

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RICE FARMING INCOME (*Oryza Sativa*)
MOTHER'S COPYING SYSTEM (SALIBU) FIRST HARVEST WITH SECOND
HARVEST IN JANAPRIA DISTRICT CENTRAL LOMBOK REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the farming costs, farming income, and the difference in farming income between the first and second harvest Salibu rice planting systems in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency. The research method used in this activity is a descriptive method by interviewing farmers who carry out the first and second Salibu rice cultivation systems. The location of this research was carried out in Janapria District with three sample villages, namely Durian Village, Loang Maka Village, and Saba Village. The selection of these three villages was based on these villages being the villages with the largest Salibu planting area. The determination of the number of respondents in this study was by a census system of 36 farmers. The average farming costs incurred by farmers who carry out the first harvest Salibu rice cultivation are Rp. 3,984,937. And Rp. 3,974,408. For the second harvest Salibu rice cultivation. While the average income of the first harvest Salibu rice farmers is Rp. 6,166,077. expand cultivated land. And Rp. 3,543,925 for the second harvest of Salibu rice, which is the average. The results of the t-test analysis using SPSS at a 5% significance level show that the calculated t-test results show Sig. (2-tailed) with a value of $0.001 < 0.05$. This means that there is a significant difference in income between the first and second harvests of Salibu rice farming in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency.

Keywords: farming costs, income, first and second harvest crosses

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agrarian country that prioritizes the agricultural sector as a key pillar of the national economy. Therefore, the agricultural sector is crucial and its sustainability must be maintained by the Indonesian government. The government is currently focused on addressing various issues in the agricultural sector over the past two decades. One crucial agricultural issue in the current era is the insufficient rice production to meet the needs of the Indonesian people.

The main target of agricultural development is to increase agricultural production and income of rice farmers, therefore activities in the agricultural sector are attempted to run smoothly with increased food products through intensification, extensification and diversification of agriculture which is expected to improve the standard of living of farmers, expand employment opportunities for groups of people who still depend on the agricultural sector (Roidah, 2015). Increasing the income and production of rice farmers cannot be separated from the maintenance process

provided by each farmer, both traditionally and modernly (Supartama, 2013).

Farming is an effort undertaken by farmers to gain profits from processing natural resources, labor, and capital, and is carried out in an organized manner to obtain maximum production results (Widayanto, 2007). The science of farming basically pays attention to the ways in which farmers obtain and combine limited resources (land, labor, capital, time, and management) to achieve their goals (Soekartawi, 1986).

Rice is a vital agricultural commodity for Indonesians, who rely on it as their staple food. Given its vital importance to national food security, its development is crucial. According to Muhajirin et al. (2014), the Directorate General of Food Crop Production Development (DGFR) considers rice a strategic and crucial commodity for meeting national food needs. This is because 95 percent of Indonesians still consume rice as a carbohydrate source.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2023, the rice harvested area is estimated at 10.20 million hectares, with rice production of approximately 53.63 million tons of dry milled grain (GKG). This production decreased compared to 2022's 1.12 million tons of GKG, compared to 54.75 million tons of GKG. Furthermore, the harvested area decreased by 255.79 thousand hectares, from 10.45 million hectares in 2022.

10.20 million hectares in 2023 (Central Statistics Agency, 2024).

The decline in harvested area, followed by a decline in production, is due to several factors. One concern is that the rice planting index has not met expectations, namely a planting index of 200-300 per year. Productivity each planting season can be increased by maximizing each stage of rice cultivation itself, while the planting index can be improved by cultivating and achieving results in a shorter time, thus increasing the harvest period. One currently popular technique for increasing the planting index is the cultivation of cross-cropped rice (Material Copy).

Rice grown with the Salibu technique is rice that grows from the stump of a harvested stem and then becomes a new tiller that produces panicles for harvest (Susilawati, 2011). This technique can be developed after the first planting season. The rice stalks to be harvested are cut, leaving 2-3 cm above the ground surface, then new shoots appear on the sections of the straw stump that was cut.

