues to increase every day.

Seeds are one of the production factors used in the production process, the use of superior seeds or quality seeds is one way to obtain high and quality production results (Apriyanto & Chofyan, 2021). So that the price of quality seeds will affect income. The use of fertilizers in farming activities aims to change the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil, so that it can support optimal plant growth. If the price of fertilizer increases, it is followed by an increase in production costs which results in reduced income.

Without the use of pesticides, there will certainly be a decrease in the productivity and quality of agricultural products (Pangihutan & Manalu, 2019). Pesticides as part of farming inputs outline a use policy based on the knowledge and motivation of farmers so that their use is controlled. Controlling the use of pesticides will increase income and also improve the quality of cultivated crops. In agricultural products that determine the selling price is not the producer. A large number of products does not necessarily have a value proportional to income, because the selling price of agricultural products fluctuates within a certain time. Basically, changes in selling prices will have an influence on income. a farmer is interested in increasing their income. High and low wages will affect production costs, so that if labor wages increase, the income received by farmers will be smaller.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The research was conducted in October - November 2023 in West Kotawaringin Regency. The method used in this research is the survey method. Data collection was carried out by collecting information from respondents using questionnaires as the main method.

The population in this study were 1,407 women farmer in West Kotawaringin District who were members of 46 KWTs that received P2L program benefits in 2020-2022 and carried out horticultural crop cultivation activities in their respective yards. A total of 103 women farmer became respondents in this study which were determined using proportional purposive sampling technique.

The role of women farmer groups in West Kotawaringin Regency was studied using descriptive analysis using a Likert scale measurement tool. The variables used were the role of KWT as a learning class, the role of KWT as a vehicle for cooperation and the role of KWT as a production unit. There are 10 statements in each variable with the score of each answer is as follows: Strongly Agree (SS) = 5; Agree (S) = 4; Moderately agree (CS) = 3; Disagree (TS) = 2; Strongly disagree (STS) = 1.

$$\text{Maximum score} = T \times P_n \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Score index} = \frac{TS}{Y} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

$$I = \frac{\text{Rentang}}{\text{Jumlah h skala}} \quad (3)$$

Where: T = total number of respondents who chose the answer; P_n = Likert score number options; TS = total score; Y = Likert's highest score x number of respondents; I = scale interval.

The relationship between the role of KWT and women farmer's income in West Kotawaringin Regency was analyzed using Rank Spearman correlation analysis. The income of women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency was analyzed using quantitative analysis.



Table 1 – Score index of KWT's role on women farmer's income

Score Index	Description
16 - 31.99%	Very little role
32 - 47.99%	Does not play a role
48 - 63.99%	Quite a role
64 - 79.99%	Role
80 - 100%	Very instrumental

$$\pi = TR - TC \quad (4)$$

$$TC = FC + VC \quad (5)$$

$$TR = P \times Q \quad (6)$$

$$IWT = IUT + UWT \quad (7)$$

Where: π = farm income; TR = revenue; TC = total cost; FC = fixed costs; VC = non-fixed costs; P = price; Q = quantity; IWT = income of women farmer; IUT = farm income; UWT = wages of women farmer.

The average income of farm women was then tested using a one sample t-test to analyze the comparison of the average income of farm women in West Kotawaringin Regency with the UMR of West Kotawaringin Regency. The analysis used to determine the influence of factors (land rent, seed price, fertilizer price, pesticide price, product price, product quantity and labor wage) on the income of farm women in West Kotawaringin Regency is multiple linear regression analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

West Kotawaringin Regency is one of the districts in Central Kalimantan Province which has 6 sub-districts. According to BPS (2022), the population of West Kotawaringin Regency in 2021 was 272,531 people and the number of female workers who were not the labor force (taking care of the household) was 44,382 people.

One of the programs that support food security as a source of family food is the consumption development and diversification program in the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) activity. This activity is a work program initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture which has been driven since 2010 under the name Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL). The P2L program is a grant program to increase the availability, accessibility and utilization of food for households based on diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe food needs, as well as market-oriented to increase household income.

