



Contributions of Household Income of Farmers as Palm Crafts Outside Agriculture Sector



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Abstract

The aim of this research is to know: the reasons of the farmer working as the craftsman, the constraints faced by the farmer as the craftsman, and the large contribution of household income of farmers as a craftsman fibers outside the agricultural sector in Munggu Village. Data collected in this research are primary data and secondary data. Data collection methods used were interviews and questionnaires. The data were analyzed by dividing the household income from the palm craft sector with the total income of the farmer household which was then supplies. Based on the results of the analysis is known most of the respondent farmers work as craftsmen “fibers/palm “ijuk” is for economic reasons. The palm craft sector is an alternative in the effort to supplement household income since the income as a worker of palm oil producers can contribute to the total income of farm households, where the palm craft sector contributes 30,21 of the total income of farm households. The agricultural sector contributed 25,92%. Given the substantial contribution of the palm fiber sector, the work can still be done by the farmers of respondents as long as no other work is considered better in helping to increase the income of farm households.

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1. Introduction

Employment outside the agricultural sector such as work in home industry or small industry has been known in rural areas for a long time. The existence of employment outside the agricultural sector is important for farm households. This relates to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities. Generally, farmers and family members of farmers need jobs outside the farm to earn extra income (Partini *et al.*, 1990). To maintain and sustain the survival

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and family, the environmental factors surrounding the environment are influential and decisive. The main source in meeting the needs of the farmers is derived from the business proceeds derived from the cultivated land, but if the main results are not able to meet the minimal needs of life (clothing, food, health, housing, and education), then one of the efforts to reduce Poverty that is by way of exploiting leisure time of farmer on other productive activity, both in agriculture sector and outside agriculture sector. It further said that rural households' households, including poor households or low incomes, the narrowness of land and low productivity of processed land and low productivity of land owned by cultivators in a year are only able to meet their needs for several months. In the case of the results of the main farming efforts not being able to meet their needs (especially the minimum living necessities), farm households will be faced with two choices: to suppress consumption or increase work productivity to increase income (Arka Sudarsana *et al.*, 1992).

Non-agricultural employment opportunities need to be given attention in the rural employment expansion strategy because it has three functions in rural development (Effendi Tajuddin Noeret *et al.*, 1987). The first non-agricultural employment opportunity can directly stimulate the expansion of employment opportunities for the rural labor force, because it has the potential to create employment opportunities without having to be supported by large capital and able to absorb many workers, meaning that non-agricultural employment opportunities can overcome the problem of rural employment that often hit On capital constraints. It is possible for the workforce to enter this work opportunity. Both can serve as an important source of income for rural households, especially poor peasant households that are either landless or landless. With non-agricultural employment opportunities, smallholder farmers can earn other income, by entering non-agricultural employment opportunities. Third, non-agricultural employment opportunities have an associated effect on agricultural and industrial development, often overlooked in rural development strategies. In addition, non-agricultural employment opportunities can withstand the flow of rural migration to cities and stimulate the growth of small towns. Non-agricultural employment opportunities can withstand the flow of rural migration to cities and stimulate the growth of small towns. With the limitations in the fulfillment of the necessities of life from the agricultural sector, it causes the agricultural sector to be less desirable. This indicates that the longer the agricultural sector is less desirable by the population. Munggu village residents who are mostly farmers who work on their farms feel unable to sustain the survival of their family if only rely on the main source of the fulfillment of life needs derived from the processing of agricultural land. The results obtained from farming are not sufficient to meet the needs of daily living. For that, the farmer tries to overcome it by utilizing the farmer's leisure time on other productive activities outside the farm in order to earn additional income. Off-farm work is an alternative to improving the welfare of a large group of farmers in Munggu Village. This craft is one of the non-agricultural sectors that is utilized by some of Munggu village residents who live as farmers.

Palm craft in Bali is one important commodity needed by the people of Bali, especially Hindus. This is because the fibers/pals are used as a roof of "Sanggah", where "Sanggah" is an important means for the worship of Hindus in Bali. In addition, as a tourism area, the need for fibers is also very necessary for the benefit of tourism in Bali. For example used for the roof of buildings on places of tourism to make it more attractive for foreign and domestic tourists. Because of the importance of palm fiber for the people and tourism of Bali, the palm craft places never break up orders. This resulted in raw materials from Bali not enough to meet the demand, so the raw material fibers/palm imported from outside Bali is like Lombok.

