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The Impact of PT. Jhonlin's Sugar Cane Plantation on the Welfare of Rice Farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are 1) To analyze the contribution to the income of rice farmers with the existence of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri's sugarcane plantations in Watu-Watu Village, 2) To analyze the welfare of rice farmers on the establishment of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri's sugarcane plantations in Watu-Watu Village, using the Simple Random Sampling Method. The data analysis used was household income analysis, quantitative descriptive analysis to explain the impact of sugarcane plantations on household income of rice farmers, and welfare analysis of rice farmers on the establishment of sugarcane plantations PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri in Watu-Watu Village. The results showed: 1) The average expenditure of rice farmers from 42 respondents in one harvest is the highest cost incurred by farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, which is fertilizer cost, amounting to Rp. 68,601,000/ha/MT. Meanwhile, the lowest cost is the tax fee, which is Rp. 9,280,000/ha. The average net income or profit of paddy rice farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency was obtained at Rp. 1,237,062,500/ha/MT2) and sugarcane plantations had a positive impact on the household income of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency. 2) Household welfare: The welfare level of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is quite high, with 42 rice farmers surveyed, namely 36 rice farmers who are included in the prosperous category and 6 rice farmers who are included in the unprosperous category, namely farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency.

Keywords: Farming, Income, and Impact of Sugarcane Plantations

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INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in supporting the Indonesian economy. Agricultural development aims not only to increase production, but also to increase community income, expand employment opportunities, and promote the welfare of farmers (Soekartawi, 2003). Welfare itself is seen as a measure of the balance of community life, which includes economic, health, education, and family quality of life aspects. The higher the level of education and income, the greater the chances of a family achieving welfare (Rizki Afri Mulia & Nika Saputra, 2020).

Bombana Regency is one of the regions in Southeast Sulawesi that has considerable agricultural potential, particularly in rice farming. Data from Statistics Indonesia (2023) shows that Lantari Jaya Subdistrict is the largest rice producer in Bombana with a harvest area of 5,633.7 ha. However, even though agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, the poverty rate among the community remains quite high. This phenomenon indicates that agricultural potential has not been fully able to address the issue of farmers' welfare.

Since 2017, the entry of the sugar cane plantation industry PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, has brought significant changes to the community's economic structure. This company, with a land area of approximately 30,000 hectares, has been able to employ up to 634 local workers with an average income of IDR 3,000,000–IDR 5,000,000 per month, which is higher than the average income from farming of IDR 1,500,000–IDR 2,500,000 per month. This has led to a shift in the community's profession from farming to industrial work, while also opening up new business opportunities such as rentals and food stalls.

The contribution of this industry is also reflected in the decline in poverty rates in Watu-Watu Village. In 2017, 74% of families were below the poverty line, but by 2021, this had fallen to 57% (Rahman et al., 2022). More broadly, BPS data shows that the percentage of poor people in Bombana Regency has also fluctuated in the last five years, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Poverty Line, Number, and Percentage of Poor People in Bombana Regency 2018–2022

Year	Poverty Line (Rp/Capita/Month)	Percentage of Poor Population (%)
2018	288.201	11.05
2019	308,396	10.56
2020	325,949	10.01
2021	346,726	10.76
2022	368,576	10.26

Source: Bombana District Statistics Agency, 2023

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Table 1 shows that the poverty line in Bombana Regency is still high. In 2022, 368,576 residents of Bombana Regency, or 10.26% of the population, were classified as poor. This figure is still relatively high, even though the number and percentage have decreased compared to previous years. This high figure is due to certain factors such as income levels and unemployment (BPS, 2023). This shows that even though the poverty rate has tended to decline, the poverty rate in Bombana is still relatively high. This confirms that the existence of industry has not been fully able to overcome the problem of structural poverty among farmers. This phenomenon is interesting to study, particularly in terms of how the presence of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri has impacted the welfare of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village. Thus, this study is titled "The Impact of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri's Sugar Cane Plantation on the Welfare of Rice Farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency."

