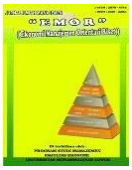

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FACTORS AFFECTING BUSINESS INCOME OF WET-RICE FARMERS IN KALANGKANGAN & GINUNGGUNG VILLAGES YEAR 2022

Oleh:

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine: the effect of large land area, seed costs, fertilizer costs, pesticide costs and labor costs on the income of paddy farmers in Kalangkagan and Ginunggung Villages. This study used descriptive quantitative research using primary data with 41 farmers as respondents. The partial results of the study were that the labor cost variable (X5) alone had a positive and significant effect while land area (X1), seed costs (X2), fertilizer costs (X3 =) and ticket costs (X4) have a positive but not significant effect on the income of paddy rice farmers in the villages of Kalngkangan and Ginunggung.

Keywords: Land Area, Seed Cost, Fertilizer Cost, Pesticide Cost, Labor Cost, Income

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that is carrying out development in all fields, the agricultural sector is one of the sectors that is relied upon, because the agricultural sector until now still plays an important role in supporting the national economy. The agricultural sector also has an important role in agricultural development both directly and indirectly with efforts to improve the welfare of farmers and efforts to reduce poverty, especially in rural villages. The main target of development today is to increase agricultural production and farmers' income, therefore activities in the agricultural sector are tried to run smoothly with an increase in food products both through intensification, extensification and agricultural deification which are expected to improve the standard of living of farmers, expanding employment opportunities for groups of people who are still dependent on the agricultural sector.

Food is a basic human need, so everyone must want enough food. Food in Indonesia has a strategic value with very broad and complex dimensions. Availability, equitable distribution, and affordability are central issues that affect national economic policy. Food shortages can trigger social and political turmoil. One of the objectives of agricultural development in Indonesia is to create food security and improve farmers' welfare, so the government has an obligation to always strive for availability, through various policy measures. In addition, in order to improve the welfare of farmers, efforts are made to keep the selling price of rice at a level that is able to provide provisions for farmers.

Rice cultivation requires production factors to increase the farmer's business income. However, the price of production factors that experience increases and decreases can cause losses at the producer level. The increase in the price of production factors such as fertilizer with the condition of a narrow farmer's land can cause low income. This causes the use of production factors to be considered to reduce expenses. Production factors used by farmers are labor, land, seeds and fertilizers. Farmers must make sacrifices in the form of money to get production factors. Each farmer will incur different total production costs. Costs come from each production factor.

Costs come from farming activities such as labor, seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. The condition of farmers who need production factors requires farmers to be willing to pay or find other alternatives to reduce costs so that income can increase. High income is also in line with production yields and output selling prices.

Farmers' income is obtained from the sale of output at harvest time. Rice farming output can be in the form of wet grain and dry grain. Farming is expected to be profitable or provide profits for farmers. Profitability is used as a measure of the use of assets to generate profits during the planting period. Farmers' businesses are said to be profitable if the amount of income is higher than the costs incurred.

Income analysis can provide information for farmers. It can encourage farmers to find out what factors can affect income. Farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages only focus on cultivation activities such as pest eradication and other cultivation activities. Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages do not pay much attention to income but only pay attention to cultivation activities.

Farmer welfare is the main goal in doing farmer business, as well as the business of wet-rice farmers, one of the areas that cultivate wet-rice in Tolitoli Regency is Galang District. Galang

District is one of the sub-districts in Tolitoli Regency with an area of 597.76 km2 which is divided into 14 villages, all of which are self-sufficient villages based on their classification with a total population of 35,715 people (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). This research was only conducted in two villages, namely Kalangkangan and Ginunggung. The reason for taking these two villages is that the observations of the two villages only rely on cultivation activities such as pest eradication and other cultivation activities and do not care about income, so it is not known whether the farmers' businesses are profitable or not. These farmers continue their business even though the maintenance costs are not proportional to the income.

