

Social Economic Characteristics Of Farmer Land Sustainable Agriculture Southern Pringsewu Regency

Ahmad Willy Kurnia^a, Dedy Miswar^{a,*}, Yarmaidi^a, Annisa Salsabilla^a, Fauziah Aryati^b

^aGeography Education, University of Lampung, Indonesia

^bCollege of Agricultur Sciences, Surya Dharma, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

*Correspondence: dedy.miswar@fkip.unila.ac.id



Abstract – The purpose of this study was to determine the socio economic characteristics of farmers land sustainable agriculture in Pringsewu Regency in the southern part. The method used in this research is descriptive method. The population in this study were 493 farmers land sustainable agriculture in Pringsewu Regency in the southern part. The sample in this study amounted to 74. Data collection techniques using observation, documentation, and interviews. The data analysis technique uses a percentage table as the basis for interpretation and description of the data in making research reports. The results showed the characteristics of the socio-economic conditions of farmers land sustainable agriculture in Pringsewu Regency in the Southern Part (1). A total of 69 with a percentage of 93.2% have a classification of basic education levels, namely (SD and SMP) and 43 elementary school farmers with a percentage of 58.1% and 26 farmers with a percentage of 35.1% (2). A total of 34 farmers with a percentage of 46% have a low income classification. (3) as many as 64 farmers with a percentage of 86.5% have their own house classification. (4) as many as 67 farmers with a percentage of 90.5% occupying houses classified as permanent houses. (5) as many as 60 farmers with a percentage of 87.83% have ownership of valuable goods with a low class classification.

Keywords – economy, social characteristics, sustainable agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agriculture country, with a land area of approximately 190.9 million ha [1, 2]. Total area, 37.1% has been used for cultivation activities, such as rice fields, dryland agriculture, plantations, fields and other uses, while the other 62.9% is in the form of forests [3].

The government in the context of realizing national food security towards food self sufficiency and improving the welfare of the population is to stipulate Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the protection of sustainable agriculture. Based on the law, it is explained that sustainable agriculture is a field of agriculture land that is determined to be protected and developed consistently in order to produce staple food for national food self reliance, security and sovereignty. Land that has been designated as sustainable agriculture land is protected and prohibited from being converted [4, 5].

People in Pringsewu Regency generally work as farmers, due to the potential of natural resources they have and have been carrying out activities for generations in the agriculture sector, so that people in Pringsewu Regency earn income and rely on businesses engaged in agriculture. According to Central Bureau of Statistics Pringsewu Regency, in 2020 Pringsewu Regency will be mostly used for agriculture activities and services. agriculture work is still the main priority after 74,849 people in the service sector, followed by 67,121 people in the Agriculture sector.

Farmers in Pringsewu Regency actually have great potential and opportunity to develop and increase their income because of the vast agriculture land in Pringsewu Regency, but the standard of living or socio economic life of farmers is still low [6]. This has led to a shift or conversion of land functions, due to the low level of income in efforts to meet the needs of farmers life in fulfilling their daily needs, both primary, secondary and education needs [7].

Pringsewu Regency experiencing the same problem, even though it has potential agriculture land, often there is a change in the function of food agriculture land due to efforts to continue to meet the needs of life and look for opportunities to improve the standard of living of farmers [8]. Following up on Law no. 41 of 2009 concerning sustainable agriculture. Through Pringsewu Regency Regulation No. 06 of 2015 Article 8 Paragraph 3 has determined the distribution of sustainable agriculture as well as to attract farmers interest again through the program which will later make agriculture land eternal in the long term or cannot be converted to agriculture land.