The cross-cropping system in West Nusa Tenggara is still widely used by farmers, but it's not yet optimal. West Nusa Tenggara is one of the areas with potential for this cross-cropping system. This is because much of the land in West Nusa Tenggara still has a cropping index of less than 200. This problem arises because during the second planting season, many areas still lack water for land cultivation. The cross-cropping system, which requires no tillage, would certainly be a solution.

Janapria District is one of the rice-growing districts in West Nusa Tenggara, particularly Central Lombok. The area of rice paddies in Janapria District covers 6,075 hectares. Data on the area planted with rice in Janapria District fluctuates annually. In 2021, the area planted was 8,728 hectares, in 2022 it was 8,351 hectares, and in 2023 it decreased to 8,322 hectares.

Janapria District has excellent potential for the Salibu rice planting system. This is done to minimize production costs and adapt to the irrigation conditions in the area. Therefore, this Salibu system has great potential and is widely adopted by farmers in

Janapria District. This Salibu planting system began to be known in Janapria District in 2017, and to date, it has begun to be widely implemented by farmers in the area.

The planted area of Salibu rice in Janapria District is 664 hectares, with a production of 4,329 quintals. This represents significant potential that needs to be developed and improved by increasing the cropping index (IP), which will ultimately increase rice production.

The Salibu rice planting system in Janapria District is generally carried out once or twice. This means that farmers plant rice once during the first planting season, which typically occurs between November and December of the current year, and can harvest up to one or two times with the Salibu rice planting system. With this system, farmers only need to cultivate the land once a year. Preparing the land once a year for two or three harvests will certainly reduce production costs. This reduction in production costs will certainly impact farmers' income.

The Salibu rice system, which is widely used by farmers in Janapria District, is carried out twice a year. This means that farmers harvest rice using the transplanting system (tapin) once a year and then cut (the Salibu rice technique) twice. Therefore, research is needed to determine the "Comparison of Rice Farming Income from Salibu Harvests from the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency."

1.1. Formulation of the problem

Based on the description of the background above, the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. How much are the costs and income of the first and second Salibu rice farming business in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency?
2. How does the income from the first and second harvests of cross-cropped rice farming compare in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency?

1.2. Objective Study

Based on the description of the background, the objectives of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. To determine the amount of costs and income of farming businesses that apply the first Salibu and second Salibu rice cultivation techniques in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency.
2. To find out the comparison of income of farmers who apply the Salibu rice cultivation technique between the first and second harvests in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency.

1.3. Benefits of Research

The benefits of this research are:

1. To find out the comparison of rice farming income from the first and second harvest cross-cropping system
2. It can be used as a guideline in formulating government policies regarding improving farmer welfare.
3. Information obtained for further research.

1.4. Hypothesis

It is suspected that the income of farmers who cultivate the first harvest of rice using the cross system is higher than the second harvest.

METHODS

This research uses a descriptive method. Sugiyono (2012) explains that descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of an independent variable, either one or more variables (independent), without making comparisons or connecting it with other variables.

The data collection technique used was interviews. Interviews were considered the most useful method for obtaining information from respondents.

This research will be conducted in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency. There are 16 villages in Janapria District, three of which cultivate rice using the Salibu system: Saba Village, Loang Maka Village, and Durian Village.

The technique for determining the number of respondents in this study will be carried out using a census system, namely 36 farmers who cultivate rice using the Salibu System. Farmers who implement the Salibu system are located in three villages: Saba Village, Durian Village, and Loang Maka Village. The breakdown is 16 farmers in Saba Village, 14 in Loang Maka Village, and 6 in Duran Village.

The data used in this study consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data collection will be conducted through direct interviews and informal discussions, using a questionnaire as a data collection tool.