Based on the phenomenon, it is necessary to do research to know the contribution of income of palm oil craftsmen to the income of farmers in Munggu Village. So that can be formulated problems as follows:

- a) What are the reasons farmers work as craftsmen?
- b) What are the constraints faced by farmers as fibers/ palm craftsmen?
- c) What is the income contribution of farmers from the handicrafts of fibers/palms to the total income of farm households?

Research Objectives

The purpose of this study is to answer all the problems above that is to know:

- a) Reasons farmers work as craftsmen
- b) Constraints faced by farmers as craftsmen.
- c) What is the income contribution of farmers from the handicrafts of fibers/palms to the total income of farm households? It is hoped that the results of this research will be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it is expected to add existing libraries and repertoire of science to the government of Bali

Especially the Badung regency to determine policy in carrying out the development, while the benefits for the farmers of palm craftsmen are expected to be considered to keep working as craftsmen as long as there is no disrupt the agricultural sector, Is a side job other than as a farmer.

2. Materials and Methods

Determination of Research Sites This research is planned to be conducted in Munggu Village, Mengwi Sub-district, Badung Regency. This research is done by purposive sampling method, that is a way of determining the location intentionally with certain consideration basis. The considerations are: Munggu village is one of the villages that most of the farmers use their free time in the non-agricultural sector, one of which is the craft offers. The data used in this study include primary data and secondary data. Primary data collected by interview technique, that is collecting data by asking questions that have been arranged in a questionnaire orally and answered orally also by respondent. In the implementation, there is direct contact with face-to-face way between researchers with the source of information. Primary data collected include demographic, social and economic data of respondents, main and side income, household income data of farmers include income from agriculture sector and palm craft sector, data about hourly working hours of farmers to work as a craftsman, Farmers work as craftsmen. Secondary data were obtained from several sources such as the head office of Munggu village, and other related agencies. Secondary data sought include geographical location and area, land use and farming conditions, population and livelihoods, education level, facilities and service prerequisites. **Variables and Variable Measurements** In accordance with the problems and research objectives, it is necessary to determine the variables and measurements, variables and measurements of variables used in this study can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1
Variables, indicators, parameters and measurements

No	Variable	Indicator	Parameter	Measurement
1	The reason of the farmers as the palm fiber craftsmen	1.1 Economic reasons	1.1. Additional household income 1.1.1 Yields 1.1.2 Child school fees	
		1.2 Non-economic reasons	1.2.1 Fill the free time 1.2.2 Distance of the house to the workplace	Qualitative
2	Contribution of income of palm craftsmen to total household income	2.1 Income from the agricultural sector.	2.1.1 Farming costs 2.1.2 Acceptance	
		2.2 Revenues from the sector Crafted Crafts	2.2.1 Wages per day 2.2.2 Employment outpours	Quantitative
		2.3 House income Stairs	2.3.1 Wages per day 2.3.2 Employment outbursts	

Data analysis method to be able to draw a conclusion, the data obtained in this study were analyzed by using qualitative analysis, while the quantitative data was first tabulated according to research objectives and interpreted rationally according to descriptive method (Effendi Tajuddin Noeret *et al.*, 1987). The quantitative and qualitative data that have been gathered then analyzed further by the qualitative descriptive method to describe accurately the condition of the research object. In this study, a descriptive method is used to determine the reasons farmers work as

craftsmen and to find out what obstacles they face during works a craftsman fibers. According to [Gilarso \(1989\)](#), the percentage of revenues from sector x activities to total household income is measured by dividing the income derived from the palm fiber craft by the total income of the household which is then suppressed by using. The following formula:

$$P = \frac{PX}{Pt} \times 100 \%,$$

Where;

P = Percentage of revenues from sector x activities (Crafting of households) on household income of farmers.

PX = Household income derived from sector x (Crafting of fibers)

Pt = Total income of farm households. So the formula can be used to calculate the contribution of the income of the palm craftsman to the total income of the farm household.