The rice production in Galang Sub-district, Tolitoli Regency can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 1

Rice Production

Year	Land Area (Ha)	Productivity (Kw/Ha)	Rice Production (Ton)
2019	14.469,47	53,85	77.913,21
2020	14.910,76	56,04	83.556,72
2021	13.588,55	44,66	60.684,03

Sumber: (Statistik, 2021)

The data above illustrates that in Tolitoli Regency in 2019-2020 experienced an increase, while in 2021 it decreased. The problems often faced by farmers are the narrowness of land, lack of capital and pest and disease attacks. Low production can be influenced by changes in harvest area, pesticide costs, seed costs, fertilizer costs that are not efficient use of these factors. This factor is caused by the low capital of farmers which results in low production and high costs, ultimately reducing farmers' income. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the effect of land area, seed costs, fertilizer costs, pesticide costs and labor costs partially on farmers' income in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung Villages in 2022.

B. OVERVIEW

1. Definition of Farmer Business

Agriculture is one of the income sectors of the Indonesian population. Farmer business is an applied science that studies how to make or use resources efficiently in an agricultural sector business(Suratiyah, 2015). Effective and efficient resources can be achieved if a farmer's decision to use his production factors appropriately. Rice farmer business is a form of farmer business with

commodities in the form of rice. Rice farmers' business activities must have planning activities in the use of production factors to increase income whether the resources used are effective and efficient.

According to (Arimbawa & Rustariyuni, 2018) , farmer businesses are divided into 2 types, namely family farmer businesses and corporate farmer businesses. The difference lies in the purpose of the farmer's business. The company has a goal to obtain maximum profit. Family farmer business as a source of income consisting of profit, wage labor and own capital. Family farmer business is a type of business that is done from generation to generation and becomes a business in the family as a source of income.

Farmer business is the study of how a person allocates existing resources effectively and efficiently to obtain high profits at a certain time. It is said to be effective if farmers can allocate their resources as well as possible, and it can be said to be efficient if the utilization of these resources produces outputs that exceed inputs (Hasa, 2018).

The conclusion of the three theories is. Farmers' businesses are effective and efficient resources can be achieved if a person's decision to use their production factors appropriately. Then in the business activities of rice farmers must do planning in the use of their production factors to increase income. Because the farmer's business is a science that studies how a person allocates existing resources effectively and efficiently to obtain high profits at any given time. The difference lies only in the purpose of the farmer's business. Because farmer businesses are divided into two types, namely family farmer businesses and corporate farmer businesses. The company's farmer business has the aim of obtaining maximum profit. While the family farmer's business as a source of income consisting of profit, wage labor and own capital.

2. Factors Affecting Farmers' Business Income

According to (W. Widyantara, 2018), there are several factors that affect farmers' business income, namely:

1. The area of land cultivated by farmers can affect farmers' income. If the land cultivated is wider, the farmer's income will increase. Vice versa so that the relationship between land area and farmer income is a positive relationship;
2. Seed costs are the seeds of plants that will grow into young plants. To produce high production and income, the best seeds are needed;

3. Fertilizer costs in the agricultural service there are two types of fertilizers, namely organic (compost) and inorganic. In efficiency agriculture, the limit of fertilizer use is 5 kg in per hectare, while in use per hectare uses 350 kg of fertilizer;
4. Pesticide costs, each farmer has different pest problems so the pesticides used must also be different, the use of pesticides must also be in accordance with dosage rules so as not to harm farmers because pesticides are dangerous poisons;
5. Labor costs, Payment of labor wages is with the Borongan system. Labor is the most important factor in carrying out productivity. There are two kinds of labor, namely labor within the family and labor outside the family. The required labor is greater than the potential, so you have to budget for the needs of outside family labor needed.