METHOD

This research was conducted from September 2023 to December 2023 in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency. The research location was determined *purposively* (intentionally) considering that Watu-Watu Village is one of the villages located in the area of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri.

The population in this study consisted of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Subdistrict, Bombana Regency, totaling 834 households. The population was then drawn into a research sample using *simple random sampling*, resulting in a sample size of 42 people.

Data collection techniques were carried out through direct observation at the research location, interviews using questionnaires, literature, and documentation. The data was then analyzed using the following methods:

To determine the contribution of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri to the income of rice farmers. The data analysis used in this study is as follows:

1. Analysis of Rice Farming Income, the calculation of farmers' income from farming, analyzed using income analysis, as stated by (Tuwo, 2011). With the following formula:
   - The amount of business income can be calculated using the following formula:

   I =TR- TC

   Where

   I = Farm Income (Rp)

   TR = Total Revenue (Rp)

   TC = Total Expenditure (Rp).
   - The amount of farming revenue can be calculated using the following formula:

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TR = Y .Py

Where

TR = Total Revenue (Rp)

Y = Production (kg)

Py = Price Received (Rp/kg)

- The amount of farming costs can be calculated using the following formula:

TC = VC + FC

Where

TC = Total Costs (Rp)

FC = Fixed Costs (Rp)

VC = Variable Costs (Rp).

2. The method of analyzing the impact of plantations on household income can be seen from the contribution side using the following formula:

$$\text{KPW} = \frac{\text{PWT}}{\text{PUT}} \text{X } 100$$

Where:

KPWT = Contribution of the Impact of Sugar Plantations

PWT = Total Income from Sugar Plantations

PUT = Total Income of Rice Field Farmers' Households.

The welfare of rice field farmers before and after the establishment of the PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri sugar plantation in Watu-Watu Village. The results of the reduction are divided by the number of classifications or indicators used. Community welfare is grouped into two categories: prosperous and not yet prosperous. The classification score for the 8 welfare indicators is calculated based on the guidelines for determining the *Score Range.* The formula for determining the Score Range is:

$$\text{RS} = \frac{\text{SkT} - \text{SkR}}{JKI}$$

Explanation:

RS = *Score Range*

SkT = Highest score (7 × 2 = 41)

SkR = Lowest score (7 × 1 = 7)

JKI = Number of classifications used (2)

8 = Number of BPS welfare indicators (population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption or household expenditure patterns, housing and environment, and other social indicators).

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3 = Highest Score in BPS Indicators (good)

2 = Medium score in BPS indicators (medium)

1 = Lowest score in BPS indicators (poor).

The results of the calculation based on this formula show that the *Score Range* (RS) is equal to eight (8), so that the score interval that describes the welfare level of rice farmer households can be seen. The relationship between the score interval and the level of welfare is:

1. If the score is between 7-14, it means that the farmer's household is not yet prosperous
2. If the score is between 15-21, it means that the farmer's household is prosperous.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Use of Production Factors

In rice farming, production factors are resources used in the production process of goods and services. In analyzing the use of production factors in rice farming in Lantari Jaya Subdistrict in this study, it broadly covers the use of land, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor, tools, and machinery.

Table 2. Rice Farming Production Factors in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Subdistrict, Bombana Regency, 2024.

Land Area (Ha)	Number (persons)	Percentage (%)
<1,5	15	35.71
2 - 3,6	14	33.33
>3,6	13	30.95
Fertilizer	**Amount of Fertilizer (kg/ha)**	**Average Fertilizer Use (kg/ha)**
Urea Fertilizer	8,450	201
Ponska Fertilizer	10,200	243
NPK Fertilizer	150	150
Rice Bomb Fertilizer	600	120
Pesticide	**Total Herbicide (kg/ha)**	**Average Herbicide Use (kg/ha)**
Spontaneous	20,000	488
Amolin	4,750	122
Saponin	16,500	402.44
Loyant	20,500	526
Rudstar	10,750	298.61

