

Factors that Influence the Income of Rice Farmers in Mappesangka Village, Ponre District, Bone Regency

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Abstract

This research is important to identify the factors influencing rice farmers' income at the village level, providing a basis for effective agricultural policies, improving farmers' welfare, and strengthening regional food security. This research is a type of quantitative research with the aim of finding out the factors that influence the income of rice farmers in Mappesangka village, Ponre subdistrict, Bone district. This sample was taken from Mappesangka village, Ponre subdistrict, Bone district. The type of data used in this research is quantitative data obtained from distributed questionnaires and is related to the problem being studied. Data collection was carried out by observation and distribution of questionnaires. In this research, the data sources used for data collection include primary data and secondary data. The main findings of this study show that land area and labor wages are the dominant factors affecting rice farmers' income, while production costs do not have a significant influence. Based on the results of data research using statistical calculations through the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 29 application regarding the influence of land area, production costs, and labor wages on the income of rice farmers in Mappesangka village, Ponre subdistrict, Bone district which was discussed previously, the author draws the conclusion that the land area variable has a positive and significant effect on income, the production cost variable has a positive and insignificant effect on income, and the labor wage variable has a negative and significant effect on income. The use of labor is reduced by switching to technology so that the wages for the labor used can decrease.

Keywords: *Land Area, Production Costs, Labor Wages, Income*

Introduction

Indonesia is classified as an agrarian country, with a rapidly developing agricultural sector. The majority of its population works in agriculture (Helmy et al., 2023; Lubis et al., 2024). This is due to Indonesia's geographical location in the tropical zone, with a climate that supports the development of its agricultural potential (Byaro et al., 2025; Vyaro & Magori, 2025). The utilization of agricultural resources is crucial to increasing agricultural output, especially considering that limited resources must be allocated efficiently (Saputra et al., 2024).

Agricultural resources are essential to human survival because they form the foundation of food production systems and rural livelihoods. These resources include land as the primary medium for cultivation, labor as the driving force of agricultural activities, and water as a critical input for crop growth and livestock production. When these resources are managed inefficiently or unsustainably, their quality gradually declines. Land degradation through soil erosion, nutrient depletion, or improper land use reduces soil fertility and crop yields. Inadequate labor management can lower efficiency and innovation in farming practices, while poor water management such as over-extraction or inefficient irrigation can lead to water scarcity and

environmental damage. As a result, poor resource management not only diminishes the productive capacity of agriculture but also threatens food security, farmer incomes, and the long-term sustainability of agricultural systems (Listiani et al., 2019; Rahayu et al., 2025). Agriculture is the most important sector in the economies of most developing countries. As part of national development, the agricultural sector needs to empower farmers to have a greater role in determining the agricultural products that support Indonesia's economy (Kammawati et al., 2021; Harmini et al., 2025).

Agriculture in Indonesia, particularly in food cultivation, requires special attention from the government (Sofianita et al., 2022; Saleh et al., 2023). This is important not only to improve farmers' welfare but also to maintain the country's economic stability, especially regarding domestic food security (Anriana et al., 2025; Nasirudin et al., 2023). Food Law No. 7 of 1996 defines food security as a condition in which a household is able to meet its food needs through fair and affordable access to sufficient and safe food (Simanjuntak et al., 2021).

The government implements programs through Government Regulation Article 68 of the 2002 Food Security Law, which emphasizes that food supply must meet the increasing consumption needs of households over time (Arifin, 2018). In essence, the Government Regulation serves as a form of community empowerment by utilizing and strengthening existing socio-economic institutions at the village level (Bappenas, 2020). The goal is to enable communities to actively participate in food provision, distribution, and consumption, allowing rural communities in particular to contribute effectively to achieving sustainable food security (Teftae et al., 2022; Pimen et al., 2026).

One of the major food-producing areas in South Sulawesi is Bone Regency. The economy of Bone Regency is generally dominated by the agricultural sector, with a primary focus on food crop production. In addition, the fisheries and plantation sub-sectors also play significant roles. Among the various food crop commodities, rice is the most crucial, making Bone one of the leading rice producers in South Sulawesi. Rice production in Bone Regency increased in 2022 compared to 2021. Specifically, rice production from January to December 2022 grew by 13.32%. The total rice production in 2021 was 808.28 thousand tons, while in 2022 it reached 915.98 thousand tons, marking an increase of 107.70 thousand tons.

