

Analysis of Family Working Time Integration of Bali Cattle and Rice Fields in The District South Konawe

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ABSTRACT

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The research aims to find out the allocation and outpouring of family working time in integrated Bali cattle business rice paddy in South Konawe Regency collected from Bali cattle farming households as many as 30 respondents each sub-district of 25 subdistricts in South Konawe Regency. The outpouring of working hours involved in the handling of Bali cattle and rice paddy farming is calculated using the unit of working hours equivalent to adult men (JKSP) with the unit of working people's days (HOK). The results of the analysis were dominated by a semi-intensive maintenance system with a breeding pattern with an average outpouring of family working time in Bali cattle businesses of 0.74 HOK, while the average outpouring of family working time on rice paddy farming was 10.34 HOK. Family labor in the central area of Bali cattle seedlings in South Konawe Regency devotes more time to rice paddy farming (93.30%) than Bali cattle business (6.70%).

Keywords : Bali Cattle, Rice, Working Time.

I. INTRODUCTION

Subsectors of farms and food crops have a strategic position in agricultural development and have played a large role in the economy. The concept of development at the farmer level in combining various ecosystems is commonly called integrated agricultural systems (Sani et al., 2021). Integrated agricultural system is a system of interrelationship or synergism of agricultural units to waste utilization (Munadi et al., 2021). Integration system can increase farmers' income while streamlining the resources used (Pagala et al.,

2021). Management of cattle integration system in rice fields can optimize the potential of regional resources, maintain land fertility, feed sources and livestock feces back into organic fertilizer (Aziz et al., 2014; Azis et al., 2014; Basuni and Kusmana, 2015). Of course, Bali cattle and rice paddy are optimally managed to increase financial profits (Tumewu et al., 2014; Kurniati et al., 2019).

South Konawe Regency Bali cattle and rice paddy are managed by farmers and dominant and cultivated continuously let alone the agricultural sector has the

largest labor absorption (53.07%) than other sectors of the economy. These conditions make this region has a considerable opportunity in the development of the agricultural sector. The development of Bali's cattle population in South Konawe Regency of 67,746 head of cattle increased by 9.9% with an overall area of rice fields of 22,874.5 ha.

Labor is the main input of agriculture (Ibarrola et al., 2016). Bali cattle businesses and rice paddy farming require labor as a determining element of business success (Sirappa et al., 2017; Amheka et al., 2020). Farm labor is distinguished by family and outside family labor. In general, farming and livestock are characterized by low ownership scale and small land area (Abadi et al., 2018). Farming and livestock with such a wide scale tend to use labor in the family because in its management is carried out by the family itself (Isyanto, 2017; Selan and Hutapea, 2019).

Employment analysis of agricultural sector subsector of livestock, the use of labor is stated by the large outpouring of labor (Isyanto, 2017). The outpouring of labor is the amount of effective labor used. The size of the labor can be expressed in the working person's day (HOK) (Mastuti, 2011). In general, farmers in South Konawe Regency focus their basic business on rice farming so that livestock management is less noticed. But Bali's cattle business provides a fairly good income for farmers. The level of work flow varies according to the business conditions carried out (Hartono, 2012). The outpouring of working time can be influenced by various factors both internal and external (Fauziyah et al., 2014). According to Sani et al., (2012) there are types of activities that require a lot of time and continuous outpouring, and there are also types of work that require a limited outpouring of work time.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

The research was conducted in January to March 2021 in all sub-districts of South Konawe Regency of

Southeast Sulawesi Province conducted by purposive sampling based on objective considerations, that South Konawe Regency is the region with the largest Population of Balinese cattle in Southeast Sulawesi. Each sub-district is selected 6 villages based on the largest number of livestock populations and the area of rice fields with respondents each sub-district as many as 30 respondents, so that 750 respondents will be obtained for all sub-districts. The determination of respondents of each selected village is done in Simple Random Sampling. The data to be collected consists of primary data and secondary data by interview, observation and documentation. Analysis of the working time of farming and livestock business is calculated using the formula (Mastuti and Hidayat 2008; Soekartawi, 2003).