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Andalan	5,750	143.75
Suppremo	11,500	287.5
Gramaxone	6,000	240
Naralel	18,250	406.25
Fostin	2,400	800
Vayego	600	600
Abensz	2,250	2250
Labor	**Labor Use (HKP/MT) Per hectare**	
Processing	3	
Planting	61.5	
Fertilization	27	
Total	91.5	

Based on Table 2 above, the data shows that the rice production factors in Watu-Watu Village, Bombana Regency, can be explained as follows:

1. The area of land owned by farmers engaged in rice farming in Watu-Watu Village is <1.5 ha with a total population of 15 (35.71%) and 2-3.6 ha with a total population of 14 (33.33%), while the cultivated area of >3.6 ha is owned by 13 people (30.95%), which means that the cultivated area owned by rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is relatively large. The average land area used by farmers to cultivate rice fields is 3.08 ha (see Appendix 2). The land area owned by farmers can indicate the scale of rice farming. The smallest land area owned by farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Subdistrict, Bombana Regency is 0.5 ha, while the largest is 30 ha, as shown in Appendix 2. The area of a rice field plot is generally around ± 1000 m^2, which means that in 1 hectare of paddy field area there are ± 10 rice field plots.
2. The average fertilizer use is as follows: 201 kg/ha/MT of urea, 243 kg/ha/MT of Ponska fertilizer, 150 kg/ha/MT of NPK fertilizer, and 120 kg/ha/MT of Bom Padi fertilizer. Meanwhile, the fertilizer usage standards recommended by the Director General of Food (2020) are 150 kg/ha/MT of urea, 150 kg/ha/MT of SP-36, 100 kg/ha/MT of KCL, and 1000 kg/ha/MT of organic fertilizer. In rice farming, the recommended use of chemical fertilizers is 300 kg/ha of urea. This shows that rice farming in Watu-Watu Village already meets the standard. Based on this discussion, the actual use of fertilizers is already in accordance with the standard, so there is no need to increase its use.

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3. The most widely used pesticides in rice farming in Watu-Watu Village are Loyant herbicide, with an average use of 526 ml/ha/MT, and Saponin, with an average use of 406.25 kg/ha/MT, while the lowest use of insecticide is Vayego, with an average use of 600 kg/ha/MT.
4. The average labor use in rice farming in Watu-Watu Village is 61.5 HKP/ha/MT for planting, 27 HKP/ha/MT for fertilization, and 3 HKP/ha/MT for processing.

The type of rice seed commonly used is the Inpari variety. The planting pattern commonly used is the tile system with a planting distance of 25 cm x 25 cm. The average seed usage in farming in Watu-Watu Village is 100 kg/plot/MT or 100 kg/ha/MT. The amount of seed used in Watu-Watu Village is in accordance with the rice seed usage recommendation according to the Director General of Food Crops (2020), which is 25 kg/ha/MT. Therefore, there needs to be an increase in rice seed usage so that maximum production can be achieved. A study on accelerating planting with water-saving technology to increase rice productivity in rain-fed fields in Bombana Regency introduced three new superior varieties, Inpari 30, Inpari 42, and Inpari 43 GSR. The average productivity achieved by each variety was 6.8 tons/ha for Inpari 30; 7.0 tons/ha for Inpari 42; and 6.4 tons/ha for Inpari 43 GSR (Balitbang Sultra, 2020).

Production Costs and Income from Rice Farming

Production Costs

Production costs are all costs incurred in farming, from seed and land preparation to the harvesting of dried unhusked rice (GKP) ready for sale. Based on their effect on production, these costs are grouped into two types: *variable costs* and *fixed costs*.

Table 3. Details of *Fixed Costs*.