3. Results and Discussions

Location and Boundaries Administratively, Munggu Village is one of the villages located in Mengwi Sub-district, Badung District Level Region, Province of Bali. Based on monographic data of Munggu Village 2017, the administrative boundary of Munggu Village is: to the north is adjacent to Tangeb Village, east of Tumbakbayuh Village, south of Cemagi Village and west of Nyanyi Village. Natural Potential Physical State. Topography and Climate Munggu village are located at an altitude of approximately 400 meters above sea level. Review of the natural condition of Munggu Village including tropical climates, the area is dean with Seseh beach and the beach where the distance of the beach with approximately 5 km, the temperature ranges between 24 - 30°C degrees Celsius. Rainfall year 3650 mm per year and daily rainfall data Bali BMKG 2015. Daily average humidity 75-78%, type of soil Average daily 75-78%, type of land. Land use and Land Ownership In accordance with the village monograph data Munggu 2002, the area of this area most of the main livelihood is from the agricultural sector where the total area of paddy fields owned by Munggu village is average: rice field: 170.25 Ha, the rest of the land Greetings: 8,51 Ha Building 85.75 Ha, 95.92 Ha yard. From the existing paddy fields, each year is planted with rice crops 2 times and once the crops rotation especially beans. When compared to the economic income of paddy land owned by the family of farmers the results are relatively small when compared with the expenditure. Moorlands planted many fruits such as papaya, banana, mango, and coconut trees. In the yard of the yard is more dominantly planted with ornamental plants, especially frangipani plants and some tones are also planted by mango trees.

Based on Table 2.it can be seen that with the number of families 1598 kk compared to the existing land area, the average land ownership of each family in Munggu Village is 0.23 hectare, consisting of 0.11 hectare of paddy field, 0.005 hectares, building land area of 0.05 hectares and yard area of 0.06 hectares. According to [Iqbali \(1992\)](#), a household to be able to live worthy must have at least 70 hectares of paddy fields and 30 acres of moorland. Based on this opinion, it can be said that the land ownership by the Munggu villagers is not sufficient to live properly. Respondent Characteristics the number of respondents in this study was 40 people. In the characteristics of respondents are grouped based on certain characteristics possessed by respondents through demographic characteristics such as age, gender, social characteristics such as education, number of household members born and economic characteristics such as ownership and power, wages and income. The characteristics of this respondent are very important to be elaborated because they can give an idea of the state of employment and the quality of being a provider of labor.

Table 2
Land use procedure in Munggu Village in 2017

No	User type	Large	
		Hectare	Percent
1	Rice field	170,25	47,03
2	Building	85,75	23,69
3	Moor	8,51	2,35
4	Yard	95,92	26,50
5	And other	1,56	0,43
	Amount	361,99	100,00

Source monograph of Munggu Village in 2017

Age level, one of the most important variables to know the difference in the proportion of jobs by age is the age group. Age is very influential on labor productivity Age level affects the level of physical ability to work from workers. Within certain limits, the age of a person increases the power to be owned more productive. After the achievement of a certain age, the productivity will decrease (Fadholi, 1989). Generally, someone who is at the age of work will be able to produce more than those outside the working age.

Table 3
Distribution of Respondents by Age and Education Level

Number of people	Amount (person)	%	Level of education	Amount (person)	%
32-39	2	5	No school	2	5
40-44	5	12,5	not completed in primary school	3	7,5
45-49	8	20	Finished primary school	8	20
50-54	10	25	Finished junior high school	10	25
55-59	12	30	Finished high school	14	35
60-64	3	7,5	Lecture	3	7,5
Amount	40	100,00		40	100,00

Processed from primary data source 2017

Results of age tabulation of respondents showed that the age of the youngest farmers was 33 years old and the oldest age was age 62 years with an average age of 5% years. Table 4 shows the number of workers by age level. Table 4 shows that 86.67% and unproductive age of respondents are 7.5%. Level of education. The level of education is one of the factors a person to get a job with high rewards, this is because high education or skills are one of the important general aspects of employment, because education factor can be used as one measure of the quality of the workforce, where various types of work Require certain educational requirement. In accordance with Karyono (1985) that education is not the only factor that determines a number of benefits received by workers because in their efforts there are still other factors that determine such as capital control, persistence and so forth. But with education owned by farmers, then they will be better able to manage a business so that they get a decent income. So education is not the only factor determining a number of benefits the workers receive because in their efforts is still determined by other factors such as the number of members of farmers. Age is one factor that is closely related to the ability of workers in carrying out the activities of farming, age can be made as a measuring reject in seeing a person's activity in work when in a condition that is still productive age then most likely a person can work well and maximally (Karyono, 1985).