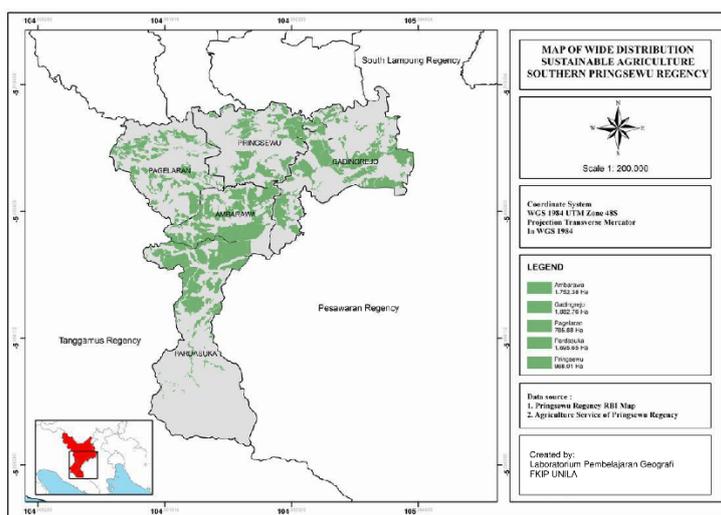


Figure 1. Map of the distribution sustainable agriculture Pringsewu Regency Southern Part

Based on Figure 1, Pringsewu Regency has a large area of sustainable agriculture with 8295 ha, and is one of the districts that supply rice production needs in Lampung Province. which is not evenly distributed can be proven by the table that has been presented. For example, Gading Rejo District has the largest area of sustainable agriculture with 1882.76 ha, while North Pagelaran District has the smallest area of sustainable agriculture with 785.88 ha.

Characteristics farmers are something that is inherent in the farmer's nature which is owned by a farmer that is displayed through the mindset, attitude pattern, and pattern of action towards the environment [9, 10]. Farmer characteristics include age, education level, income, land area, past experience, number of family members, and frequency of participating in training and extension activities [11]. In agriculture, land tenure for the community is the most important element to improve their welfare. The area of land tenure for farmer households will affect farm production which will ultimately determine the level of exports [12].

In the preliminary research activities that have been carried out by researchers, namely observing and looking for data from related agencies or offices in this study, researchers can conclude that several factors that affect the inequality of sustainable agriculture are different areas and different land uses. The following is a table 1.

Table 1. Area of Pringsewu Regency in 2020

No.	District	Area (ha)
1	Pardasuka	96,64
2	Ambarawa	30,99
3	Pagelaran	72,47

No.	District	Area (ha)
4	Pringsewu	100,28
5	Gading Rejo	53,29
6	Sukoharjo	85,71
7	Banyumas	72,95
8	Adiluwih	39,85
9	Pagelaran Utara	74,82
Total		625,00 ha

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2020

Table 1, it can be seen that the area of Pringsewu Regency is different, this also affects the inequality of the agriculture sector in each region. The district with the largest area is Pringsewu with an area of 100.28 ha, while the district with the smallest land area is Ambarawa with an area of 30.99 ha.

The focus of the study in this study, the researchers took the southern part of Pringsewu Regency which includes the districts of Pardasuka, Ambarawa, Pagelaran, Pringsewu, and Gading Rejo. Researchers took sustainable agriculture land in Pringsewu Regency Southern Part so that researchers could focus on farmers as research variables. The purpose of regional division is because Pringsewu Regency is so wide, and also to facilitate research and examine the socio economic conditions of farmers in particular and be more specific in their research so as to facilitate and obtain maximum results. If calculated, the total area of the Southern Pringsewu Regency (Pardasuka, Ambarawa, Pagelaran, Pringsewu, Gading Rejo) is 353.67 ha.

Based on the problems that have been described, the researcher wants to discuss the socio economic characteristics farmer of Sustainable agriculture in five districts in Pringsewu Regency (Southern Part) which have been designated as research locations for researchers. Regarding the socio economic conditions of the Farmer community in the Pringsewu Regency southern part, it would be interesting to conduct a study to obtain information about income level, education level, farmer's house ownership status, type of house, and land ownership status. Through this research, it is hoped that information will be obtained that can be used as consideration for policy makers in formulating policies related to efforts to increase the income and standard of living of farmers.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the method used is descriptive research method. Descriptive research is research that is more directed at revealing a problem or situation as it is and revealing the facts that exist, although sometimes interpretation or analysis is given [13]. Descriptive research analyzes and presents data systematically, descriptive research needs to utilize or create scientific concepts, as well as function in holding a specification regarding the physical and social phenomena in question [14].

Population and Sample

The population in this study was the Farmers Group in the Southern Pringsewu Regency, which amounted to 493 farmers. Sampling in this study was carried out by proportional random sampling, which is a sampling technique where all members have the same opportunity to be sampled according to their proportions, large or small population. Based on the calculation results of this study, a sample of 74 farmers in the Southern Pringsewu Regency was obtained.