Tools and Machinery	Quantity Value (Rp/Grpn/MT)	Percentage
Diesel Engine	14,833,333	22,077
Water Pump	32,070,000	47,732
Spray Tank	19,680,000	29,291
Gas Cylinder	605,000	0.900
Total	67,188,333	100

Table 3 shows that the tools and machinery used in rice farming have depreciation values as follows: Diesel Engine Rp 14,833,333/crop/MT (22.077%), Water Pump Rp 32,070,000/crop/MT (47.732%), Spray Tank Rp 19,680,000/plot/MT (29.291%), and Gas Cylinder

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Rp 605,000/plot/MT (0.900%).

Table 4. Details of Variable Costs 1 ( )

Seed	Price (Rp)	Percentage (%)
Inpari	557,500	2.38
Total	23,415,000	2.38
Fertilizer	**Amount of Fertilizer (kg/ha)**	**Average Fertilizer Use (kg/ha)**
Urea	8450	201
Ponska	10,200	243
NPK	150	150
Rice Bomb	600	120
Tools and Machinery	**Total Cost (Rp/Group/MT)**	**Percentage (%)**
CH	25,200,000	34.13
MP	48,642,500	66
Total	73,842,500	100

Based on Table 4 above, the details of variable costs for seeds, fertilizers, and tools and machinery can be broken down as follows:

1. The cost of purchasing rice seeds for farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, is IDR 557,500/kg, or 2.38% of the total production cost. The seed variety commonly used by farmers is Inpari, which costs IDR 5,000/kg.
2. The largest fertilizer expenditure in rice farming in Watu-Watu Village is Ponska fertilizer, with a total amount of 10,200 kg/ha/MT and an average use of 243 kg/ha/MT (Rp. 729,000/ha). Other costs incurred are for urea fertilizer, with a quantity of 4,800 kg/ha/MT and an average quantity of 201 kg/ha/MT (Rp. 582,900/kg/ha), NPK fertilizer with a quantity of 150 kg/ha/MT with an average of 150 kg/ha/MT (Rp. 1,350,000/kg/ha), and Bom Padi fertilizer with a quantity of 600 kg/ha/MT with an average usage of 120 mL/ha/MT (Rp. 300,000/ha). The use of fertilizer by farmers in Watu-Watu village with the lowest average amount of fertilizer is Bom Padi at Rp. 300,000/ha. The prices of urea fertilizer is Rp. 1,800/kg, Ponska fertilizer is Rp. 3,000/kg, which are government-subsidized prices, while NPK fertilizer is Rp. 9,000/kg, and Bom Padi fertilizer is Rp. 600/kg/ha, which are non-subsidized fertilizers.
3. The cost of *the Combine Harvester* (CH) is Rp. 25,200,000/crop/MT or 34.13% of the total machine rental cost. The basis for determining the cost of *the Combine Harvester* is based

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on the number of sacks (10-1), where it is determined that for every 10 sacks of harvest, 1 sack is produced. The cost of renting a Transport Motor (MP) is Rp. 48,642,500/harvest/MT or 66%. The cost of the Transport Motor is determined based on the distance from the field to the road at a price of Rp. 15,000/bag.

In addition to the details above, there are also details of the average costs of pesticides and labor. For more details, see the following table.

Table 5. Detailed Variable Costs 2 ( )

Pesticides	Price (Rp/Unit)	Value (Rp/Group/MT)	Average Fertilizer Use (Kg/ha)	Percentage (%)
Spontaneous	147,292	5,920,000	488	6.69
Amolin	180,000	3,080,000	122	8.17
Saponin	212,727	6,555,000	402	9.66
Loyant	430,345	16,470,000	526	19.54
Rudstar	218,148	10,594,000	299	9.90
Andalan	87,389	2,054,000	144	3.97
Supremo	159,000	2,669,000	288	7.22
Gramoxone	96,000	1,163,000	240	4.36
Nararel	151,667	1,990,000	406	6.89
Fostin	90,000	535,000	800	4.09
Vayego	215,000	1,290,000	600	9.76
Abensz	215,000	1,080,000	2,250	9.76
Total	2,202,567	53,400,000	6,564	100
Labor	**Labor Use (HKP/MT) per Ha**	**Number of Laborers (Persons)**	**Labor Wages (Rp/Work/MT)**	**Percentage**
Processing	3	20	200,000	50
Planting	61.5	22	100,000	25
Fertilization	27	19	100,000	25
Total	91.5	61	400,000	100

