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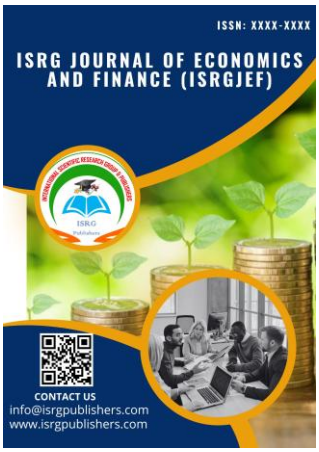

ANALYSIS OF WORKING TIME ALLOCATION AND LABOR CONTRIBUTION LEVEL IN PADDY RICE FARMING BUSINESS IN MONTONG BAAN VILLAGE, SIKUR DISTRICT, EAST LOMBOK REGENCY

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Abstract

This research is entitled "Analysis of Working Time Allocation and Labor Contribution Level in Paddy Rice Farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency". The purpose of holding this study is 1. To find out how much work time is allocated in each rice field farming business activity in Montong Baan Village, and 2. To find out how much labor contributes both from within the family and from outside the family in each rice farming business in Montong Baan Village. The type of research used is Descriptive Quantitative research. The determination of the sample was carried out using the Slovin Formula. Determination of respondent samples by technique simple random sampling. The analysis tool used is the HKSP/MEW formula (Man Equivalent Workdays), and the contribution analysis tool for work.

The results of the study show that the most allocation of working time is in the use of Fa/FL, where in paddy rice farming the use of TKDK/FL is 47.54 HKSP/MEW. In TKDK/FL, only 2 (two) types of labor are used, namely, men and women. Where the allocation of working time for men is 31.97 HKSP/MEW and for women is 15.57 HKSP/MEW. Meanwhile, in paddy rice farming, the use of TKLK/OFL is 41.38 HKSP/MEW. In the TKLK/OFL of the labor used, there are 3 (three) types of labor, namely, men, women, and tractors. Where the allocation of men's working time is 13.70 HKSP/MEW, the allocation of women's working time is 25.26 HKSP/MEW and tractors are only 2.42 HKSP/MEW. The largest allocation of working time is in Maintenance activities, which is 39.55 HKSP/MEW. Of the total rice farming activities in Montong Baan Village, Family Labors (TKDK/FL) contributed 53.47%, while Out-Of-Family Labors (TKLK/OFL) contributed 46.54%.

Key Words: Working Time Allocation, Labor Contribution, Paddy Rice Farming Business

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the largest agrarian countries in the world. With huge resource potential and ecosystem carrying capacity. Indonesia can produce agricultural, plantation, and fishery products and services widely (such as food, fiber, medicines and agro-tourism/marine tourism) that are absolutely necessary for human life. Meanwhile, the increase in the population in Indonesia is increasing day by day, causing the demand for agricultural products to continue to increase (Bakri, 2000). The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that has a strategic role in building the national economic order. Agriculture makes an important contribution to the economy to meet the basic needs of the community.

The agricultural sector is one of the leading sectors in Indonesia that makes a considerable contribution to the regional economy. The role of the agricultural sector in spurring the economy can be seen more broadly, especially in the context of distributing development results to rural communities (Rempowatu 2018). One of the agricultural commodities that is expected to move positively in increasing production and income is rice. Rice as a main food commodity that has a very high strategic value, so it needs to be handled seriously in increasing its productivity (Ilham, 2010).

Farming is a production organization, where farmers organize nature, labor and capital aimed at production in the agricultural sector, whether based on profit seeking or not. Kartikasari (2008) cited the concept of farming proposed by Mubyarto that farming has four main elements, namely land, labor, capital, and management. The purpose of a farming business is to obtain high production, at the lowest cost. Good farming is productive and efficient farming.

East Lombok Regency is one of the regions that has productive agricultural land in NTB Province, one of the commodities that are widely cultivated in East Lombok Regency is rice, many farmers cultivate rice plants as an option to be cultivated, this is because rice is a staple food, and supportive geographical conditions, such as fertile land and a fairly good irrigation system, making paddy farming a dominant economic activity in this region.

In Sikur District, rice fields are generally managed with an irrigation system, considering the potential for adequate water resources to support agriculture. Sikur District has 14 Villages/Villages based on Districts in the 2024 Figures, including: Semaya, Sikur, Montong Baan, Loyok, Kotaraja, Tetebatu, Kembang Kuning, South Montong Baan, Gelora, Darma Sari, South Tetebatu, Jeruk Manis, South Sikur, and West Sikur. Due to the lack of data for each village, I will go directly to Montong Baan village in the table below.