1. Variables and How to Measure Them

The variables that will be measured in rice cultivation using the cross system include:

- a. Area of cultivated land
- b. Production costs consist of: Fixed costs: Land rent, Depreciation tax on equipment (depreciation), Irrigation fees
- c. Variable costs are costs whose size depends on the scale of production. These variable costs include: Costs of production facilities (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) and labor costs.
- d. Production
- e. Farm business income
- f. Income

2. Data analysis

To determine the amount of production costs and farmer income in rice farming using the Salibu system, cost and income analysis is used (Hardisapetro; Marsihin, 2012), namely:

- a. *Total Cost*(Total Production Cost)
 $TC = FC + VC$

Information :

FC=Fixed Cost

VC=Variable Cost (Variable Cost)

$TC = \text{Total Cost}(\text{Total Production Cost})$

- b. Total Revenue $TR = P \times Q$

Information :

P = Price (Production Price)

Q = Quantity (Product)

$TR = \text{Total Revenue (Total Income)}$

- c. Income

$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$

Information:

$\pi = \text{Income}$

TR = Total Revenue (Total Income) TC = Total Cost (Total Production Cost)

3. Hypothesis Testing

In this study, the authors analyzed data to determine the differences in profits/income between the first and second cross-cropping rice farming systems. The study used a T-test with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

Keterangan :

$\bar{x}_1$ dan $\bar{x}_2$ = Rata-rata data pertama dan data kedua

S_1^2 dan S_2^2 = Estimasi perbedaan kelompok

n_1 = Banyaknya sampel pengukuran kelompok pertama

n_2 = Banyaknya sampel pengukuran kelompok kedua

This research will use SPSS (Statistical Package For The Social Sciences) at a significance level of 5%.

The hypothesis formulation is as follows:

1. Null hypothesis (H0): $X_1 = X_2$, meaning that the income of farmers who implement the first harvest cross-cropping system of rice farming is higher than the second harvest cross-cropping system.
2. Alternative hypothesis (H1): $X_1 \neq X_2$, meaning that the income of farmers who implement the cross-cropping system for the first and second harvests is not significantly different.

As for the test criteria

1. If the t-test value in the SPSS output coefficient table is >0.05 , then the income of farmers in the first and second harvests of the Salibu system in H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that there is a significant difference in income between the first and second harvests of Salibu rice.
2. If the significance value of the t-test in the SPSS output coefficients table is at a real level <0.05 , then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, meaning that the rice income from the first and second Salibu systems is not significantly different.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Respondent characteristics are the characteristics that underlie the respondents' farming practices, including: age, education level, number of dependents, and land area. Respondents in this study were rice farmers using the Salibu system in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency.

a. Respondent Age

Age is a significant factor influencing a person's activeness in running a business. Generally, a young and healthy person has stronger physical abilities than an older person. Younger people are generally more receptive to new things, more

willing to take risks, and more dynamic. Meanwhile, older people have mature management skills and extensive business experience, making them more cautious in their actions and decisions, and tend to adopt traditional practices. Furthermore, their physical abilities are starting to decline.

Table 4.2.1. Characteristics of Respondent Farmers in the Salibu System with the First and Second Harvests Based on Age in the Subdistrict Janapria.

Age (Years)	Harvest	First tage (%)	Perce	Pane	n Second Percentage (%)
	Number (of Souls)			Number (of Souls)	
20-35	3	8.3		3	8.3
36-51	17	47.2		17	47.2
52-65	16	44.4		16	44.4
Amount	36	100		36	100

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

Table 4.2.2 above shows that the average age group of respondents is 36-51, representing 47.2%. This means that the majority of respondent farmers are still in their productive age. Farmers in this age group are typically more receptive to innovations and new technologies. One indicator is the willingness of respondents to try a method not yet widely used by farmers in the Janapria District, namely the Salibu rice farming system.

b. Level of education

Education is an important thing, where the education that a person has attended will directly influence their thought patterns and knowledge.

Table 4.2.2. Characteristics of Respondent Farmers in the Salibu System for the First and Second Harvests Based on Education Level in Janapria District.

First Harvest Education	HarvestSecond			
	Number (of Souls)	centage (%)	Number (of Souls)	centage (%)
Elementary School	14	38.89	14	38.89
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	10	27.78	10	27.78
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	33.33	12	33.33
Amount	36	100	36	100

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

Based on Table 4.2.3 above, the average respondent's education level ranges from elementary school to high school. No respondents had a bachelor's degree. The largest percentage, at 38%, had formal education up to elementary school level.