Table 5 shows the highest average pesticide costs in rice farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, which is Rp. 526 ml/crop/MT or 19.54% of the total production costs. The lowest average values are Rp.600 ml/crop/MT and 2,250 ml/crop/MT. Meanwhile, the highest labor cost was for processing, amounting to Rp. 200,000/garapan/MT or

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50% of the total labor cost, while the lowest labor cost ( ) was for planting and fertilizing, amounting to Rp. 100,000/garapan/MT or 25%.

Rice production in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Subdistrict, Bombana Regency was obtained from interviews with farmers and direct field surveys. From 42 farmers analyzed in the study, the total production of milled dry grain (GKG) was 5,181 kg/plot/MT. The selling price of milled dry grain (GKG) was Rp. 5,000/kg. Details of this production can be seen in Table 4.19.

Table 6 Details of Production in Rice Farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, 2024.

Cultivated Land Area (Ha)	Production (kg/ha)	Price (IDR/kg/MT)	Percentage (%)
<1,5	51,400	6,000	18.29
2 - 3,6	163,400	6,000	58.13
>3,6	66,300	6,000	23.59
Total	281,100	18,000	100

Table 6 shows that the highest production with a land area of 2-3.6 (ha) was 163,400 kg/ha/MT or 58.13% of total production. The lowest production with a land area of <1.5 (ha) was 51,400 kg/ha/MT or 18.29% of total production. The decline in production was caused by weather factors that resulted in suboptimal irrigation, due to the lack of rain on farmers' land.

Income

The income analyzed in this study is divided into two categories, namely *gross income*, also known as *total revenue*, and *net income* or *profit*. The results of the analysis of income and efficiency of rice farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7 Details of Rice Farming Production in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, 2024.

No	Description Details	Kg/Ha/MT	Percentage (%)
1	Production (kg)	281,100	
2	Gross Revenue (IDR)	1,673,550,000	
3	Costs:		
	A. Fixed Costs (IDR)		

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	1. Depreciation of equipment	67,188,333	10
	Subtotal	67,188,333	
	B. Variable Costs (RP)		
	1. Labor		
	a. Labor	8,300,000	1.90
	2. Equipment Rental	234,132,500	53.6
	3. Seeds	62,870,000	14.40
	4. Fertilizer	68,601,000	15.72
	5. Pesticides	53,304,000	12.21
	6. Tax	9,280,000	2.13
	Subtotal	436,487,500	
	C. Total Cost		100
4	Net Income	1,237,062,500	
5	Family Income	7,363,467.26	

*Note: * Price of milled dry grain (GKG) is Rp. 6,000*

Table 7 shows that the highest cost incurred by farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is fertilizer costs, amounting to IDR 68,601,000/ha/MT. Meanwhile, the lowest cost is tax costs, amounting to IDR 9,280,000/ha.

On the other hand, the income of sugarcane plantation employees can be seen in the table below;

Table 8. Income of Jhonlin Batu Mandiri Sugar Cane Plantation Employees in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, in 2024.

Details		Wage (Rp/day/month)	Percentage (%)
A. Daily Income (Rp)		1,000,000	10
	a. Daily income (Rp)	100,000	
B. Monthly Gross Income (Rp)		30,000,000	100
	a. Monthly income (Rp)	3,000,000	
C. Monthly Expenses			
	a. Food X (10)	250,000	56

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	b. Gasoline X (10)	200,000	44
	Total (a + b)	450,000	100
D. Daily Expenses			
	a. Food	25,000	56
	b. Gasoline	20,000	44
	Total (a + b)	45,000	100
Total Daily Income (A-C)		550,000	100
Total Monthly Income (B-C)		29,550,000	100
Daily Income (a + D)		55,000	100
Monthly Income (a + D)		2,955,000	100

Table 8 shows the total daily net income of 10 employees with a salary of Rp. 550,000/day, while the daily salary for employees working at the Jhonlin Batu Mandiri sugar cane plantation in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is Rp. 100,000 (Rp/per day). Meanwhile, the total gross monthly income of 10 employees with a salary of Rp. 30,000,000 (Rp/month) is Rp. 3,000,000, while the net income is Rp. 2,955,000 (Rp/month).