Table 1. Area, Rice Field Land and Number of Farmers According to Some Villages in Sikur District, East Lombok Regency Year 2024

No	Village	Area (Ha)	Rice fields (Ha)	Petani (Souls)
1	Montong Baan	303,22	197,09	974
2	Jeruk Manis	256,66	160,67	610
3	South Tetebatu	369,08	127,03	404
4	Kotaraja	360,98	164,35	167

Source: Respective Village Office, 2024

Based on table 1. Montong Baan Village is one of the villages in Sikur District, which cultivates rice paddy commodities and is one of the agricultural centers compared to other villages, where Montong Baan Village has an area of 303.22 hectares with the use of rice fields of 197.09and with the number of farmers reaching 974 people.

The decisive factor in rice farming activities in Montong Baan Village cannot be separated from the use of labor. In Montong Baan Village, rice farming activities mostly use family labor (TKDK/FL) and some still use Out-Of-Family labor (TKLK/OFL) for one or several parts of rice field farming activities (Suratman, 2015). This condition raises an important question: how much is the allocation of working time and the level of contribution of labor, both from within the family and from outside, to the success of rice farming in this village?

From the above problems, it is necessary to conduct a study on "Analysis of the Allocation of Working Time and the Level of Labor Contribution in Paddy Rice Farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Farming

Farming is a people's agriculture from the word *Farm* is English. Dr. Mosher provides a definition *Farm* as a place or part of the earth's surface where agriculture is organized by a particular farmer, whether he is an owner, a catcher or a salaried manager. Or farming is a collection of natural resources found in that place that are needed to produce agriculture such as soil and water, repairs made to the land, sunlight, buildings erected on the land and so on (Mosher, 1968). In Khariyah Darwis, 2013).

Farmer

Farmers are every people who makes efforts to meet part or all of their life needs in the agricultural sector, starting from the process of land cultivation, planting seeds, maintenance to harvesting. It is man who controls this situation, he tastes the usefulness of crops and animals, he changes the plants and animals and the properties of the soil to be more useful to him, and the man who does all this is the farmer (Mosher, 1991).

Paddy Rice

Rice (Oryza sativa L) is one of the most important cultivated crops in civilization. Since the birth of human civilization, agriculture has played a role as a very essential activity in sustaining human life and life. This sector is the only sector that is highly dependent on land, water, climate and surrounding ecosystem resources. Considering the climatic conditions, soil and water structure in each region are different, the types of rice plants in each region are generally different. The difference generally lies in the age of the plant, the amount of rice quality yield, and resistance to pests and diseases. Rice plants generally age 100-110 days after planting depending on the variety to be planted and the yield productivity reaches 6-7.8 tons per hectare (Suryana, 2003. In Abdul 2016).

Traditional farmers generally plant rice only based on experience, because of limited knowledge, one type of rice is planted continuously in a land. Such a planting pattern is not a good way, especially against the high probability of pest and disease attacks. The types of rice cultivated by farmers are:

1. Paddy rice, which is rice planted in the rice field, which is land that gets enough water. Rice paddies at certain times require waterlogging, including from the planting season until they begin to bear fruit.

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2. Dry rice is a type of rice that does not require as much water as rice paddies. Even this dry rice can grow only by relying on rainfall (Rosyidi, 1998.In Abdul 2016).

Rice Planting Culture

Good rice cultivation techniques are needed to get the results that meet expectations. This must start from the beginning, that is, since the seedling is carried out, the plant can be harvested as expected (AAK, 1990). In Sudi, 2013).

1. Seedbed

Making a seedbed is the first step in planting rice where it starts with using superior seeds. The seeds used must be as good and healthy as possible where the goal is to help provide good environmental conditions for the beginning of growth. From the age of 25-40 days the seeds are ready to be planted in the prepared rice fields.

2. Preparation and cultivation of rice fields

Tillage aims to change the condition of agricultural land with certain tools so as to obtain the desired soil composition by plants, hoeing, plowing, and plowing.

3. Planting

In good planting, you must pay attention to the previous preparation, seedling age, and planting stage.

4. Maintenance

Rice plants planted well can grow satisfactory yields, according to what is expected. What needs to be considered in maintenance is embroidery and weeding, paddy irrigation and fertilization.