- Outpouring of male labor = Number of working hours of men X JKSP
- Outpouring of female labor = Number of hours worked by women X JKSP
- Outpouring of child labor = Number of Children's Working Hours X JKSP

Where: JKSP = Unit of working hours equivalent to adult men = 1 JKSP, For adult women = 0.8 JKSP while for children = 0.5 JKSP.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Allocation of Labor Time in South Konawe Regency

The allocation of working time is an outpouring of working time by farmers and families in productive activities (Hartono, 2013). The allocation of working time is the proportion of work done by domestic, social, and for the affairs of making a living analyzed through the value of time and calculated by looking at the amount of time spent (Hartono, 2013). The allocation of family labor time is the time used by the workforce based on the type of activities on the management of Balinese cattle businesses and rice paddy farming. The allocation of family labor time based on sub-districts in

South Konawe District based on sub-districts is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Allocation of Family Labor Time in Bali Cattle and Rice Paddy Farming by District in South Konawe Regency (hour)

| District | | Bali Cattle Business | | | | Rice Farming | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | M | F | C | Total | M | F | C | Total |
| 1 | Tinanggea | 4.44 | 2.80 | 0.18 | 7.42 | 46.10 | 32.80 | 24.07 | 102.97 |
| 2 | Lalembuu | 4.69 | 2.40 | 0.30 | 7.39 | 45.10 | 24.30 | 28.63 | 98.03 |
| 3 | Andoolo | 4.66 | 1.79 | 3.42 | 9.87 | 36.10 | 18.37 | 20.67 | 75.13 |
| 4 | Buke | 4.86 | 1.73 | 2.58 | 9.18 | 46.10 | 33.13 | 23.73 | 102.97 |
| 5 | West Andoolo | 4.63 | 1.82 | 3.64 | 10.09 | 42.50 | 26.73 | 25.30 | 94.53 |
| 6 | Palangga | 4.50 | 3.05 | 1.98 | 9.53 | 47.87 | 39.80 | 23.17 | 110.83 |
| 7 | Sout Palangga | 2.93 | 0.68 | 1.44 | 5.04 | 47.90 | 36.17 | 22.70 | 106.77 |
| 8 | Baito | 3.75 | 2.32 | 2.08 | 8.15 | 47.53 | 38.13 | 23.63 | 109.30 |
| 9 | Lainea | 4.12 | 0.38 | 1.56 | 6.05 | 46.33 | 31.80 | 26.80 | 104.93 |
| 10 | Laeya | 3.28 | 1.63 | 1.75 | 6.67 | 43.60 | 31.17 | 26.40 | 101.17 |
| 11 | Kolono | 2.70 | 0.66 | 1.05 | 4.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | East Kolono | 2.69 | 0.63 | 0.74 | 4.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Laonti | 1.52 | 0.68 | 1.44 | 3.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Moramo | 4.40 | 1.40 | 4.10 | 9.90 | 44.37 | 31.47 | 25.53 | 101.37 |
| 15 | North Moramo | 2.65 | 0.68 | 1.44 | 4.77 | 44.53 | 28.87 | 23.53 | 96.93 |
| 16 | Konda | 4.33 | 1.38 | 1.78 | 7.50 | 46.27 | 34.63 | 25.40 | 106.30 |
| 17 | Wolasi | 4.49 | 1.12 | 2.32 | 7.93 | 44.27 | 31.40 | 26.23 | 101.90 |
| 18 | Ranomeeto | 4.51 | 1.95 | 3.53 | 9.98 | 45.93 | 34.03 | 23.93 | 103.90 |
| 19 | West Ranomeeto | 4.29 | 2.20 | 3.60 | 10.09 | 43.80 | 28.60 | 26.40 | 98.80 |
| 20 | Landono | 3.70 | 1.88 | 3.17 | 8.75 | 46.53 | 31.90 | 26.60 | 105.03 |
| 21 | Mowila | 3.75 | 0.92 | 1.96 | 6.62 | 43.33 | 28.20 | 25.40 | 96.93 |
| 22 | Sabulakoa | 3.04 | 0.84 | 0.51 | 4.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Angata | 3.88 | 2.10 | 3.44 | 9.43 | 46.47 | 30.90 | 26.60 | 103.97 |
| 24 | Benua | 3.38 | 0.83 | 2.45 | 6.67 | 46.33 | 33.80 | 26.13 | 106.27 |
| 25 | Basala | 4.03 | 0.08 | 0.51 | 4.61 | 45.20 | 31.07 | 26.30 | 102.57 |
| Average | | 3.81 | 1.44 | 2.04 | 7.28 | 45.06 | 31.30 | 25.10 | 101.46 |