There are two criteria for P2L program recipient groups in West Kotawaringin District, namely growth and development groups. The development group is a continuation group of the P2L program in 2020, while the growth group is a new group that has received the program from 2020 to 2022. Until 2022 there have been 46 KWTs that have received the benefits of the program.

The utilization of grant funds in the P2L program in West Kotawaringin Regency included in the growth criteria is for nursery activities, cultivation of horticultural crops, making seedling houses and making hydroponic installations. While the utilization of grant funds in the development criteria is for the construction of biofloc ponds and catfish farming.

Each KWT has a demonstration plot that is worked on together by planting a variety of horticultural crops such as eggplant, pakcoy, spinach, sai, kale, beans, long beans, chili, cucumber, tomatoes, sweet corn, green onions and celery. These plants are grown directly on the ground, in polybags and hydroponically. There is also a biofloc pond used for catfish cultivation, where this activity is carried out by KWT who received the benefits of the P2L development stage program.

Horticultural crop cultivation activities carried out by KWT on demonstration plots are also carried out on yard land owned by KWT members themselves. The activity begins with the distribution of seeds by KWT to its members and then further cultivated by KWT members by adding other production facilities using their own costs.



The results showed that the average age of women farmer in West Kotawaringin District was 46 years old. This shows that most of the respondent women farmer in this study are at an economically productive age where women farmer are potential enough to carry out their farming activities. Age can be used as a benchmark in seeing a person's activity in work, where the condition of age is still productive, so it is likely to be able to work well and maximally (Mashuri et al., 2019).

The education of farm women in West Kotawaringin Regency is dominated by elementary and junior high school education. The level of education will affect the knowledge of farm women who have a high level of education in general will more quickly master and apply the technology received compared to farmers with low education.

Overall, the number of family dependents of farm women in West Kotawaringin Regency is mostly small dependents with an average of 3 family dependents per farm woman. According to Purwanto & Taftazani (2018), the number of family dependents can affect the level of family economic welfare, this happens not directly but involves other aspects, namely the level of income and expenditure.

The role of KWT towards increasing income and the success of horticultural crop cultivation farming can be known from the parameters in the form of statements that are scored.

Table 2 – Role of Women Farmers Group in West Kotawaringin Regency

Role of KWT	Score	Percentage (%)	Description
Learning Class	4,307	83.63	Very Instrumental
Vehicle for Cooperation	4,211	81.77	Very Instrumental
Production Unit	4,106	79.73	Roleful
Average	4,208	81.71	Very Instrumental

Overall, the role of KWT shows a very instrumental in the income of women farmer with an index score of 81.71%. The results of this study are not the same as the results of research from Pribadi et al. (2021), where the overall research results show that the role of KWT is quite instrumental in community economic empowerment with a percentage of 79%. This can happen because the scope of the sample taken is only one KWT, while this study covers one district with a total of 46 KWTs.

Table 3 – Average Total Cost of Horticultural Crop Cultivation Farming Farmer Women in West Kotawaringin Regency

Description	Total
Fixed Cost	
Tax (Rp)	5,153.16
Land Rent (Rp)	9,825.10
Depreciation (Rp)	33,197.54
Non-fixed costs	
Seed cost (Rp)	41,058.81
Fertilizer cost (Rp)	68,160.32
Pesticide cost (Rp)	25,305.97
Labor cost (Rp)	852,337.21
Total cost (Rp)	1,035,038.09

Farming activities of horticultural crop cultivation of women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency are carried out in their respective yards with different areas and plants. The smallest area of money cultivated by women farmer is 10 m² and the largest is 600 m². There are 12 plants that are cultivated, namely leeks, spinach, beans, chili, gambas, sweet corn, long beans, water spinach, cucumber, mustard greens, lettuce, celery, eggplant and tomatoes.

Horticultural crop farm income is obtained from farm receipts minus total costs (fixed costs + non-fixed costs). Fixed costs consist of taxes, land rent and depreciation. Non-fixed costs consist of seed costs, fertilizer costs, pesticide costs and labor costs. The size of the total cost incurred by each farm woman depends on the area of land and crops cultivated which affects the use of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides as well as labor.