5. Control of plant organisms

According to Soemartono.B (1984). In study, 2013. There are several ways to eradicate rice plant pests, namely:

- Physical and mechanical methods, for example by gropyokan to eradicate rat pests.
- Biological way, by using predators or parasites, for example birds that eat caterpillars.
- By managing the time of the plants by taking turns planting.
- Plant resistant plants, which are plants that are resistant to pests and diseases.
- The use of chemicals is by using pesticides (fungicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and herbicides).

6. Harvest

Harvesting is the last stage of rice paddy planting. If the expected results have come true, it means that the rice is ripe enough and ready to be harvested or picked. However, rice harvesting must be done at the right time, because the timeliness of harvesting affects the quantity and quality of grain and rice. Late harvest of rice varieties that are easy to fall off, and decreased production yields. Meanwhile, harvesting too early causes poor rice quality.

7. Post-harvest stage

The post-harvest stage or post-harvest treatment includes post-threshing activities, transportation, drying, cleaning, and preparation and milling.

Added Soeparyono and Setyono (1993). In Sudi 2013. that post-harvest of farmers' products is a stage of activities that starts from the collection of results until they are ready to be marketed. Post-harvest handling: actions carried out or prepared so that agricultural products are ready and safe for use by consumers or can be further used by consumers through industrial activities.

Land

Land is a stretch of land, while soil is a product of rock weathering mixed with products of organic matter decomposition. soil is a medium for growing plants (Soetriono, 2003). Agricultural land is defined as land that is prepared for farming, such as rice fields, tegals, and yards. Meanwhile, agricultural land is land that is not necessarily cultivated by agricultural business. Thus agricultural land is always larger than agricultural land (Soekartawi, 2003).

Labor in Farming

Every agricultural business that will be implemented must require labor. The size of the business scale will affect the number of labor needed and also determine how much labor is needed (Soetriono, 2003). In the employment analysis, the types of labor that are differentiated from male, female, children, livestock, and machine labor. The unit size of labor is called a Man Equivalent Workdays (HKSP/MEW). Farmers will seek some additional labor outside the family (Hernanto, 1991).

Fadli (2009) as quoted by Philip (2014) stated that labor as one of the main elements of farming, consists of labor within the family and labor outside the family. Labor in the family is labor in farming businesses that are not paid wages, while labor outside the family is labor in farming businesses whose wages are paid so that they are called wage labor. Tati (2012) stated that the labor force in farming can consist of: human labor, livestock labor, and machine power.

Work Time Allocation

The amount of working time allocated by farmers in farming activities is highly determined by the amount of assets owned such as rice fields and other productive capital. Where the larger the assets owned, the greater the outpouring of work allocated by household members, especially in activities that require a larger allocation of labor such as tillage, planting, threshing, harvesting and post-harvest activities (Hafid, 2021).

In every farming activity, it is necessary to use labor for the continuity of the farming business, and the amount of working time for each activity in farming for soil tillage, seedbeds, planting, maintenance to post-harvest will vary. Likewise, the outpouring of labor outside the family will be different from the outpouring of labor in the family (Aliffiani, 2013).

According to Baruwadi (2006), the allocation of working time is the outpouring of working time by farmers and labors in productive activities both for rice farming and other activities, horticultural crop farming, animal husbandry, farm labor, and other activities outside the agricultural sector. The amount of time and the quality of labor are influenced by gender, especially in the agricultural production process. Male labors specialize in certain fields of work such as cultivating the soil and female labors planting crops. The allocation of working time is one of the important indicators that needs to be analyzed to understand how effectively labor is used in each stage of the production process. Each phase in farming, starting from land cultivation, planting, maintenance, to harvesting, requires a different allocation of working time. In addition, the level of labor contribution, both family labor and Out-Of-Family labor, greatly affects production results.

Contribution

Contributions come from English, namely *contribute*, *contribution*, the meaning is participation, involvement, involvement or contribution. It means that in this case the contribution can be in the form of material or action. Material things, for example, an individual gives a loan to another party for the common good. Contribution in the sense of action is in the form of behavior carried out by a people that then has a positive or negative impact on others. By contribution, it means that a people is also trying to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of his life. This is done by sharpening the position of his role, something that later becomes a specialist field, so that it is more appropriate according to the competence. Contribution in the sense of being in the form of behavior carried out by individuals who then have a positive or negative impact on other parties (Wulandari, 2018, 88).