The highest rice production in 2022 occurred in September at 285.45 thousand tons, followed by April with 158.79 thousand tons. A similar pattern was observed in 2021, with 313.03 thousand tons produced in September and 89.70 thousand tons in April. This increase in rice production was due to an expansion in harvested land in Bone Regency in 2022. The harvested area increased by 12.60% compared to 2021. The total harvested area in 2021 was 165.26 thousand hectares, rising to 186.09 thousand hectares in 2022—an increase of 20.83 thousand hectares. The peak of the harvested area occurred in September in both 2021 and 2022 (BPS Bone Regency, 2023).

Table 1. Rice Production in Bone Regency

Year	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Tons)
2019	169.47 thousand	772.87 thousand
2020	164.10 thousand	771.45 thousand
2021	165.26 thousand	808.28 thousand
2022	186.09 thousand	915.98 thousand

Based on Table 1. Rice is the most commonly cultivated crop by farmers in Ponre District. Mappesangka Village, located in this district, is one of the main rice-producing centers in Bone Regency. With great agricultural potential, especially in wet rice farming, Mappesangka Village

is a strategic location for agriculture. The majority of its population works in the agricultural sector, where the harvest is typically used for personal consumption or sold to increase household income. Farmers in the village rely on cooperation with family members and sometimes involve outside labor. In the farming process, they use various inputs such as land, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and labor costs.

Previous studies on agricultural income in Indonesia have largely focused on macro-level analyses or specific factors such as land size, input use, or technology adoption in broader regions (Ikhlillah et al., 2023; Pungan et al., 2023). For instance, several studies emphasize that land area and production inputs significantly affect farmers' income, while others highlight the role of access to capital and government support programs. However, many of these studies do not sufficiently capture village-level conditions or local socio-economic characteristics that may influence farmers' income differently across regions. In addition, limited research specifically examines rice farmers' income in Bone Regency, particularly at the village level, despite its strategic role as one of the major rice-producing areas in South Sulawesi.

This indicates a research gap related to the limited availability of empirical studies that comprehensively examine multiple factors influencing income within a specific rural setting. Many existing studies tend to focus on isolated variables or broader regional analyses, which may overlook the complex interactions between production, socio-economic, and institutional factors at the village level. Village-specific research is particularly important because agricultural practices, patterns of resource utilization, labor arrangements, and cost structures often differ substantially across locations due to variations in agroecological conditions, access to inputs, market proximity, and local socio-cultural characteristics. Therefore, localized studies are essential to generate context-specific evidence that can support more accurate policy formulation and targeted interventions aimed at improving farmers' income and overall rural welfare.

This study offers novelty by presenting a focused, village-level analysis of the factors influencing the income of rice farmers in Mappesangka Village, Ponre District, Bone Regency. Unlike broader regional studies, this research captures the specific local conditions that shape farmers' income by simultaneously examining production inputs, labor utilization, and cost structures within a single rural context. By integrating these key variables, the study seeks to provide a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of how different factors interact to affect rice farmers' income. The findings are expected not only to enrich the academic literature on agricultural economics and rural development but also to serve as a practical reference for policymakers and local governments in formulating targeted agricultural development strategies and farmer empowerment programs that are better aligned with local needs and conditions.

Method

Research is a scientific activity that must employ appropriate methods to ensure the validity of the results and to achieve the predetermined research objectives. Research methods are scientific procedures used to obtain data for specific purposes and applications (Arifin, 2020). These scientific methods involve a series of activities that are rational, empirical, and systematic. This study applies a quantitative research method with an explanatory research approach. that Explanatory research aims to explain the position of the variables under study as well as the relationships and influences among them.

This method was chosen to test the hypotheses that have been formulated, and it is expected that the research will provide a clear explanation of the relationships and effects

between the independent and dependent variables as stated in the research hypotheses. In addition, this study also employs a descriptive approach by testing hypotheses through a causal research design. A causal design indicates a cause-and-effect relationship, in which independent variables influence dependent variables. This research was conducted in Mappesangka Village, Ponre Subdistrict, Bone Regency, from March to April 2024. The research location was deliberately selected using purposive sampling, based on the consideration that the majority of the population in the village are rice farmers, making the location relevant to the objectives of the study.

The types of data used in this study consist of qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data refer to data presented in the form of words or verbal descriptions and are not expressed numerically, such as general information describing the research object. Quantitative data, on the other hand, are data that can be measured or counted directly and are presented in numerical form. Based on their sources, the data in this study are classified into primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from the research subjects through observations, questionnaires, and interviews, while secondary data were collected from various literature sources, including books, scientific articles, and relevant institutional data.