Table 4 – Average Farming Revenue of Horticultural Crop Cultivation of Women Farmers in West Kotawaringin Regency

Crop	Average Production (kg / MT)	Average Selling Price (Rp / kg)	Average Revenue (Rp)
Leaf Onion	16.27	20,000.00	325,436.89
Spinach	6.25	15,848.54	99,053.40
Chickpeas	8.16	15,714.29	128,155.34
Chili	33.58	40,074.37	1,345,798.54
Gambas	16.07	11,302.33	181,660.19
Sweet Corn	3.36	10,909.09	36,699.03
Long Bean	16.69	18,560.21	309,757.28
Kale	15.71	8,149.90	128,024.27
Cucumber	10.93	9,522.20	104,097.09
Mustard	31.35	8,308.59	260,490.29
Lettuce	2.64	13,566.18	35,825.24
Celery	5.16	19,194.73	99,048.54
Eggplant	27.09	11,108.33	300,895.63
Tomato	13.87	8,278.39	114,832.52

Based on Table 4, the highest average revenue is obtained from chili plants and the lowest is obtained from lettuce plants. The income obtained by each farmer woman varies, depending on the crops cultivated and the selling price of each crop.

Farm income referred to in this study is the income received by women farmer during one growing season (April - September). The average farm income of women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency amounted to Rp 2,434,736.18 which was obtained from the average revenue of Rp 3,469,490.29 minus the average total cost of Rp 1,035,038.09. The farm income of each farm woman varies. This occurs because of differences in land area, types of plants cultivated, the amount of production and selling prices, thus affecting the total costs incurred and the revenue obtained. Research by Guampe et al. (2020) shows that farmers' income depends on the land area owned. Another study from Pradnyawati & Cipta (2020) stated that the amount of production produced by farmers in each harvest will affect the income earned by farmers.

Women farmer's income in this study is defined as all income received by women farmer in horticultural crop cultivation farming which includes farm income and wages of women farmer as labor. The average income of women farmer is Rp 3,287,073.39 consisting of an average farm income of Rp 2,434,736.18 and an average labor wage of Rp 852,337.21 in one growing season or Rp 547,845.56 per month.

The significance value of the one sample t-test of women farmer's income is 0.000 (<0.05) which means H_1 is accepted (women farmer's income is smaller or lower than the minimum wage of West Kotawaringin Regency of Rp 3,352,982.89 per month). Even though this is the case, women farmer still do horticultural cultivation farming in their yards because women farmer are not the main breadwinners in the family.

Table 5 – Results of Spearman Rank Correlation Analysis between the role of KWT to increase women farmer's income

KWT Role	Correlation		Significance
	Coefficient	Degree of Closeness	
Learning Class	0.532	Medium	0.000
Vehicle for Cooperation	0.354	Weak	0.000
Production Unit	0.429	Medium	0.000

Based on the results of the Rank Spearman analysis, it can be concluded that there is a real (significant) relationship between the role of KWT on increasing the income of women farmer (H_3 accepted). The results of this study are similar to research from Manto et al. (2023) which shows that KWT as a learning class shows a moderate correlation to income. because the role of KWT as a learning class has been well implemented as a learning class for its members in improving knowledge and skills. This research is also in line with Sugiarno (2020) which states that the relationship between farmer groups has a real (significant) and positive relationship to increasing farmers' income.



The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the residuals have a normal distribution. The Kolmogorov Smirnov test results show a significance value of 0.000, which means that the data in this study are not normally distributed. Therefore, it is necessary to transform the data to change the data measurement scale into another form so that it meets the assumptions of the analysis. According to Ismanto and Silviana (2021), one way to overcome data that is not normally distributed is by removing outliers and by transforming the dependent variable or independent variable alone or together. This can be done by transforming it into the root (sqrt), logarithm (log) or natural logarithm (Ln) and arc-sine.

The multicollinearity test is a form of testing for assumptions in multiple linear regression analysis. The normality test is intended to test whether the residual value in the regression model has a normal distribution or not.