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

In this study, the author took the title Analysis of Working Time Allocation and Labor Contribution Level in Paddy Rice Farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency. The type of research used in this study is quantitative descriptive. The types of data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from direct interviews with respondent farmers in Montong Baan Village. Secondary data was obtained from agencies related to this study, such as the Village Office and the Central Statistics Agency of East Lombok. The location of this research was carried out in Montong Baan village, Sikur District, which was selected by purposive sampling with the consideration that Montong Baan village is one of the rice farming center villages in East Lombok Regency.

Sample

To determine the number of samples in this study, the Slovin formula is used as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information:

n = Minimum Number of Samples

N = Total Population

e^2=Percentage of Accuracy Tolerance due to sampling error (15%)

$$n = \frac{974}{1+974(0,15)^2} = 42,50$$

In this study, the researcher will take 15% of the sample relaxation from the population in Montong Baan Village, so that the number of samples in this study is 43 persons.

Variable Operational Definition

1. Identity of respondents: the identity of the respondents of paddy rice farmers includes name, age, gender, formal education and the number of dependents.
2. Rice farming: activities in rice cultivation which include Seedbed, Land Cultivation, Planting, Maintenance, Control, Harvesting, Post-harvest in one planting season (4 months).
3. Allocation of working time; the amount of working time devoted by Family Labors (TKDK/FL) and Out-Of-Family Labors (TKLK/OFL) for each activity in paddy rice farming is expressed as a unit of Man Equivalent Workdays (HKSP/MEW).
4. Contribution Level: the amount of labor contribution both from within the family and from outside the family in each rice farming business is expressed in percentage units (%).

Analysis Methods

1. To find out how much work time is allocated in rice farming in Montong Baan Village.

To see the days and time of working people, the formula HKSP/MEW (Man Equivalent Workdays) or HOK/WPD (working people's days) is used (Baruwadi, et al., 2018 :15)

$$\text{HKSP/MEW} = \frac{\sum\text{Persons} \times \sum\text{Days} \times \sum\text{Hours} \times \sum\text{Type of Labor}}{7}$$

Ket: Man = 1 HKSP/MEW
Children = 0.5 HKSP/MEW
Woman = 0.8 HKSP/MEW
Livestock = 1.5 HKSP/MEW
Tractor = 2 HKSP/MEW

2. To find out how much labor contributes both from within the family and from outside the family in each rice farming business in Montong Baan Village

According to Yandianto and Guritno (2000), contribution is defined as the participation or participation of a people or group who helps go to the field to succeed in a certain activity. To find out the amount of contribution of the farmer's labor force using the mathematical equation formulated as follows:

$$\text{Labor contribution} = \times \frac{\text{Working Time Allocation (TKDK/FL) and(TKLK/OFL)}}{\text{Total Working Time Allocation}} 100\%$$

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics Responden

A. Age of Respondents

The maturity of age and the ability to think and work are greatly influenced by the age of the farmer. In general, young and healthy farmers have stronger physical abilities and are relatively more receptive to new innovations than older farmers. Therefore, the age difference that a people has can be used as an indicator to assess the level of work ability, while older farmers have less physical ability, but relatively have more work experience. Respondent farmers in managing their farming businesses have different age levels. (Soekartawi, 2005 in Wahyudi, 2016). For more details about the age of farmer respondents in Montong Baan Village, please see the following table:

Table 4.1 Percentage and number of respondents by group Age in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, Regency East Lombok in 2024

No	Age Group (Year)	Sum (Persons)	Percentage (%)
1	37 ≤	1	2,33
2	38-45	11	25,58
3	46-55	14	32,56
4	56-65	9	20,93
5	66 ≥	8	18,60
Sum		43	100

Source : Appendix 1

Table 4.1 shows that the highest sample farmer group in the study area is located in the age group of 46-55 years, namely 14 people with a percentage of 32.56%. According to Hernanto (1996) the productive age of farmers is in the age range of 15-55 years, that in this age range farmers still have relatively good productivity and work ability, dynamic and *responsive* to innovation. Looking at the age of the sample farmers as a whole, they see that the condition of the sample farmers is still quite productive, thus the sample farmers have stronger physical abilities and are more dynamic in thinking or in making decisions related to the development of the paddy rice farming business that they run and have the potential to improve the processing of paddy rice farming to achieve higher production and productivity of paddy paddy farming.

B. Respondent's Education Level

Education is one of the determining factors in the development of farming to obtain optimal results and more profitable income. The type of education in question is formal education that is attended by farmers. However, it is possible that non-formal education such as training, counseling, internships and so on also affect the ability of respondent farmers. Education can affect the ability of farmers to develop their farming business, especially in absorbing and adopting new farming technology in order to achieve optimal production levels. The higher the level of formal education that farmers have taken, the higher the level of farmers' knowledge of technology (Mosher in Wahyudi 2016).