3. Farmer's Business Costs and revenues

a. Production cost

Production costs are sacrifices made by farmers to carry out the cultivation process. This cost is divided into two, namely:

a) Variable costs, these variable costs consist of the provision of production facilities (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and labor).
b) Fixed costs are costs that include taxes and land area. After knowing the revenue and costs, the income can be known by the difference between revenue and costs incurred. Calculation of production costs and income can use the following formula:

TC = FC+VC

Description:

TC = Total cost (Rp)

FC = Fixed cost (Rp)

VC = variable cost (Rp)

TR = Total revenue (Rp)

b. Revenue

Revenue is something that needs to be calculated before calculating income. Farmer business revenue can be calculated by the amount of production and product prices using the following formula:

TR = Y. Py

Description:

TR = Total revenue (Rp / season)

Py = Product price (Rp/Kg)

Y = Total Production (Kg)

4. Farmer's Income

Farmers' business is an activity aimed at generating an income. The amount of income affects the feasibility of the business. Revenue is the amount of revenue received by the company after deducting production costs during the specified period. Income analysis is one way to analyze and evaluate farmers' businesses during a specified time. Income can be calculated using the following formula:

Description:

TC = Total cost (Rp)

FC = Fixed cost (Rp)

VC = Variable cost (Rp)

TR = Total revenue (Rp)

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The location of this research was conducted in Kalangkangan & Ginunggung Village and the time of this research was conducted from December 2022 to June 2023. The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. The type of data used in this research is primary data. Data collection techniques are observation, questionnaire and documentation. The research method to analyze the data used is the multiple linear regression method.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. RESEARCH RESULTS

a. Cost and Revenue Analysis of Rice Paddy Farmer Business

1. Analysis of Business Costs of Rice Paddy Farmers

   Based on the results of the study the average total cost incurred by farmers / growing season amounted to Rp. 6,547,659 consisting of fixed costs and variable costs. The average fixed costs incurred by farmers / growing season amounted to Rp. 104,049 which includes the cost of farmer group dues and land tax. While the variable costs incurred by farmers amounted to Rp. 6,443,610 which includes the cost of seeds, fertilizer costs, pesticide costs and labor costs.

2. Analysis of Business Income of Rice Paddy Farmers

   Based on the results of the study the average acceptance of farmers / growing season amounted to Rp19,365,537 obtained from the multiplication of the amount of production by the selling price. The amount of production obtained by farmers averaged 2,228 kg with an average selling price of Rp 8,805.

b. Income Analysis of Rice Paddy Farmers

Based on the results of the study the average income earned by farmers / growing season amounted to Rp 12,817,878 obtained from the deduction between revenue and total costs. Reveneu Cost Ratio (R/C Ratio) analysis is a comparison between revenue and income earned by farmers in paddy rice farming as follows:

$$R/C = \frac{TR}{TC} = \frac{Rp19.365.537}{Rp6.547.659} = 2{,}95$$

c. Data Quality Test

1. Validity Test

To determine whether a questionnaire data is valid or not. It is said to be valid if the probability <0.05. For more details, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 2
Validity Test

No. Item	Probability	Criteria
Y	0,0000	Valid
X1	0,0000	Valid
X2	0,0006	Valid
X3	0,0000	Valid
X4	0,0005	Valid
X5	0,0060	Valid

Sumber: Output Eviews

2. Reliability Test

To find out whether a questionnaire data is reliable or not. If the Cronbac alpha value> 0.60 then it is said to be reliable if the Cronbach alpha value <0.60 then it is said to be unreliable. For more details, it can be seen as follows:

Table 3

Reliability Test

Cronbach Alpha	*Role Of Thum*	Keterangan
1,67	0,60	Reliable

Sumber: Output Eviews

d. Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test is carried out to get a good regression model and the resulting data must be normally distributed and free from heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity. The method used to test classical assumptions is as follows:

1. **Normality Test**

To determine whether the residuals are regularly distributed or not, the normality test checks whether the confounding variables or residuals in the regression model are normally distributed. With the help of Eviews 12, the results of the data normality test can be seen in the table below:

Table 4
Normality Test

Jarque Bera	Probability
5,873528	0,053037

Sumber: Output Eviews

The results of the Normality Test are: the Jarque Bera value is 5.873528 with a probability of 0.053037 which is> 0.05 which means that the residuals are normally distributed.