1. *Gross* Income or total *revenue* is calculated by multiplying the dry unhusked rice yield (GKP) by the GKP price. GKP (dry unhusked rice) is rice that contains more than 18% moisture but less than 25%. The rice sold is rice that has been threshed and cleaned, and is usually put into sacks. The table above shows that the average gross income or total revenue from rice farming in Watu Village-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is Rp. 1,673,550,000/ha/MT (GKP production of 281,100 kg and a selling price of Rp. 6,000/kg) with an average cultivated area of 3 ha.
2. *Net Income* or *profit* is the result of subtracting production costs incurred in rice farming activities during one planting season from gross income or revenue received by farmers. The table above shows that the average net income or profit from rice farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, is Rp. 1,237,062,500/ha/MT.
3. Family income is the sum of *gross* income and *net income* earned from rice farming activities during one planting season. The table above shows that the average family income from rice farming in Watu-Watu Village , Lantari Jaya Subdistrict, Bombana Regency, is Rp. 7,363,467.26/ha/MT.

The following are the results of research on the impact of sugar cane plantations on the income of paddy rice farming households, as presented in Table 9.

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Table 9. Contribution of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri to the income of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Sub-district, Bombana Regency, 2024.

Details	Income	Contribution (%)
Total Rice Farming Income	7,363,467	40
Total Monthly Income	2,955,000	
Amount	10,318,467	40

Table 9 shows the contribution of sugarcane plantations to the income of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Subdistrict. Sugar cane plantations in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Subdistrict, contribute 40% of the village's income.

Level of Welfare of Rice Paddy Farmers in

The results of a survey using a questionnaire on the welfare level of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, based on the criteria of the Central Statistics Agency (2023), using eight welfare indicators, namely population, health and nutrition, education, employment, consumption level and patterns, housing and environment, and other social aspects. The following are the results of the research on the welfare level of rice farmers in Table 10.

Table 10. Welfare Levels of Rice Farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya Subdistrict, Bombana Regency.

Interval	Score	Category
7-14	6	Not yet prosperous
15-21	36	Prosperous
Total	42	

Table 10 shows the welfare level of farmers in Watu-Watu Village based on survey results using questionnaires according to welfare indicator variables (BPS, 2023). with a total of 42 farmer respondents, it was found that 36 rice field farmers were prosperous and 6 rice field farmers were not yet prosperous in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the income of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is quite high. The average net income

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or profit from rice farming in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is Rp. 1,237,062,500/ha/MT. The contribution of sugarcane plantations to the household income of rice farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Subdistrict. Sugar cane plantations in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Subdistrict, contribute 40% to household income.

Based on the criteria of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 2023, regarding the level of household welfare, the level of welfare of rice farmers in Watu-Watu, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency is quite high, with a total of 42 rice farmers surveyed, 36 of whom are classified as prosperous and 6 as not yet prosperous, namely farmers in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency.

Based on the results of research conducted in Watu-Watu Village, Lantari Jaya District, Bombana Regency, the following recommendations can be made: rice farmers are expected to deepen their understanding of rice cultivation techniques and improve their farming practices, including the use of recommended fertilizers to increase crop yields; the local government is expected to provide support in the form of agricultural tools, seeds, fertilizers, and medicines to encourage agricultural development and improve the welfare of farmers; PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri is expected to adjust the minimum wage increase each year in accordance with economic conditions while providing adequate health facilities for employees; and future researchers are expected to deepen their studies on the income efficiency of rice farmers and employees of PT. Jhonlin Batu Mandiri.

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