Table 4.2 Percentage and number of respondents by level Education in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District East Lombok Regency in 2024

No	Education Level	Sum (Persons)	Percentage (%)
1	TS	6	13,95
2	TTSD	14	32,56
3	TSD	17	39,54
4	TSMP	6	13,95
Sum		43	100

Source : Appendix 1

Table 4.2 shows that the education level of sample farmers in the study area varies, the majority of sample farmers are elementary school graduates (TSD) as many as 17 people or as much as 39,54% of the total sample farmers. Furthermore, the sample farmers who did not graduate from elementary school (TTSD) were 14 people or 39,54%. Meanwhile, farmers who are not in school (TS) and graduated from junior high school (TSMP) are 6 people each or 13,95%. This means that farmers have a low level of formal education. Low formal education will make it more difficult to be able to receive information and innovation. However, farmers in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency can prove that low education does not prevent farmers from doing rice farming and producing quality rice.

C. Number of Respondent's Family Dependents

The number of family dependents is a description of the potential labor owned by the farmer family, the number of family dependents will also affect the income and expenses of the farmer family. The increasing number of dependents will be a burden for farmers when viewed in terms of consumption. However, the number of families is also an important asset in helping farmers' activities because it will increase the outpouring of family labor, so that the production costs that must be incurred by farmers will be smaller (Sihol Situngkir et al., 2007 in Nanda, 2012). The number of dependents of respondent farmer families in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency is presented in detail in the following table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Percentage and number of respondents based on the number of respondents Dependents in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District East Lombok Regency in 2024

No	Number of Dependents (Persons)	Sum (Persons)	Percentage (%)
1	1-2	35	81,40
2	3-4	8	18,60
Sum		43	100

Source : Appendix 1

Table 4.3 shows that the largest number of family dependents of respondents is 1-2 people, namely 35 people or 81.40% and then the number of dependents of 3-4 people is 8 people or 18.60%. This situation gives an indication that the average respondent farmer has a family dependency that is not too large so that it is not an obstacle in terms of the development of paddy rice farming.

D. Respondents' Experiences in Farming

In addition to education, farming experience also affects the success of farming business processing. The longer a people manages his farming business, the more experience he gains. Similarly, in trying to cultivate paddy fields (Soetrisno, 2002 in Rico, 2013). Farmers who have been trying to cultivate rice for a long time have more experience than farmers who have not been trying to cultivate rice for a long time, meaning that those who have been trying to cultivate rice for a long time will be more receptive to new innovations, for more details can be seen in the following table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Percentage and number of respondents based on experience Farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District East Lombok Regency in 2024

No	Farming Experience (Years)	Sum (Persons)	Percentage (%)
1	17 ≤	1	2,33
2	18-25	11	25,58
3	26-35	13	30,23
4	36-45	10	23,26
5	46 ≥	8	18,60
Sum		43	100

Source : Appendix 1

Table 4.4 shows that the largest number of respondent farmers are farmers who have 26-35 years of experience in rice farming as many as 13 people or 30.23%. From the data, it shows that experience is a potential in the development of paddy rice farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency with the assumption that this experience is expected to increase the ability of farmers to act rationally while still paying attention to all risks that may occur as in the past that they have gone through.

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E. Respondent's Land Area

The area of agricultural land will affect the scale of the business. With the availability of sufficient cultivated land for farmers, it means that the potential of land in the location can increase income if development is more effective, because the area of farmers' cultivated land affects farmers' activities and agricultural business production ((Mubyarto, 1986 in Rico, 2013)

The area cultivated by respondent farmers varied from 0.10 Ha to 0.66 Ha. He explained, the area of paddy rice farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency, the full details can be seen in the following table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Percentage and number of respondents based on land area in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, Lombok Regency East in 2024

No	Land (Ha)	Sum (Persons)	Percentage (%)
1	0,10 ≤	1	2,32
2	0,11-0,50	37	86,05
3	0,51-1,00	5	11,63
Sum		43	100

Source : Appendix 1

Table 4.5 shows that the respondent farmers have a land area of 0.11-0.50 Ha with the largest number of respondents which is 37 people or 86.05%. Furthermore, farmers with a land area of 0.51-1.00 Ha with the number of respondents were 5 people or 11.63%. Farmers who have a large area of land will allow a high amount of production to be received.