A person's/farmer's education level influences their ability to absorb the information/innovations provided. Generally, the higher a person's education, the faster they absorb information or knowledge.

c. Number of Family Dependents

The number of dependents referred to in this study is all family members who live in the same house or not with the farmer or anyone whose living expenses and other needs are borne by the respondent farmer as the head of the family. The large number of dependents results in a large burden of living costs borne by the farmer, but with the large number of dependents, it can influence the farmer's motivation to be creative and a number of new innovations in terms of increasing or improving farmer production and income. Regarding the number of dependents of the respondent farmer's family, it can be seen in Table 4.2.4 below:

Table 4.2.3. Characteristics of Respondent Farmers in the Salibu System for the First and Second Harvests Based on the Number of Dependents Families in Janapria District

Liability (Person)	first harvest			second	
	Amount (Soul)	Percentage (%)	Amount (Soul)	Percentage (%)	
0-1	9	25.0	9	25.0	
2-3	21	58.3	21	58.3	
4-5	6	16.7	6	16.7	
Amount	36	100	30	100	

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

Based on Table 4.2.4, it can be seen that the number of dependents of the respondent's farming family in the 0-1 range is 9 people (25%), then in the 2-3 range it is 21 people (58.3%), and in the 4-5 range it is 6 people (16.7%). The Central Statistics Agency groups the number of dependents into three groups: small family dependents of 1-3 people, medium family dependents of 4-6 people, and large family dependents of more than 6 people. The number of dependents is usually influenced by geographical, educational, and cultural aspects (Triyono et al., 2022).

d. Land area

Land size is one of the factors farmers use in making decisions about managing their farms. The use of seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides is influenced by the size of the land owned, which in turn impacts the costs incurred during the growing season. To determine the size of the land owned by the respondent farmers, see the following table:

Table 4.2.4. Characteristics of Respondent Farmers in the Salibu System for the First and Second Harvests Based on Area in Janapria District.

Area (Ha)	Salibu First Harvest	Percentage (%)	Salibu Second Harvest	Percentage (%)
< 0.50	27	75	27	75
0.50 – 1.00	9	25	9	25
> 1.00	-	-	-	-
Amount	36	100	36	100

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025.

Table 4.2.5 above shows that of the 36 farmer respondents, the majority (75%) owned land under 0.5 hectares. Meanwhile, only 25% owned land over 0.50 hectares. Farmers with large plots of land will likely receive higher production volumes. The average cultivated land area of farmer respondents in Janapria sub-district is 0.35

hectares.

e. Length of Farming

Length of time in business is related to age, the older the farmer, the more experience in farming and the more capable he is in making decisions. Length of time in farming referred to in this study is the length of time in farming calculated from when someone is involved in his farming activities. Length of time in farming plays an important role in making decisions in managing a farm. The longer a person's farming experience, the smaller the risk of failure that will occur. experienced. The length of time the respondent farmers have been farming can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.2.5. Characteristics of the First and Second Salibu Rice Respondent Farmers Based on Length of Farming Experience in Janapria District

Experience (Years)	Salibu Number (of Souls)	First Percentage (%)	Salibu Number (of Souls)	Second Percentage (%)
1-12	4	11.11	4	11.11
13-25	18	50.00	18	50.00
26-40	14	38.89	14	38.89
Amount	36	100	36	100

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

Based on Table 4.2.6, it can be seen that the length of farming experience of the respondent farmers is 11.11% for 1-12 years, as many as 50.00% of farmers have been farming for 13-25 years and 38.89% of farmers have been farming for 26-40 years. The longer or longer a farmer has been in farming, the more mature and careful the farmer will be in farming when making decisions (Hilman et al, 2013).

Cost Analysis of the Salibu Rice Farming System

Cost analysis of the Salibu rice farming system includes:

a. Fixed Cost

Fixed costs include land rent, equipment depreciation, taxes, and irrigation fees. The results of the research on fixed costs incurred by farmers in the first and second harvest of the Salibu rice farming system in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency are presented in the following table:

Table 4.3. 1. Average Fixed Costs of Paddy Farming Using the Salibu System for the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District

Total Cost No	Salibu Harvest First (Rp/LLG)	Salibu Second Harvest (Rp/LLG)
1Land Lease	274,167	274,167
2Equipment Depreciation		
Hoe	52,500	52,500
Sickle	30,750	30,750
Sprayer	105,714	105,714
3Tax	124,000	124,000

4Irrigation Fee	209,833	209,833
Amount	796,964	796,964

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025.