Source : Primary Data Analysis, 2021
Information : M=Male, F=Female, C=Child

The average time flow in the central area of Bali cattle seedlings in South Konawe Regency is 8.65 hours on Bali cattle business and 106.56 hours on rice paddy

farming. Farmers in Palangga subdistrict is the central area of Bali cattle seedlings with the largest allocation of time (9.55 hours/day) and the lowest is Baito Subdistrict (8.14 hours), as well as rice farming Palangga district is the district with the largest time outpouring (110.83 hours) and the lowest is Buke

Subdistrict (102.97 hours). The male workforce devotes more time to all kinds of activities both Bali cattle businesses and rice paddy farming when compared to women and children's labor. This is not much different from the research conducted by Saleh, (2014) that the average outpouring of women's work in cattle business is 0.42 hours/day and men 2.29 hours/day. Thus, the allocation of working time of women and men when averaged is 2.71 hours/day.

3.2 Allocation of Family Labor Time based on Type of Activity

An important factor to note on increasing the scale of livestock business is the management of outpouring of working time. According to (Nasution et al., 2013) the allocation of labor time is the amount of time devoted in increasing the scale of its livestock. The allocation of working time of farming and livestock certainly occurs

time division. The division of working time is the division of working time of men and women and child labor that is mutually agreed based on construction and social dynamics (Fauziyah et al., 2014; Wanda, 2016).

The allocation of working time in Bali cattle business includes foraging, feeding, drinking, cleaning cages, grazing, kicking and conducting health checks (Amalo et al., 2017). In rice paddy farming, the allocation of work devoted includes land processing, planting, weeding, embroidery, fertilization, pest eradication, irrigation, harvesting and processing of crops (Asti et al., 2018; Lindawati et al., 2018). The outpouring of working time in rice paddy farming according to (Trifly et al., 2019) is the amount of time allocated in carrying out a series of activities carried out by households in units of time or hours. The allocation of family labor time based on the type of activities in South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Average Allocation of Family Labor Time in Bali Cattle and Rice Paddy Farming by Type of Activity in South Konawe Regency (Hours)

| Types of Activities | Bali Cattle Business | | | | Types of Activities | Rice Farming | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | M | F | C | Total | | M | F | C | Total |
| Looking for feed | 0.92 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 1.58 | Land Processing | 7.31 | 4.42 | 4.30 | 16.02 |
| Feeding | 0.42 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.86 | Planting | 6.47 | 4.07 | 4.43 | 14.96 |
| Giving a drink | 0.47 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 1.02 | Weeding | 5.05 | 2.98 | 2.65 | 10.68 |
| Cleaning the cage | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.80 | Embroidery | 3.10 | 2.63 | 1.54 | 7.28 |
| Herding | 0.73 | 0.23 | 0.46 | 1.41 | Fertilization | 3.32 | 2.89 | 2.31 | 8.52 |
| Invite | 0.54 | 0.20 | 0.49 | 1.22 | Pest eradication | 3.13 | 1.26 | 1.81 | 6.20 |
| Medical examination | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.36 | irrigation | 2.22 | 1.20 | 0.73 | 4.15 |
| | | | | | Harvesting | 7.43 | 5.76 | 4.07 | 17.27 |
| | | | | | Processing of crops | 7.22 | 6.30 | 3.41 | 16.93 |
| Total | 3.79 | 1.40 | 2.08 | 7.26 | Total | 45.25 | 31.51 | 25.24 | 102.00 |