Based on the characteristics of farmers above which describe the age level, education, number of family dependents, farming experience, and land area are aspects of the availability of human resources reviewed from the availability of the number of labor. It shows that the general condition of the respondent farmers, which includes a conducive age, low education, less large land, the number of dependents who are not too burdensome, and a long enough experience in farming, has not been very supportive for farmers in developing paddy rice farming. So that human resources (HR) are still low.

Data Analysis

Work Time Allocation

The labor in farming activities is divided into 2, namely Family Labors (TKDK/FL) and Out-Of-Family Labors (TKLK/OFL). The difference between the two types of labor lies in the source of labor and the outpouring of labor costs. Labor in the family is labor that comes from within the farmer's family, namely the farmer's wife or farmer's children. The source of labor comes from farmer families, so farmers do not need to spend money on labor wages. Out-Of-Family Labors are labors who are deliberately employed in farming activities by managing farmers. The use of TKLK/OFL causes farmers to have to pay labor costs. Therefore, farmers make maximum efforts to empower family members in their farming activities.

Table 4.6 Average Total Allocation of Working Time, TKDK/FL, and TKLK/OFL In Rice Field Farming Activities in Montong Baan Village Sikur District, East Lombok Regency in 2024

Activities	TKDK/FL			TKLK/OFL				Total Working Time Allocation (HKSP/MEW)
	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Tractor	Total	
Seedbed	7,67	0,16	7,83	-	-	-	0,00	7,83
Land Cultivation	2,42	-	2,42	3,05	-	2,42	5,47	7,89
Planting	0,99	0,73	1,72	-	5,32	-	5,32	7,04
Maintenance	17,01	12,15	29,15	-	10,40	-	10,40	39,55
Control	0,94	-	0,94	-	-	-	0,00	0,94
Harvest	1,35	0,94	2,29	5,00	4,74	-	9,74	12,03
Post-harvest	1,58	1,60	3,18	5,65	4,80	-	10,45	13,63
Total	**31,97**	**15,57**	**47,54**	**13,70**	**25,26**	**2,42**	**41,38**	**88,91**

Source : Appendix 5

Table 4.6 presents the Allocation of Working Time in Paddy Rice Farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency. The allocation of the most Working Time is in the use of TKDK/FL, where in paddy rice farming the use of TKDK/FL is 47.54 HKSP/MEW. In TKDK/FL, only 2 (two) types of labor are used, namely, men and women. Where the allocation of working time for men is 31.97 HKSP/MEW and for women is 15.57 HKSP/MEW.

Meanwhile, in paddy rice farming, the use of TKLK/OFL is 41.38 HKSP/MEW. In the TKLK/OFL of the labor used, there are 3 (three) types of labor, namely, men, women, and tractors. Where the allocation of men's working time is 13.70 HKSP/MEW, the allocation of women's working time is 25.26 HKSP/MEW and tractors are only 2.42 HKSP/MEW.

The largest allocation of working time is in Maintenance activities, which is 39.55 HKSP/MEW. The large use of labor is due to the fact that in maintenance activities, farmers mostly use TKDK/FL on average around 1-2 people because in order to reduce costs in farming. However, less used labor leads to longer maintenance activities.

The allocation of working time in each rice field farming business activity in Montong Baan Village is as follows:

1. Seedbed

Seeding activities were carried out 100% using TKDK/FL, which was 7.83 HKSP/MEW. Seeding is carried out for approximately 2-3 weeks and is carried out in wetlands. Seedling activities include seedling land cultivation, seedling sowing and seedling maintenance with an average of

0.98 HKSP/MEW, 0.39 HKSP/MEW and 6.46 HKSP/MEW respectively. The labor used is only TKDK/FL, where men as the main labor are 7.67 HKSP/MEW and women as supporters are only 0.16 HKSP/MEW. The use of TKDK/FL in seedbed activities is because these activities can still be done by farmers themselves and do not require much labor.

2. Land Cultivation

In land cultivation activities, the allocation of working time used is 7.89 HKSP/MEW. Land tillage activities include hoeing of land edges and plowing by tractors with an average of 1.84 HKSP/MEW and 6.05 HKSP/MEW respectively. The labor used is TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL. In TKDK/FL, the type of labor used is only 2.42 HKSP/MEW for men and TKLK/OFL with the type of labor used is men and one tractor as a labor of 5.47 HKSP/MEW. Land cultivation activities use more TKLK/OFL compared to TKDK/FL. Land tillage activities aim to reduce soil density, so that air circulation is maintained.