A number of Dependent Household Member. One factor that can influence a person deciding to work is a large number of household members who are covered. The more the number of household members, the dependents of the household will also be greater. The number of households' dependents on the sample households can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4
Number of family dependent members of the farm household

Number of farm households (people)	Household	Gender		Amount
		Man	Women	
1-5	25 (80,65%)	43 (71,67%)	45 (67,16%)	92 (80,70%)
>5	6 (19,35 %)	17 (28,33%)	22 (36,67%)	42 (36,84%)
Amount	31 100 %	60 100 %	67 100 %	114 100%

Source processed: from primary data in 2017

Table 4. shows that the number of households with dependents 1-5 people is 80.65 percent, and those with dependents of more than 5 people are 19.35 percent. When viewed from the age group, sex, and workforce, the distribution of the number of household members of respondents can be seen in Table5. Below. Labor is the second element of production in farming. The ability of a person to work is influenced by age, education, skills, experience and health level (Fadholi, 1989). In farming the majority of the labor comes from the farmers themselves (in families of fathers, mothers, and children). Household members in addition to devoting their labor in the agricultural sector also devote their workforce to various other activities outside the agricultural sector.

Table 5
Distribution of house hold members including head of house hold According to age group, gender, and labor in Munggu Village 2017

Mte age (year)	Gender		Workforce	Labor Not the labor force
	Man	Women		
0-14	7 (10,45%)	11 (15,07%)	-	-
15-64	55 (82,10%)	59 (80,82%)	82	32
.64	5 (7,46 %)	3 (4,11 %)	-	-
Amount	67 (47,86%)	73 (52,14%)	82	32

Source processed: from primary data in 2017

Overall the total number of household members in Munggu Village Overall 140 people consisting of 73 men and 67 women. Table 6 illustrates the number of household members of respondents who are at the working age (age group 15 - 64 yrs) are 114 people (71.93%) and those outside the working age (age group, 15 dam 64 as many as 26 persons (22.81%), then the Dependency Ratio (ratio Dependency Ratio) which is the ratio between the population outside working age and the working age population is 22.81 people. This means that every 100 productive people must bear 22,81 people Household members who are beyond the productive age.

According to Mantra (1985), the high dependency rate is an impediment to economic development because part of the actual income that can be saved is forced to be spent to finance household members who are not or have not yet earned income. It further explained that the range of dependency numbers for the State. The country has advanced between 30 to 59. When compared with the number of dependence in the area research then the dependence rate in the study area is still below the number of dependence. This means that the rate of dependence in the study area is still relatively low. This is because the amount of productive age is much greater than the number of people outside of productive age. However, this cannot describe the level of welfare of respondent's household because not all household members of working age have a good enough livelihood. When linked to the reasons farmers work as craftsmen with the number of household members, the greater the number of household members let alone who are beyond the productive age (children and parents) will further increase the tendency of farmers to work in other sectors. This is because the greater the number of household members, the greater the household dependence

and this means a large cost, if the harvest is not sufficient to meet the needs of households, the tendency of farmers to work outside other sectors will increasingly Great because it is based on a high sense of responsibility for the survival of the household.

Side Works Craft palms can be influenced by several things, among others:

1) Business Hours

The measure used to determine the utilization of workers based on working hours, according to the concept developed Hauser Iqbali (1992) can be divided into two, namely: used sufficiently, if workers work for 35 hours to 44 hours/week, and used less if Workers work for less than 35 hours per week.