Based on Table 4.3.1 above, it can be seen that the total fixed costs in this study for the First and Second Harvest Salibu system have the same cost, namely Rp 796,964,-. Per Cultivated Land Area (0.35 ha). This is because the Salibu rice cultivation system between the first and second harvests does not have different treatments. This means that the cultivation system is carried out the same between the first and second harvest Salibu. This is in accordance with the statement of Muhsin et.all (2023) which states that the greater the number, type and price of the tools needed will result in a greater depreciation value.

b. Variable Costs

a. Production Facility Costs (Saprodi)

The production costs incurred by farmers in the Salibu rice farming system in Janapria District are as follows:

Table 4.3. 2. Average Cost of Rice Farming Equipment Using the Salibu System for the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District

Total Cost No	Production facilities	Salibu Harvest First	ibu Second Harvest
		(Rp/LLG)	(Rp/LLG)
	1Seed	0	0
	2Fertilizer	627,500	631,000
	3Pesticide	419,667	420,361
	Amount	1,047,167	1,051,361

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

From Table 4.3.2 above, it can be explained that the total cost of production facilities incurred by the first and second harvest Salibu farmers in this study was Rp. 1,047,167 per cultivated land area for the first harvest Salibu planting and Rp. 1,051,361 per cultivated land area for the second harvest Salibu planting. There is no significant difference in production costs between the first and second harvest Salibu rice systems. This is because there is no seed purchase in this Salibu rice cultivation activity.

b. Labor costs

Furthermore, the labor costs calculated in this study are labor costs originating from within the family and outside the family.

Table 4.3. 3. Average Labor Costs for First and Second Harvests of Salibu Rice Farming in Janapria District

No	Number of Workers	Salibu First Harvest (Rp/LLG)	Salibu Second Harvest (Rp/LLG)
1	Land Cultivation	0	0
2	Plant	0	0
3	Maintenance	209,833	209,833
4	Harvest	1,930,972	1,916,250
	Amount	2,140,806	2,126,083

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

Table 4.3.3 above shows that the average labor costs incurred by farmers in the first harvest of the Salibu rice farming system in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency are Rp. 2,140,806. Meanwhile, for the second harvest of the Salibu rice system, it is Rp. 2,126,083. The cost difference is not too significant because there are no land preparation costs and planting costs. In terms of maintenance (weeding, spraying) and harvesting, there is also no significant difference in costs.

Table 4.3.4. Average Variable Costs of the Salibu Rice Farming System for the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District

No	Total Variable Costs	Salibu First Harvest (Rp/LLG)	Salibu Second Harvest (Rp/LLG)
1	Production facilities	1,047,167	1,051,361
2	Labor	2,140,806	2,126,083
	Amount	3,187,973	3,177,444

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025.

From Table 4.3.4. above, it can be explained that the total variable costs incurred by farmers in this study were Rp. 3,187,973 per cultivated land area for the first harvest cross system and Rp. 3,177,444 per cultivated land area for the second harvest cross system. Labor costs were greater than the cost of production facilities, this was because more labor was used in the process of cutting rice plants.

Total Production Cost

Total production costs are the total fixed and variable costs incurred by farmers in the first and second harvests of the Salibu rice farming system in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency. The total production costs of rice farming in the first and second harvests of the Salibu rice farming system are as follows:

Table 4.3.5. Average Total Production Costs of the Salibu Rice Farming System for the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District

No	Total Production Cost	Salibu First Harvest	Salibu Second Harvest
1	Fixed Costs	796,964	796,964
2	Variable Costs	3,187,973	3,177,444
	Amount	3,984,937	3,974,408

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025.

Table 4.3.5 shows that the production costs incurred by farmers in the first and second harvests of the Salibu rice farming system are Rp. 3,984,937 per cultivated land area in the first harvest Salibu system and Rp. 3,974,408 per cultivated land area in the second harvest Salibu system. The costs incurred are greater in fixed costs, this is due to labor costs, especially harvest labor which requires a lot of energy.