3. Planting

Planting activities are activities to transfer rice seedlings from the Seedbed to the land (Kawengian et al., 2019). In the planting activity, the allocation of working time used was 7.04 HKSP/MEW. The labor used is TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL. In TKDK/FL, the type of labor used is men and women with a working time allocation of 1.72 HKSP/MEW and TKLK/OFL with the type of labor used is only women as a labor with a working time allocation of 5.32 HKSP/MEW. Planting activities use more TKLK/OFL outflow, because rice seed planting is carried out simultaneously, so that rice can be harvested at the same time.

4. Maintenance

Maintenance activities are the activities with the largest allocation of working time compared to other activities, which is 39.55 HKSP/MEW. The labor used is TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL. In TKDK/FL, the type of labor used is men and women with an allocation of working time of 29.15 HKSP/MEW and TKLK/OFL with the type of labor used is only women as a labor with an allocation of working time of 10.40 HKSP/MEW. Maintenance activities include weeding, irrigation and fertilization with an average of 26.78 HKSP/MEW, 2.01 HKSP/MEW and 1.37 HKSP/MEW respectively.

The lack of use of chemicals causes organic rice farmers to weed to eradicate weeds growing in the rice fields. Weeding activities are used as a routine activity for farmers when visiting rice fields to supervise their rice crops. Organic rice irrigation comes from springs. One way to provide water for rice fields is to build dams. the use of labor for the fertilization process in organic rice fields, where farmers prefer to use TKDK/FL for fertilization.

5. Control

Control activities are activities to eradicate pests of rice plants. In control activities, it is an activity whose working time allocation is the smallest compared to other activities, which is 0.94 HKSP/MEW. The labor used is only TKDK/FL, and the type of labor used is only men with a working time allocation of 0.94 HKSP/MEW. The use of only TKDK/FL and the smallest in control activities is the same as Seedbed activities because these activities can still be carried out by farmers themselves and do not require much labor.

6. Harvest

In the harvest activity, the allocation of working time used was 12.03 HKSP/MEW. The labor used is TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL. In TKDK/FL, the type of labor used is men and women with a working time allocation of 2.29 HKSP/MEW and TKLK/OFL is the same as TKDK/FL with the type of labor used is men and women as labors with a working time allocation of 9.74 HKSP/MEW. The outpouring of TKLK/OFL in harvesting activities is more than the outpouring of TKDK/FL, because the rice harvest is carried out simultaneously, in order to reduce possible losses.

7. Post-harvest

In post-harvest activities, the allocation of working time used was 13.63 HKSP/MEW. The labor used is TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL. In TKDK/FL, the type of labor used is men and women with a working time allocation of 3.18 HKSP/MEW and TKLK/OFL is the same as TKDK/FL with the type of labor used is men and women as labors with a working time allocation of 10.45 HKSP/MEW. Post-harvest activities include transportation, drying and milling with an average of 1.68 HKSP/MEW, 7.87 HKSP/MEW and 0.62 HKSP/MEW respectively. Both TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL are only men who weigh and transport and women usually allocate their time to drying crops.

Labor Contribution

After knowing the Allocation of Working Time in Rice Field Farming in Montong Baan Village, then we can find out the Contribution Level of Family Labor (TKDK/FL) and Out-Of-Family Labor (TKLK/OFL). Because the formula for calculating the level of contribution in rice farming is as follows:

$$\text{Labor contribution} = \times \frac{\text{Working Time Allocation (TKDK/FL) and(TKLK/OFL)}}{\text{Total Working Time Allocation}} 100\%$$

From the results of the recapitulation of the research data, the average contribution both within the family (TKDK/FL) and from outside the family (TKLK/OFL) in rice farming can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.7 Average Percentage and Total Allocation of Working Time in Rice Field Farming Business Activities Based on Their Contribution In Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, Lombok Regency East in 2024

Activities	Total Working Time Allocation (HKSP/MEW)	TKDK/FL		TKLK/OFL	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Seedbed	7,83	7,83	100,00%	0,00	0,00%
Land Cultivation	7,89	2,42	30,67%	5,47	69,33%

Planting	7,04	1,72	24,43%	5,32	75,57%
Maintenance	39,55	29,15	73,70%	10,40	26,30%
Control	0,94	0,94	100,00%	0,00	0,00%
Harvest	12,03	2,29	19,04%	9,74	80,96%
Post-harvest	13,63	3,18	23,33%	10,45	76,67%
Total	**88,91**	**47,54**	**53,47%**	**41,38**	**46,54%**