Table 6 – Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Colleniarity Statistic		Description
	Tolerance	VIF	
Land Rent (X ₁)	0.119	8.393	No Multicollinearity Occurs
Seed Price (X ₂)	0.204	4.908	
Fertilizer Price (X ₃)	0.218	4.592	
Pesticide Price (X ₄)	0.639	1.565	
Product Price (X ₅)	0.676	1.478	
Product Quantity (X ₆)	0.210	4.767	
Labor Wage (X ₇)	0.318	3.140	

Table 7 – Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Women farmer's Income

Variable	Regression Coefficient	Significance	t Count
Land Rent (X ₁)	99.362	0.000	5.711
Seed Price (X ₂)	16.542	0.000	5.300
Fertilizer Price (X ₃)	3.222	0.210	1.262
Pesticide Price (X ₄)	-3.046	0.642	-0.466
Product Price (X ₅)	13.825	0.070	1.833
Product Quantity (X ₆)	7393.319	0.000	13.906
Labor Wage (X ₇)	-0.138	0.521	-0.645

Based on the multiple linear regression results in Table 6, the following equation can be made:

$$Y = -244256,808 + 99,362X_1 + 16,542X_2 + 3,222X_3 - 3,046X_4 + 13,825X_5 + 7393,319X_6 - 0,138X_7 + e$$

The results of the regression equation can be explained as follows:

- The constant value $b_0 = -244256.808$ shows the amount of women farmer's income when all variables are equal to zero;
- Land rent variable (X₁) partially affects the income of women farmer significantly. If the respondent's land rent value increases by Rp 1.00, it will cause an increase in women farmer's income of Rp 99.362 with the assumption that other variables are considered constant. The positive value is due to the land used for horticultural crop cultivation activities carried out by women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency is yard land in their respective homes so that the land rent itself has never been calculated. The amount of land rent in this study is calculated based on the area of yard land used, the more land used makes the land rent increase. According to Laila & Yasozanolo (2022) which states that the more land is rented and managed by farmers, the higher the rental costs and income from farming. This research is also in line with research from Laia (2023) which states that land rent has a positive and significant impact on farmers' income in Nanowa village with a range of 57.7%, which means that the more land rented and managed by farmers, the higher the rental costs and income from farming;
- Seed price variable (X₂) partially affects the income of women farmer significantly. If the value of the respondent's seed price increases by Rp 1.00, it will cause an increase in women farmer's income of Rp 16.542 with the assumption that other variables are



considered constant. This is due to the seeds used on a small scale (a few bihi) so that in one season the seeds used are not up to spending one package. Women farmer in West Kotawaringin District fulfill their seed needs by buying directly at the nearest input supply store. The price of seeds in each sub-district is different, the closer to the Regency capital, the price of seeds will be lower than other sub-districts. according to Jaya (2019), the price of seeds varies greatly, depending on the quality of seeds that farmers want and quality seeds will affect farmers' income;