Source : Primary Data Analysis, 2021

Information : M=Male, F=Female, C=Child

The allocation of family labor time at the Bali cattle business in South Konawe Regency is 7.26 hours/day. The average allocation of family labor time is greater poured out on feed-seeking activities by 1.58 hours/day, farmers devote more time to find feed compared to

other types of activities due to feed sources far from livestock breeding sites.

The outpouring of family labor time on rice paddy farming in South Konawe Regency is 102 hours. The allocation of working time is more poured out on

harvesting activities (17.27 hours) while the lowest time allocation is poured out on watering activities (4.15 hours). The outpouring of time is influenced by the area of land processed, if the larger the land cultivated the greater the allocation of time devoted. Looking at the data by referring to the research of Asti et al., (2018) that the average seedling activity for 3 hours, planting 9.65 hours, weeding 8.85 hours, fertilization 4.4 hours, and harvesting 17.8 hours. While Maradou et al., (2019) research that carrot farmers amounted to 251 hours/week and an average of 14.76 hours for each farmer.

3.3 Outpouring of Family Labor Time Based on Bali Cattle Seed Center Area

Farmers in addition to the activities of taking care of farming also have other jobs, namely managing Bali cattle business. The outpouring of time allocated in the management of the two businesses is certainly different. The outpouring of working time is influenced by the scale of livestock ownership and the area of land processed. The higher the scale of livestock ownership and the wider the land processed the more time will be devoted. The outpouring of family labor time based on the area of Bali cow breeding centers in South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Outpouring of family labor time on Balinese cattle and rice paddy farming based on Sub-district in South Konawe Regency (HOK)

| District | | Bali Cattle Business | | | | Rice Farming | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|-------|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | Tinanggea | 0.56 | 0.28 | 0.08 | 0.91 | 5.76 | 3.28 | 1.50 | 10.55 |
| 2 | Lalembuu | 0.59 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.96 | 5.64 | 2.43 | 1.79 | 9.86 |
| 3 | Andoolo | 0.58 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.98 | 4.51 | 1.84 | 1.29 | 7.64 |
| 4 | Buke | 0.61 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.94 | 5.76 | 3.31 | 1.48 | 10.56 |
| 5 | West Andoolo | 0.58 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.99 | 5.31 | 2.67 | 1.58 | 9.57 |
| 6 | Palangga | 0.56 | 0.31 | 0.12 | 0.99 | 5.98 | 3.98 | 1.45 | 11.41 |
| 7 | Sout Palangga | 0.37 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.52 | 5.99 | 3.62 | 1.42 | 11.02 |
| 8 | Baito | 0.47 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.83 | 5.94 | 3.81 | 1.48 | 11.23 |
| 9 | Lainea | 0.51 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.65 | 5.79 | 3.18 | 1.68 | 10.65 |
| 10 | Laeya | 0.41 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.68 | 5.45 | 3.12 | 1.65 | 10.22 |
| 11 | Kolono | 0.34 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 5.69 | 3.36 | 1.59 | 10.64 |
| 12 | East Kolono | 0.34 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Laonti | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Moramo | 0.49 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.67 | 5.55 | 3.15 | 1.60 | 10.29 |
| 15 | North Moramo | 0.33 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.49 | 5.57 | 2.89 | 1.47 | 9.92 |
| 16 | Konda | 0.54 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.79 | 5.78 | 3.46 | 1.59 | 10.83 |
| 17 | Wolasi | 0.56 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.82 | 5.53 | 3.14 | 1.64 | 10.31 |
| 18 | Ranomeeto | 0.56 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.98 | 5.74 | 3.40 | 1.50 | 10.64 |
| 19 | West Ranomeeto | 0.54 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.98 | 5.48 | 2.86 | 1.65 | 9.99 |
| 20 | Landonno | 0.46 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.85 | 5.82 | 3.19 | 1.66 | 10.67 |
| 21 | Mowila | 0.46 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.68 | 5.42 | 2.82 | 1.59 | 9.82 |
| 22 | Sabulakoa | 0.38 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| District | | Bali Cattle Business | | | | Rice Farming | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 23 | Angata | 0.49 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.91 | 5.81 | 3.09 | 1.66 | 10.56 |
| 24 | Benua | 0.42 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.66 | 5.79 | 3.38 | 1.63 | 10.81 |
| 25 | Basala | 0.50 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.54 | 5.65 | 3.11 | 1.64 | 10.40 |
| Average | | 0.47 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.74 | 5.63 | 3.14 | 1.57 | 10.34 |