The population of this study comprises all rice farmers in Mappesangka Village, totaling 697 individuals. The sampling technique employed was simple random sampling, in which each member of the population had an equal opportunity to be selected as a sample. Since the population exceeded 100 individuals, the sample size was determined using the Slovin formula, resulting in a total sample of 89 rice farmers. This study employs several data collection techniques to obtain accurate and relevant information (Sugiyono & Lestari, 2021). The first technique is observation, which is a complex process involving various biological and psychological aspects, particularly perception and memory, and is used to gather information directly from the research setting. The second technique is interviews, defined as a direct exchange of information and ideas between the researcher and respondents through structured or unstructured question-and-answer sessions. The third technique is documentation, which refers to records of past events that may take the form of written documents, images, or other physical artifacts that support the research data.

To ensure clarity and consistency in interpreting the data, operational definitions of the variables used in this study are provided. Population refers to a group of individuals who live in a specific area and share similar characteristics relevant to the research. A sample is a subset of the population selected to represent the population in the study. Income is defined as the difference between total revenue obtained from rice farming activities and the total costs incurred, and it is measured in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR).

Land area refers to the size of agricultural land used for rice farming and is measured in hectares (Ha). Rice farming production is defined as the total amount of rice harvested in one farming season and is measured in kilograms. Labor wages refer to the total costs paid to laborers involved in the rice farming process. Production costs include all expenses incurred throughout the production process, from land preparation to harvesting.

To analyze the influence of land area, production costs, and labor wages on the income of rice farmers in Mappesangka Village, this study applies multiple linear regression analysis using the Cobb-Douglas function. Multiple linear regression is a statistical method used to predict changes in a dependent variable based on the variation of two or more independent variables. In this research, the Cobb-Douglas income function is transformed into a linear logarithmic form and expressed as $\ln Y = \ln \beta_0 + b_1 \ln X_1 + b_2 \ln X_2 + b_3 \ln X_3$. Where: Y = Rice income (IDR/Ha) X_1

= Land Area (Ha) X2 = Production Cost (IDR) X3 = Labor Wage (IDR/kg) b1-b3 = Regression Coefficients (Elasticities). The analysis will be conducted using SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science), which supports descriptive statistics, linear regression, t-tests, ANOVA, and other statistical analyses.

Hypotheses will be tested using multiple linear regression analysis to evaluate relationships among independent variables and their direction. The tests include: Partial Test (t-test): Measures the individual effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The hypothesis is accepted or rejected based on the significance level ($\alpha = 5\%$). Simultaneous Test (F-test): Assesses whether all independent variables collectively affect the dependent variable using $\alpha = 5\%$. Coefficient of Determination (R^2): Measures how well the independent variables explain the variance in the dependent variable. The value ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating a better explanatory power.

Formula: $R^2 = (\text{Zero-order correlation coefficient}) \times \beta \times 100\%$. The closer the R^2 value is to 1, the stronger the explanatory power of the model. If it is low, the model has limited ability to predict the dependent variable.

Results

Variable Costs

Variable costs are the expenses incurred by respondent farmers for purchasing fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and labor wages, which fluctuate over time.

Table 2. Average Variable Costs per Hectare

No	Description	Average/Ha
1	Production Costs/Ha	Rp. 2,219,759
2	Labor Wages/Ha	Rp. 1,699,662
Total		Rp. 3,919,421

Based on Table 2. it shows that the average variable cost for production is Rp. 2,219,759/Ha, and the labor wage cost is Rp. 1,699,662/Ha.

Rice Farmers' Income

The income of rice farmers is the result of total revenue minus the total costs per harvest. The amount of income varies from one farmer to another depending on the size of the revenue and the costs incurred by each farmer.

Table 3. Average Income per Hectare

No	Total Income	Average Income per Hectare
1	1,921,227,000	24,941,283

Based on Table 3. it shows that the average income of rice farmers in Mappesangka Village, Ponre Subdistrict, Bone Regency is Rp. 24,941,283/Ha.

Analysis of Factors Affecting Rice Farmers' Income

F-Test (Simultaneous)

The F-test is essentially aimed at determining whether all independent variables in the model simultaneously affect the dependent variable (Sugiyono et al., 2021). The F-test results in this study are shown in the following table:

Table 4. F-Test Results

ANOVAa	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	30.827	3	10.276	225.790	0.000b
Residual	3.868	85	0.046		
Total	34.695	88			

a. Dependent Variable: Income

b. Predictors: (Constant), Labor Wages, Land Area, Production Costs

Based on the F-test results above, the variables of land area (X1), production costs (X2), and labor wages (X3) affect the rice farmers' income (Y) with an F-value of 225.790 and a significance level of 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). This indicates that the three independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to measure how well the model explains the variation in the dependent variable. If R^2 is close to 1, it means the independent variables almost completely explain the information needed to predict the dependent variable. The R^2 calculation results in this study are shown in the table below:

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.943a	0.889	0.885	0.21333

Predictors: (Constant), Labor Wages, Land Area, Production Costs

Based on Table 5. the R^2 value is 0.889. This indicates that 88.9% of the variation in rice farmers' income can be explained by the variation in the independent variables, namely land area, production costs, and labor wages. Meanwhile, the remaining 11.1% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

t-Test (Partial)

The t-test is used to describe the extent to which an independent variable individually explains the dependent variable. In other words, this test measures the partial effect and significance of each independent variable on the dependent variable (Sugiyono et al., 2021). The partial test is conducted by comparing the t-value with the t-table at a 5% significance level. The t-test results are presented in the following table:

Table 6. Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	17.602	2.199		8.004	0.000
Land Area	1.158	0.140	0.923	8.274	0.000
Production Cost	0.222	0.168	0.163	1.324	0.189
Labor Wages	-0.267	0.069	-0.214	-3.886	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Income

Regression Equation: $Y = 17.602 + 1.158 X_1 + 0.222 X_2 - 0.267 X_3$. Constant (17.602) means that if Land Area (X1), Production Cost (X2), and Labor Wages (X3) are zero, the income (Y) is predicted to be 17.602.

Discussion

Effect of Land Area (X1) on Income

The regression coefficient for land area is positive (+1.158), indicating that a 1% increase in land area results in a 1.158 increase in income. The significance value is 0.000, showing that land area has a positive and significant effect on income. The t-value for land area is 8.274, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.988 at a 5% significance level. Thus, H_0 is rejected, and H_1 is accepted, meaning that land area has a significant effect on rice farmers' income. The larger the land area managed, the higher the farmer's income.

This result aligns with their study "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Income of Female Rice Farmers in Samudera Subdistrict, North Aceh" found that land area has a positive coefficient of 0.291992, meaning a 1-hectare increase in land results in a 0.291992% income increase (Usman et al., 2020).

Effect of Production Costs (X2) on Income

The regression coefficient for production costs is positive (+0.222), indicating that a 1% increase in production costs results in a 2.22% increase in income. However, the significance value is 0.189, meaning the variable is not significant. The t-value is 1.324, which is less than the t-table value of 1.988, so H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. This means that production costs do not have a significant effect on rice farmers' income. Higher production costs do not significantly increase income. This finding is consistent with who found that production costs have a positive but insignificant effect on income (Usman et al., 2020).

Effect of Labor Wages (X3) on Income

The regression coefficient for labor wages is negative (-0.267), indicating that a 1% increase in labor wages results in a 0.267% decrease in income. The significance value is 0.000, showing a significant influence. The direction is inverse as labor costs increase, farmer income decreases. The t-value is -3.886, which is less than the t-table value of 1.988. Thus, H_0 is accepted, and H_1 is rejected, meaning labor wages have a significant and negative effect on rice farmers' income. This result is consistent with their study "Analysis of Rice Farming Income in Mlonggo Subdistrict, Jepara Regency," which found a labor coefficient of -0.035, indicating that every Rp 1 increase in labor costs reduces income by Rp 0.035. The significance value of 0.922 indicates that, at a 95% confidence level, labor costs do not significantly affect farmers' income (Listiani et al., 2019).

Conclusion

This study entitled "Factors Affecting Rice Farmers' Income in Mappesangka Village, Ponre District, Bone Regency" analyzes the effects of land area, production costs, and labor wages on rice farmers' income. The results show that land area has a significant and positive effect on income, as indicated by a t-count value of 8.274, which exceeds the t-table value of 1.988 at a 5 percent significance level. This finding confirms that farmers managing larger land areas tend to earn higher incomes. Production costs have a positive regression coefficient of 0.222, suggesting that increased production spending may raise income. However, the effect is not statistically significant, as indicated by a significance value of 0.189. This implies that higher production costs do not necessarily lead to increased income without efficient cost utilization. In contrast, labor wages have a negative and statistically significant effect on farmers' income. The regression coefficient of -0.267 indicates that higher labor costs reduce income. Among the variables studied, land area is the most dominant factor influencing rice farmers' income.

These findings have important implications for agricultural development. Efforts to optimize land use, support land consolidation, and improve land productivity may substantially increase farmers' income. In addition, improving labor efficiency through mechanization and technology adoption can help reduce labor costs and enhance profitability. Despite its contributions, this study has limitations. It was conducted in a single village and considered only three explanatory variables, limiting the generalizability of the results. Future studies are recommended to include broader geographic coverage, additional variables, and longitudinal data to provide a more comprehensive understanding of rice farmers' income dynamics.

Acknowledgment

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