Source : Appendix 6

Based on table 4.7, it shows that the contribution of Family Labors (TKDK/FL) and Out-of-Family Labors (TKLK/OFL) to Rice Field Farming Enterprises varies. The activities carried out include Seedbed, Land Processing, Planting, Maintenance, Control, Harvest and Post-harvest. Of the total rice farming activities in Montong Baan Village, Family Labors (TKDK/FL) contributed as much as 53.47%, while Out-of-Family Labors (TKLK/OFL) contribute as much as 46,54%. The contribution of labor in each rice field farming business activity in Montong Baan Village is as follows:

1. In the Seedbed activity, TKLK/OFL does not participate in the seedling process because the Seedbed activity does not require a lot of labor and the respondent farmers prioritize using TKDK/FL to reduce expenses in the rice farming business and farmers can still be done by the farmers themselves.
2. In tillage activities, TKLK/OFL is usually more dominant with a contribution of 69.33% compared to TKDK/FL which is 30.67%. Usually TKDK/FL as a supervisor or as a support staff, while TKLK/OFL is usually the one who works the most which consists of 2 people and one tractor. Women do not participate in the tillage process because tillage activities such as hoeing and ploughing require extra labor which is only done by men.
3. In planting activities, TKLK/OFL is usually more dominant with a contribution of 75.57% compared to TKDK/FL which is 24.43%. TKLK/OFL usually only contains women as the main labor in planting activities while TKDK/FL as supervisors or helpers. This is because the work is lighter and women are considered more thorough and diligent in the cultivation process.
4. In TKDK/FL maintenance activities, TKDK/FL contributed 73.70% while TKLK/OFL contributed 26.30%. TKDK/FL has a higher contribution than TKLK/OFL, this is because in the maintenance process such as watering every day is only carried out by TKDK/FL, while TKLK/OFL that only women use in this maintenance process is to pull grass or weeding, also which is usually done 2 weeks after planting. Usually only TKDK/FL is used in this activity, but farmers with a land area of more than 0.35 hectares and above try to use TKLK/OFL because it is to reduce the time spent in these maintenance activities
5. As for the control activities only carried out by TKDK/FL, namely men, this is because the control is carried out by spraying rice using insecticides and herbicides, usually men have more expertise for this activity, besides that it has become a habit in the research area.
6. Just like planting activities, in harvest activities, TKLK/OFL is usually more dominant with a contribution of 80.96% compared to TKDK/FL which is 19.04%. TKLK/OFL usually contains approximately 10 people and half men and women each. TKLK/OFL as the main labor in harvesting activities while TKDK/FL as a supervisor or helper. Usually one day can finish harvesting, but farmers with a land area of 0.40 hectares and above usually take 2 days to finish.
7. Furthermore, in post-harvest activities immediately carried out after the completion of harvest activities, in post-harvest activities TKLK/OFL contributed 76.67% while TKDK/FL contributed 23.33%. In this activity, TKLK/OFL as the main labor of TKDK/FL as a supervisor or assistant. Both TKDK/FL and TKLK/OFL are only men who weigh and transport and women usually allocate their time to drying crops.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research on the Analysis of Working Time Allocation and Labor Contribution Levels in Paddy Rice Farming in Montong Baan Village, Sikur District, East Lombok Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The allocation of the most Working Time is in the use of TKDK/FL, where in paddy rice farming the use of TKDK/FL is 47.54 HKSP/MEW. In TKDK/FL, only 2 (two) types of labor are used, namely, men and women. Where the allocation of working time for men is 31.97 HKSP/MEW and for women is 15.57 HKSP/MEW. Meanwhile, in paddy rice farming, the use of TKLK/OFL is 41.38 HKSP/MEW. In the TKLK/OFL of the labor used, there are 3 (three) types of labor, namely, men, women, and tractors. Where the allocation of men's working time is 13.70 HKSP/MEW, the allocation of women's working time is 25.26 HKSP/MEW and tractors are only 2.42 HKSP/MEW. The largest allocation of working time is in Maintenance activities, which is 39.55 HKSP/MEW. The large use of labor is due to the fact that in maintenance activities, farmers mostly use TKDK/FL on average around 1-2 people because in order to reduce costs in farming. However, less used labor leads to longer maintenance activities.
2. Of the total rice farming activities in Montong Baan Village, Family Labors (TKDK/FL) contributed 53.47%, while Out-of-Family Labors (TKLK/OFL) contributed 46.54%.

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