Source : Primary Data Analysis, 2021

Information : M=Male, F=Female, C=Child

Table 3 that the outpouring of family labor time in bali cattle business based on the district in South Konawe District the largest time is the family labor in West Andoolo subdistrict and Palangga subdistrict (0.99 HOK) while the region with the lowest time outpouring is Laonti Subdistrict (0.35 HOK). In rice paddy farming, Palangga sub-district is also the region with the largest time outpouring (11.41 HOK), while the area with the smallest time outpouring is Andoolo Subdistrict (7.64 HOK). This is not much different from the research of Sani et al., (2012) that the daily labor outpouring is most widely used by farmers to herd 0.315 HOK (43.67%) and 0.344 HOK (66.46%), followed by feed-seeking activities of 0.264 HOK (36.59%) and 0.090 HOK (17.35%) and other activities 0.142 HOK (19.74%) and 0.084 HOK (16.19%).

3.4 Outpouring of Family Labor Time by Type of Activity

Generally, rural farmers' households are involved in various activities, both in farming and non-farming (Norfahmi et al., 2017). The role of farmers in farming is a contribution of outpouring of time during management related to the role of the farmer's family workforce, where family members are involved in carrying out the work unit must certainly be calculated, so that the amount of time devoted can be known economic value (Maulana et al., 2019). Analysis of labor outpouring is a labor offering that in principle discusses the decisions of household members in their choice of working hours (Selan and Hutapea, 2019).

The role of farming families in farming management activities is very determining the success and productivity of farming (Rizqi et al., 2019). Such success and productivity must be balanced with the outpouring of time as needed in the management of managed farming. The outpouring of family labor time based on the type of activities in South Konawe Regency is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Family Labor Time Outpouring on Bali cattle and Rice Paddy Farming Based on Types of Activities in South Konawe Regency (HOK)

| Types of Activities | Bali Cattle Business | | | | Types of Activities | Rice Farming | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------|------|-------|---------------------|--------------|------|------|-------|
| | M | F | C | Total | | M | F | C | Total |
| Looking for feed | 0.12 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.17 | Land Processing | 0.91 | 0.45 | 0.27 | 1.63 |
| Feeding | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.09 | Planting | 0.81 | 0.41 | 0.28 | 1.50 |
| Giving a drink | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.10 | Weeding | 0.62 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 1.06 |
| Cleaning the cage | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.08 | Embroidery | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.09 | 0.74 |
| Herding | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.14 | Fertilization | 0.41 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.84 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Invite | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.12 | Pest eradication | 0.39 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.64 |
| Medical examination | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | irrigation | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.44 |
| | | | | | Harvesting | 0.93 | 0.58 | 0.25 | 1.76 |
| | | | | | Processing of crops | 0.90 | 0.63 | 0.21 | 1.74 |
| Total | 0.47 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.74 | Total | 5.63 | 3.14 | 1.57 | 10.34 |
| Persentase (%) | 6.70 | | | | Persentase (%) | 93.30 | | | |