2. **Heteroscedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test looks for variance inequality across different residual observations in the regression model. The requirement that must be met in this regression model is the absence of heteroscedasticity symptoms. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test using the help of Eviews 12 as in the table below:

Table 5
Heteroscedasticity test

Obs *R-squared	Prob. Chi-Square
26,23910	0,1581

Sumber: Output Eviews

In this study, the Chi-squared value is 26.23910 with a probability of 0.1581 which is α = 0.05%. Statistically insignificant, thus, it can be concluded that the model does not have a Heteroscedasticity problem.

3. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test looks for correlations between independent variables in the regression model. A good regression model is a regression model that is free from multicollinearity problems using the help of Eviews 12 seen in the table below:

Table 6
Multicollinearity Test

	LOGX1	LOGX2	LOGX3	LOGX4	LOGX5
LOGX1	1,000000	0,120457	0,453523	0,477618	0,515982
LOGX2	0,120457	1,000000	0,091114	0,172764	-0,017031
LOGX3	0,453523	0,091114	1,000000	0,624104	0,519313
LOGX4	0,477618	0,172764	0,624104	1,000000	0,422282
LOGX5	0,515982	-0,017031	0,519313	0,422282	1,000000

Sumber: Output Eviews

From the table above, it shows that the centered VIF value of X_1 is 0.5159, X_2 is -0.0170, X_3 is 0.5193, X_4 is 0.4222, and X_5 is 1.0000 where the value is less than 10, it can be stated that there is no multicollinearity problem in the prediction model.

4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test looks at whether there is a relationship between confounding errors in period t and confounding errors in period t-1 (previous) in a linear regression model. If there is a correlation, it is called an autocorrelation problem. To detect whether or not there is autocorrelation using the help of Eviews 12 as in the table below:

Table 7
Autocorrelation Test

Durbin - Watson	dL	dU
1,8705	1,2428	1,7835

Sumber: Output Eviews

Based on the table above, it shows the Durbin-watson (D) value of 1.8705, while the upper bound (DU) value with the number of independent variables is 5 and the amount of data is 41 at a

significant level of 5% of 1.7835 and lower bound (dL) of 1.2428, it can be concluded that the Durbin-Watson (D) value is greater than the lower bound. Or it can be written 1.8705 > 1.2428.

e. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is carried out to determine the direction and how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. This analysis can form an equation which can be explained by the results below, namely by using Eviews 12, the results can be seen in the table below:

Table 8
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

Variabel	Koefisien	Std.Error	t-Statistik	Probabilitas
C	1,7026	0,4536	3,7531	0,0006
Land Area (X1)	0,0973	0,0485	2,0043	0,0528
Seed Cost (X2)	0,0436	0,0237	1,8395	0,0743
Fertilizer Cost (X3)	0,0503	0,0758	0,6638	0,5111
Pesticide Cost (X4)	0,0939	0,0854	1,0999	0,2789
Labor Cost (X5)	0,6243	0,0665	9,3806	0,0000

Sumber: Output Eviews

Based on the results that have been processed, the regression equation formed is as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + e$$

$$Y = 1{,}7026 + 0{,}0973 + 0{,}0436 + 0{,}0503 + 0{,}0939 + 0{,}6243 + e\ (0{,}0485 + 0{,}0237 + 0{,}0758 + 0{,}0854 + 0{,}0665)$$

From the regression equation above, the interpretation is as follows:

1. The constant value of 1.7026 means that if there is no independent variable, the income variable will not change.
2. The coefficient value of land area (X_1) is 0.0973 when the land area increases by 1 percent, it can increase the income of farmers by 0.0973 percent.
3. The coefficient value of seed cost (X_2) of 0.0436 means that every 1 percent increase can increase farmers' income by 0.0436.
4. The coefficient value of fertilizer costs (X_3) of 0.0503 means that every 1 percent increase

can increase farmers' income by 0.0503 percent.