- Fertilizer price variable (X_3) partially does not significantly affect women farmer's income. This is in line with Fadhilah's research (2020) which states that the effect of fertilizer prices on income is not significant. Women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency in applying fertilizer use is in accordance with the recommended dose, but the fertilizer needs of each farm woman vary depending on the type of crop and the area of land cultivated. The purchase price of fertilizer also adjusts the domicile of the women farmer. The closer to the Regency capital, the lower the price of fertilizer. The price of fertilizer has no effect on the income of women farmer because the majority of fertilizers used by women farmer are manure and the quality of fertilizers used is also different so that there is no influence between fertilizer prices and women farmer's income. The results of this test are in accordance with research conducted by Zulfani (2017) which states that in fertile soil and rich in nutrients for plants do not require too much fertilizer, besides the difference in fertilizer application for each farmer is also different in quantity so that the costs incurred for fertilizer purchases vary;
- Pesticide price variable (X_4) partially does not significantly affect women farmer's income. Research by Rusman et al. (2023) states that pesticides have a negative effect on income. This research is also in line with Fadhilah's research (2020), which states that pesticide prices have no effect on income. The price of pesticides determines the level of production of horticultural crop cultivation related to pest and disease control. When there is an attack of pests and diseases, women farmer increase the dose of pesticide use so that the fulfillment of pesticide needs increases. The price of pesticides in each sub-district in West Kotawaringin Regency is different, the closer to the Regency capital the lower the price of pesticides;
- The product price variable (X_5) partially does not significantly affect the income of women farmer. This is in line with Sari's (2018) research which states that price does not significantly affect income. Product prices in each sub-district are different and each type of plant price is not stable, experiencing ups and downs every month depending on the level of market demand. In addition, there are differences in marketing channels where women farmer directly sell their crops to final buyers (individuals), stalls and middlemen, and the price given by middlemen will be lower than the price of products marketed directly to final buyers or stalls;
- The variable number of products (X_6) partially affects the income of women farmer significantly. This is in line with the research of Pradnyawati & Cipta (2021) which states that the amount of production has a positive and significant effect on the income of vegetable farmers in Baturiti District. The number of products produced in horticultural crop farming carried out by women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency is the total amount of crops obtained in one growing season. The number of products itself is influenced by the area of land and the type of plants cultivated, because one farmer woman cultivates more than one type of plant in one yard that they have. The number of products determines the amount of revenue earned by women farmer. Therefore, the number of products affects the income of women farmer;
- The variable of labor wage (X_7) partially does not significantly affect the income of women farmer. This is in line with the research of Simanjuntak et al. (2023) which states that labor wages have an insignificant effect on income. In this study, the labor employed is the women farmer themselves in their respective yards with different areas. Usually women farmer manage their farmland in the morning after finishing with household affairs or in the afternoon while filling their spare time. Labor wages are never taken into account by women farmer so that the size of these wages does not affect the income they earn.



The F test is used to determine whether the independent variables together (simultaneously) affect the dependent variable. The results of the F test in this study indicate that together the independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable. This is evidenced by:

- F value calculated (442.676) > F table (2.11);
- Probability value 0.000 < 0.05.

The t test is used to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the t test in this study are the variables of land rent, seed prices and the number of products partially has a significant effect on income while the variables of fertilizer prices, pesticide prices, product prices and labor wages partially have no significant effect on the income of women farmer.

The coefficient of determination (R^2) test is used to measure how far the regression model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The correlation coefficient (R) in this study was 0.985. This means that the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is 98.5%. From this figure it can be concluded that the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is very strong. The amount of Adjust R Square (R^2) is 0.970. This means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the variation in changes in the dependent variable is 97%, while the remaining 3% is explained by other factors outside the regression model analyzed.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusions in this study include:

1. The role of KWT as a learning class, a vehicle for cooperation and a production unit on the income of women farmer is in the category of very instrumental;
2. The average farm income of horticultural crop cultivation carried out by women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency in one growing season amounted to Rp 2,434,736.18;
3. The average income of women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency of Rp 3,287,073.39 in one growing season is less than the minimum wage of West Kotawaringin Regency;
4. There is a real (significant) relationship between KWT as a learning class, a vehicle for cooperation and a production unit to the income of women farmer;
5. Factors that significantly affect women farmer's income include land rent, seed prices and product quantities, while fertilizer prices, pesticide prices, product prices and labor wages have no significant effect.

Suggestions that can be conveyed related to the results of the study include:

1. For women farmer in West Kotawaringin Regency: so that women farmer do not only make this activity as a sideline, so that they can be more intensive in farming activities so that they can increase their income; adopt the technology of horticultural crop cultivation with verticulture systems, especially for women farmer who have narrow yards.
2. For the government of West Kotawaringin Regency: the P2L program is worth continuing its implementation because it can increase the income of women farmer, but it is necessary to add other programs related to P2L activities by providing more trainings that can inspire women farmer to be able to open new business opportunities and add new knowledge to women farmer. for example, agricultural product processing training and food processing training.
3. For further research: conduct research on the analysis of P2L participants' interest in the sustainability of the P2L program after participating in the program until now; further research related to the effectiveness of the P2L program in increasing the income of women farmer.

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