Source : Primary Data Analysis, 2021

Information : M=Male, F=Female, C=Child

The outpouring of family working time integration of Bali cattle farming and rice farming is greater in rice farming (93.30%) than Bali cattle breeding business (6.70%). The difference in working time is influenced by different types of activities. Rice farming is the main business while Bali cattle business as a side business. So, the time devoted to the business of Bali cattle is not so great. An important factor in the management of agricultural businesses is the outpouring of working time. The outpouring of time for the maintenance of Bali cattle can be done with an intensive and semi-intensive maintenance system although in the end, it has a different time. The largest outpouring of working time in Bali cattle breeding business is the average feed-seeking activity of 0.17 HOK and the smallest is the health check activity of 0.04 HOK. In rice farming the largest working time is harvesting activities (1.76 HOK) and the lowest is watering activities (0.44 HOK).

The average outpouring of family labor time at the Bali cattle business in South Konawe Regency is 0.74 HOK. The outpouring of family labor time on Bali cattle businesses allocates its time to the type of activities in search of feed 0.17 HOK, feed 0.09 HOK, give drink 0.10 HOK, clean the cage 0.08 HOK, herd 0.14 HOK, invite 0.12 HOK and health check 0.04 HOK. The outpouring of working time of Bali cattle breeder families for all activity descriptions shows that the family labor of male breeders requires a longer working time on average 0.47 HOK, the average female labor is 0.14 HOK and the children an average of 0.13 HOK. The outpouring of working hours of husbands in

livestock businesses is generally higher than the working hours of wives and children. This is because the wife is busy to take care of the household and babysit, while the child must go to school. Norfahmi et al., (2017) revealed that the outpouring of male labor is higher compared to women, both in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Similarly, different things expressed by Nazariani et al., (2020) that the amount of work time of fishermen's wives outside the fishery sector is greater than the wife of a fisherman in the fishery sector. The difference is also as expressed by Fauzan et al., (2020) that the outpouring of working time of peasant women as workers picking jasmine gambir is 37 hours/week.

The outpouring of family labor time on rice paddy farming averages 10.34 HOK. The amount of time of family labor in rice farming in South Konawe Regency in processing land 1.63 HOK, 1.50 HOK grower, 1.06 HOK weeding, 0.74 HOK embroidery, 0.84 HOK fertilization, 0.64 HOK pest eradication, 0.44 HOK watering, 1.76 HOK harvesting, and 1.74 HOK harvest processing. The outpouring of labor time of rice farming families on all types of activities shows that the outpouring of labor time of the male rice farming family takes longer working time with the number of 5.63 HOK, the average female family labor of 3.14 HOK and the average child 1.57 HOK.

According to Norfahmi et al., (2017) the intensity of men's work is greater in the household because it has a responsibility to meet household needs. The

outpouring of women's work in farming is lower compared to men. In rice farming, women only help planting and harvesting activities. In contrast to the research of Amheka et al., (2020) the outpouring of female labor in rice farming activities is greater than the outpouring of male labor with an average total female labor outpouring of 23.56 HOK while the male labor outpouring is 19.54 HOK. Ridwan et al., (2019) that the outpouring of farm women's labor on farming households of Duwel Village 58.96 HOK and Tlogoagung Village is 62.85 HOK

IV. CONCLUSION

Bali cattle maintenance system in South Konawe Regency is dominated by a semi-intensive breeding system with breeding patterns. The average time of family labor in Bali cattle business is 0.74 HOK, while the average time of family labor in rice farming is 10.34 HOK. Family workers in the Bali cattle breeding center area in South Konawe Regency devote more time to rice paddy farming (93.30%) than Bali cattle breeding business (6.70%).

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