5. The coefficient value of pesticide costs (X_4) of 0.0939 means that every 1 percent increase can increase farmers' income by 0.0939 percent.
6. The coefficient value of labor costs (X_5) of 0.6243 means that when labor costs increase by 1 percent, it will increase farmers' income by 0.6243 percent.

f. Hypothesis Test

The t test (partial test) is carried out whether the hypothesis occurs partially or not. Independent variables (X1) land area, variable (X2) seed costs, variable (X3) fertilizer costs, variable (X4) pesticide costs, and variable (X5) labor costs. This t test is done by comparing the tcount with ttable with a significant level of 0.05. If tcount < ttable then Ha is rejected, while if tcount > ttable then Ha is accepted. The t table is sought in the statistical table at a significant 0.10 with df = n-k so 41-2 = 39. the following t test results are seen from the table as follows:

Tabel 9
Hypothesis Test

Variable	t-count	t-table	Probability	Remarks
Land Area (X1)	2,0043	1,6848	0,0528	Not Significant
Seed Cost (X2)	1,8395	1,6848	0,0743	Not Significant
Fertilizer Cost (X3)	0,6638	1,6848	0,5111	Not Significant
Pesticide Cost (X4)	1,0999	1,6848	0,2789	Not Significant
Labor Cost (X5)	9,3806	1,6848	0,0000	Significant

Sumber: Output Eviews

1. Effect of land area (X_1) on income

   The results of hypothesis testing show that the land area variable has a t value of 2.0043> t table 1.6848, it can be concluded that the land area variable has an effect but is not significant to the income variable. Evidenced by the probability of land area of 0.0528 greater when compared to α 0.05.

2. Effect of seed cost (X_2) on income

   The results of hypothesis testing show that the seed cost variable has t count 1.8395> t table 1.6848. So it can be concluded that the seed cost variable has an effect but not significant on the income variable. Evidenced by the probability of seed cost of 0.0743 greater when

compared to α 0.05.

3. Effect of fertilizer cost (X_3) on income

   The hypothesis test results show that the fertilizer cost variable has t count 0.6638 < t table 1.6848. So it can be concluded that the fertilizer cost variable has no effect on the income variable and is not significant. Evidenced by the probability of fertilizer costs of 0.5111 greater when compared to α 0.05.

4. Effect of pesticide costs (X_4) on income

   The hypothesis test results show that the pesticide cost variable has a t value of 1.0999 < t table 1.6848. So it can be concluded that the pesticide cost variable has no effect on income and is not significant. Evidenced by the probability of pesticide costs of 0.2789 greater when compared to α 0.05.

5. Effect of labor costs (X_5) on income

   The hypothesis test results show that the labor cost variable has a t value of 9.3806> t table 1.6848. So it can be concluded that the labor cost variable has an effect on income and is significant. Evidenced by the probability of labor costs of 0.0000 smaller when compared to α 0.05.

g. Determination Test (R^2)

The determination test is carried out to determine and predict how much the ability of the independent variable is in explaining comprehensively the dependent variable. Based on the test results conducted obtained the coefficient of determination R2 of 0.8631. This figure indicates that 86.31% of the income of wet-rice farmers can be explained by independent variables (land area, seed costs, fertilizer costs, pesticide costs and labor costs) while the remaining 13.69% is explained by other variables outside the model.

2. DISCUSSION

1. Effect of land area on variable income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022

Based on the results of the study, between land area and income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022 has a positive relationship but not significant at α: 0.05 with a coefficient value of 0.0973, meaning that if the land area increases by 1%, it is proven to increase the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages by 0.0973%. The reason why the land area only affects 0.0973 is because there are some farmers who

have a large land area but the production produced is not comparable, this is due to the inefficiency of farmers in carrying out their farming activities. Because the larger the land cultivated, the more costs the farmers incur, therefore the farmers are not efficient in these farming activities.

This is also supported by the opinion of (Listiani et al., 2019) which states that land area affects crop yields. In the sense that the amount of yield will change if the farmer's land area changes, the more extensive the farmer's rice field, the more the amount of crops that are cultivated and will further increase the farmer's income.