Table 7
Distribution of Respondents by the Number of Hours Worked Per Week

Number of work/week / hour	Number of employees (persons)
25 – 34	8(22,86 %)
35 – 44	27(77,14 %)
Amount	35 (100 %)

Data source: Processed from primary data 2017

Seen from Table 7. Respondents who do work outside the agricultural sector as the craftsman use the time of the weekly 22.28%, respondents are not enough to take advantage of working hours. This is because they are craftsmen who work in bulk with the task that is not much, where their task is to make the rolls of the palms term "kakul" that has been cut to a certain size. In contrast to the craftsman of the fibers of wholesale whose task is to respond to the finished argument. They work with enough hours for one week. The worker of the palm fiber craftsman whose job it is to grip must have expertise in this field because it will determine the quality of the results and will affect customer satisfaction. Another type of work on the palm fiber craftsmen is the task of clearing the fibers will be used as a roof or made in the form of "kakul". Artisans with this type of work are quite well exploited, where the average hours of work are 38 in a week. To achieve optimal time allocation in the business of earning a livelihood, every individual in the household as an economic actor tries to optimize his time both for his work and his time for work breaks. The duration of work in a week is used to calculate whether the person working is in full employment working hours or more hours (Iqbali, 1992). he is in accordance with the opinion of Partini *et al.*, (1990) In Indonesia a person is said to be working full when working for 35 - 44 hours/week, they work less than 35 hours/week is considered as underemployment, while those working with time more than 45 hours/week are considered over working day. The advantages or disadvantages of working hours resulting from the lack of proper job distribution are influenced by the existing employment and the nature of the work itself. The nature of a job with another job is different because each requires a different time (Iqbali, 1992).

2) Wage System of Artisans

Wages are a reward received by the workforce in the form of proof of work whether or not legal entities. Every employee must get a wage because wages are the right of workers and must be received. Regarding employment, wages are employment rights or received and expressed in the form of money in return for employment and / or employers or employers to workers or workers established and paid under an employment agreement, agreement or legislation including labor or labor benefits And his family for a work or service that has or will be done. A narrow sense according to Partini *et al.*, (1990), wages indicate the remuneration paid for the services of hourly workers or employees who are not of a supervisory and administrative nature. Furthermore, according to Murbiyanto (2001), the wage system is basically based on three wage functions: 1) ensuring a decent living for the worker or household, 2) reflecting the rewards of a person's working day, and 3) providing incentives to encourage increased work productivity. Furthermore, according to Partini *et al.*, (1990) said that the method of payment of wages and salaries, divided into two major groups, namely: a) payment on the basis of time: hour, day, weekly, monthly, or yearly, b) On the basis of outcome: each piece or each work unit. In Munggu Village, the warehouse system is divided into two types: 1) wage L worker is paid on the basis of the result of each unit or piece of work. For the work of the palm craftsman, there are two kinds of the wholesale job done that is the job of making brokers bulk and

wholesale job to make “Sanggah” roof or hotel, villa. The jackal is a rolling job of fibers derived from fibers that have been trimmed and cut into pieces of a certain size usually reserved for use as roofs or bungalows or buildings on the sights or on “Sanggah”. In this type of wage is given based on the number of legs made by each person, in a month each person produces 337.75 hulks. With an average age of 7 working days. The given wage is 1200 / “kakul”. Thus, the monthly results obtained by the contractors are Rp.405.300 / month. The roof-top job is a worker doing his or her work with the task of responding to a “Sanggah” or a finished house. This work requires prudence and thoroughness, requiring certain skills and skills in carrying out this work. The average wage given in this type of work is Rp. 47.250 / day. With the average number of working days for 12 days per month, so that the wage received by roof craftsmen by using fibers for a month of Rp. 567,000. Another wage system is: wages assessed by the number of working days devoted to specified working hours. The job of the worker is to weed up the fibers which will be used for the roof of the rebuttal or to fulfill the order in the form of “kakul”. Craftsmen worker who wages using the average system of wages Rp. 27.250. With an average of 24 working days per month, the wages earned by workers of palm craftsmen to make kakul of Rp. 654.000 / month3). Reasons for Farmers as Craftsmen Workers.