Revenue Analysis

Income is the total amount received by farmers from their farming activities. This income is obtained by subtracting total production costs from total production yields. The following is an analysis of the income of farmers cultivating rice using the cross-cropping system for the first and second harvests.

Table 4.3.6. Average Total Income of Salibu System Rice Farmers for the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District

No	Average Reception	Salibu First Harvest (LLG)	Salibu Second Harvest (LLG)
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1	Flat Average Production (Kg)	1,562	1,157
2	Price Sell (Rp)	6,500	6,500
Amount		10,151,014	7,518,333

Source: Primary Data Processed 2025.

Table 4.3.6 above shows that farmers' income from the Salibu system for the first harvest is higher than for the second harvest. The first Salibu harvest averaged 1,562 kg of rice. Meanwhile, the second Salibu harvest averaged 1,157 kg of rice with an average cultivated land area of 0.35 ha. The selling price is 6,500/kg. So the average total income for farmers is Rp. 10,151,014 for the first Salibu harvest and Rp. 7,518,333 for the second Salibu harvest.

So, from the average total income from the farming business, the income from the first and second harvest of the cross-cropping system for rice farming is obtained, namely:

Table 4.3. 7. Average Income of Salibu Rice Farmers for the First and Second Harvests in Janapria District Salibu First Harvest (Rp/LLG)

No	Salibu Second Harvest (Rp/LLG)	Average Reception
1	10,151,014	7,518,333

3. Average Production Cost

From the analysis of costs and revenues of rice farming using the Salibu system for the first and second harvests in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency, the average total income of farmers with an average cultivated land area of 0.35 hectares was obtained. The income of farmers using the Salibu system for the first harvest was Rp. 6,166,077. Meanwhile, the income of farmers using the Salibu system for the second harvest was Rp. 3,543,925. From the analysis, it was found that the income of farmers using the Salibu system for the first harvest was higher than that of the second harvest. This difference in income was caused by higher production. first crop system of rice rather than the second harvest crop system.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative data analysis of the income of cross-rice farmers in the first and second harvests in this study used SPSS 22 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) at a significance level of 5%. The test results are as follows:

Results of Hypothesis Testing of Farmers' Income for Salibu Rice in the First and Second Harvests at a 5% Significance Level

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
				F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Standard Error Difference
		Lower	Upper							
	Equal	9,431	0.003	3,454	70	0.001	2622153	759194	1107988	4136317

First	Variances Assumed									
	Equal Variances Not Assumed			3,454	53,434	0.001	2622153	759194	1099692	4144614

Based on the results of the hypothesis test using the SPSS 22 application, the t-count results presented in the table above show that the Sig.(2-tailed) column has a value of 0.001 < 0.05. This means that there is a significant difference in income between the first and second harvests of cross-rice farming in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency.

Based on the test results, H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. Therefore, the average income of the first and second harvests of Salibu rice farmers is significantly different. This means that the t-test conducted shows that the income of the first harvest of Salibu rice farmers is higher than that of the second harvest of Salibu rice farmers.

The difference in income for farmers cultivating cross-cropped rice between the first and second harvests is due, in part, to the higher production of cross-cropped rice in the first harvest compared to the second. This difference in production will affect farmers' income, while the costs incurred are relatively similar.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and data analysis that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn. The average farming costs incurred by farmers cultivating Salibu rice for the first harvest were Rp. 3,984,937. Meanwhile, the costs incurred for cultivating Salibu rice for the second harvest were Rp. 3,974,408.

The average income of Salibu rice farmers in the first harvest was Rp. 6,166,077. The second harvest averaged Rp. 3,543,925.

The results of the t-test analysis using SPSS at a 5% significance level show that the calculated t-test results show Sig. (2-tailed) with a value of 0.001 < 0.05. This means that there is a significant difference in income between the first and second harvests of cross-rice farming in Janapria District, Central Lombok Regency.

In order to increase the productivity and income of farmers, in farming, it is recommended that: Farmers are given information regarding the cultivation of cross-bred rice according to recommendations. Farmers are given knowledge about the advantages and disadvantages of the Crossu rice planting system. The government should provide more information about technologies that can benefit farmers, so that farmers can earn higher incomes

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