2. Effect of seed costs on variable income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022

Based on the results of research between seed costs on the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022 has a positive relationship but not significant α: 0.05 with a coefficient value of 0.0436 means that if the cost of seeds increases by 1%, it is proven to increase the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages by 0.0436%. The reason why the seed cost variable only has an effect of 0.0436 is because in general not all farmers buy seeds every planting season but these farmers save good quality seeds for replanting. This can reduce the costs of these farmers so that farmers save more seeds than buy back the seeds. In addition, the cost of seeds in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages is cheap due to government subsidies so that farmers are greatly helped in the procurement of seeds.

This is in line with the research of (Listiani et al., 2019), which says that seed costs have a positive but insignificant effect on the income of rice farmers. this influence occurs because it uses seeds of superior varieties that have lower prices due to government subsidies which are expected to increase the production of farmers' production so that the income of rice farmers increases.

3. The effect of fertilizer costs on the variable income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022.

Based on the results of research between fertilizer costs on the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022 has a positive and insignificant relationship α: 0.05 with a coefficient value of 0.0503 means that if the cost of seeds increases by 1%, it is proven to increase the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages by 0.0503%. The reason why the variable cost of fertilizer only affects 0.0503 is because in general these farmers use more non-organic fertilizer or manure so that the cost of fertilizer does not have a significant effect on farmers' income.

This is in line with the results of (Alfarizi, 2018), showing a positive relationship that the greater the amount of fertilizer used, the greater the income received by farmers. This is thought to be because fertilizer is one of the important factors that must exist on the scale of the business of wet-rice farmers.

4. The effect of pesticide costs on the variable income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022.

Based on the results of research between the cost of pesticides on the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022 has a positive and insignificant relationship α: 0.05 with a coefficient value of 0.0939 means that if the cost of pesticides increases by 1%, it is proven to increase the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages by 0.0939%. 0.0939 because weeding is done internally by farmers so that the cost of pesticides is not too significant effect on the income of farmers themselves.

This is in line with the research of (Arifin, 2015), saying that the pesticide variable has a positive but insignificant effect on the income of rice farmers. Because it indicates that the use of pesticides is not always used, and the use of pesticides can be used when rice plants are affected by pest attacks only.

5. Effect of Labor costs on variable income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022

Based on the results of research between labor costs on the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages in 2022 has a positive and significant relationship α: 0.05 with a coefficient value of 0.6243, meaning that if labor costs increase by 1%, it is proven to increase the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung villages by 0.6243%. The reason why the labor cost variable has an effect of 0.6243 is because in the process of rice cultivation from tillage to post-harvest requires the help of labor. Labor itself is an important factor in the success of production. Labor consists of labor within the family and labor outside the family whose amount varies from one farmer to another. Expensive labor costs result in much higher production costs that can affect farmers' income.

This is in accordance with the opinion of (Listiani et al., 2019), which states that the use of labor is one of the important factors, whether the available family labor can meet various needs. The required labor is greater than the potential, so it must budget for the needs of the required non-

family labor. This will affect the cost of farmers' businesses because non-family labor must be paid.

E. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

From the results of data analysis and discussion conducted by researchers, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. Land area (X1) has a positive and insignificant effect on the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung Villages in 2022.
2. Beni cost (X2) has a positive and insignificant effect on the income of wet-rice farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung Villages in 2022.
3. Fertilizer costs (X3) has a positive and insignificant effect on the income of wet-rice farmers in the village of Kalangkangan and Ginunggung in 2022.
4. The cost of pesticides (X4) has a positive and insignificant effect on the income of wet-rice farmers in the village of Kalangkangan and Ginunggung in 2022.
5. Labor costs (X5) has a positive and significant effect on the income of wet-rice farmers in the village of Kalangkangan and Ginunggung in 2022.

2. Suggestions

It is expected that rice paddy farmers in Kalangkangan and Ginunggung Villages pay more attention to their income and in the cultivation process it is expected that farmers are more effective in using these production factors such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and labor so that productivity increases so that income also increases. income also increases. For further researchers, it is hoped that this research can be a source of information to conduct better research by developing variables related to the title of this study.

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