The reason farmers take additional employment outside the agricultural sector is to supplement farm household income. Table 8 shows that from the various reasons presented by the respondents, the most important reason of the farmers to work as well as the craftsmen worker is the economic reason. This can be proven from 28 people or 80% of the respondents interviewed, arguing for work as a craftsman worker because of the desire to supplement household income. This situation is caused by the income from farming done by the farmers is not sufficient for the farmers' households as their main source of income, and supported by the wide arable land area, and also the seasonal agricultural income, so that additional income is needed. In accordance with the opinion of Iqbali (1992), a person will do the motivation to work in which the individual to take decisions to behave and behave in response to the situation in the environment.

Table 8
Reasons Farmers Work As Craftsmen

No	Types of reasons farmers work as craftsmen	Amount n = 35	% from n
1	The harvest is not enough	28	80
2	For school fees	9	25,71
3	For the cost	10	28,57
4	Fill the free time	8	22,86
5	Workplace distance is not far away	3	8,57

Data source: Processed from primary data 2017.

Occupations and income in the farm are generally seasonal, so it takes a relatively long wait before results or income from farming can be enjoyed. In addition, farming contains many risks and uncertainties among others climate influence, the influence of pests and diseases, this drought will have an impact on the decline in yield or failure of the harvest. In such [13] circumstances, work outside the agricultural sector is one alternative that can be biased by farmers in meeting their needs.

Constraints Faced by Farmers During Work as Craftsmen

From the results of research conducted on the craftsmen, the farmers do not feel that they have problems in doing their work outside the work as farmers, because the farmers do this work on order from the owners of the “Sanggah” or bungalow, so they never lose because they get paid by the owner of the rebuttal or Building either in the form of wholesale or daily according to the “Sanggah” owner's taste or building. Wages earned by farmers are greater in income outside the agricultural sector and do not interfere with their work just as farmers

The contribution of Fiber Producer's Revenue to Total Farmers Household Income.

In the survival of farmers for the needs of household farmers, there are two opinions that can be a source of income incomes from farming and from outside farming such as construction workers, as craftsmen and so forth. The diversity of income sources is closely related to the activities of each household member and the available employment opportunities. In the study, the household income of the respondents is sourced from agricultural and non-agricultural activities or outside the agricultural sector.

Table 9
Average Farmers' Income Period of Craftsmen in One Month

No	labor	Income (Rupiah/month)	Percent (%)
1	Head of household		
	a. Agriculture		
	Rice commodity	375.250	17,33
	Commodity crop	185.950	8,59
	b. (craftsman)	654.000	30,21
	Under total I	1.215.200	56,12
2	Other household members	950.000	43,88
	Total	2.165.200	100,00

The result of this research is an interview with respondent, the average income of farmer household is a total of Rp. 2.165.200. This income includes the results of various work activities carried out by the family of farmers, among others, rice and crops farms amounting to Rp.375,250 (17.33%) per month and Rp.185.950 (8.59%) income from employment as fiber craftsmen Rp. 654.00 (30.21%) per month. While the additional income of Rp 950.00, this is produced by existing farm families who as bricklayers, construction workers, and transporters, and others. Thus, the contribution of farmers' income as craftsmen is Rp 654,000 (30.21%). In accordance with the opinion of [Anita Aryani \(2005\)](#) The definition of income in this study is the income received by the whole family in each month include the husband's income, wife income and income from other families in the form of income children who have worked and unmarried children and Others.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded several things as follows:

- The main reason for farmers to engage in off-farm activities is that as a craftsman is to supplement the income of farm households, where the wage rate obtained by farmers as the oil palm litter is greater than the income received by farmers.
- Another reason for the farmers who do the job as the craftsman is the work outside the agricultural sector because the harvest from his farming system is inadequate to the needs of the farmer's household besides the farmer as the crafter is a side job that does not disturb the main job as a farmer.
- Constraints faced by the craftsman in the effort to increase its income is a constraint in obtaining the raw material from the fiber itself.
- The palm craft sector is an alternative in the effort to supplement household income since the income as a worker of palm oil producers can contribute to the total income of farm households, where the palm craft sector contributes 30,21 of the total income of farm households. The agricultural sector contributed 25,92 %. Given the substantial contribution of the palm fiber sector, the work can still be done by the farmers of respondents as long as no other work is considered better in helping to increase the income of farm households.

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Statement of authorship

The author(s) have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author(s) have approved the final article.




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