Variables and Variable Operational Definitions

Variables are everything in any form determined by the researcher to be studied so that information is obtained about it, then conclusions are drawn [15]. In this study, the variables are the socio economic characteristics of sustainable Agriculture in the southern Pringsewu Regency which include:

- a. Education
- b. Income
- c. Residence
- d. Physical Condition Building

e. Ownership Valuable Goods

The operational definition of variables is a guide for researchers to measure and manipulate these variables [16]. The operational definition of variables must be specific (not multiple interpretations) and measurable (measurable and observable). Socio economic conditions of farmers on sustainable agriculture are measured based on several indicators, namely:

a. Education

The level of education referred to in the study, namely, the last education taken by each farmer living in the southern part of Pringsewu Regency can be seen in the following categories:

1. Basic education: Basic education is the level of education that underlies the secondary education level. Basic education is in the form of Elementary School and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah or other equivalent forms as well as Junior High School and Madrasah Tsanawiyah, or other equivalent forms.
2. Secondary education: Secondary education is a continuation of basic education, secondary education consists of general secondary education and vocational secondary education. Secondary education is in the form of Senior High School, Madrasah Aliyah, Vocational High School, and Vocational Madrasah Aliyah, or other equivalent forms.
3. Higher education: Higher education is a level of education after secondary education which includes educational programs, diplomas, bachelors, masters, specialists, and doctorates organized by universities.

b. Income

The income level of farmers in this study is the total income from agriculture products to fulfill basic needs in the time of each harvest in the Southern Pringsewu Regency, based on the money obtained from the sales which will later become the income of farmers, which will be used to meet the basic needs of farming families. The income of Farmers in this study is grouped using a frequency distribution whose output is a frequency table, which is divided into three classes including the following:

1. Low income
2. Income Medium
3. High Income

c. Residence

In general, the house can be interpreted as a place to take shelter or shelter from the influence of the surrounding natural conditions (rain, sun, etc.). As well as a place to rest after serving to meet daily needs. However, the notion of home can also be reviewed further physically and psychologically. Measure a persons socio economic level from his home, it can be seen from:

1. The status of the house occupied, official house, renting, riding with relatives or joining other people are generally families with low socio economic status.
2. The physical condition of the building, can be permanent, wood and bamboo. Families with high socio economic status generally occupy permanent homes, while families with lower socio economic status use middle permanent or non permanent houses.

d. Physical Condition Building

According to Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning housing and settlement areas, it is explained that housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, which are equipped with infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities as a result of efforts to fulfill livable houses. According to the Decree of the Minister of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure of the Republic of Indonesia No. 403/KPTS/M/2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for Healthy Home Development, Housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment or a home environment equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities. Meanwhile, according to SNI 03-1733-2004 concerning procedures for planning urban housing environments, housing

is a group of houses that function as a residential environment or residential environment equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities.

e. Ownership Valuable Goods

Ownership of valuable items can be used for this measure. The more a person owns something of value such as a house and land, it can be said that that person has a high economic capacity and they are more respected by the people around them. If someone owns their own land, own house, motorbike, car, computer, television and tape, they usually belong to the high class, wealthy or wealthy people. If someone has their own house and occupies their parents' house, has a vehicle, television, tape, they are classified as middle class. Meanwhile, if someone owns a rented house, bicycles and radios are usually classified as low class.

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations made in this study aimed to determine directly the socio economic characteristics of farmers on sustainable agriculture starting from social conditions and economic conditions. The interview technique in this study is a structured interview technique used to obtain data on data on education level, income level, place of residence, physical condition of buildings, and ownership of valuables. The documentation technique in this study was used to obtain secondary profiles of districts, the area of paddy fields, the area of conversion of paddy fields, and data related to the socio economic status.

Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this study is a spatial approach, where the form of analysis is in the form of a thematic map that describes the distribution of the analysis. Spatial approach is an analysis that considers the factors that influence the location of an activity. According to [17], spatial analysis is an analysis by linking the location, distribution (spread), diffusion, and spatial interaction. The data from this analysis were obtained from the results of interviews.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of the data from this study describes social conditions including education level, and economic conditions including income level, house ownership, physical condition of the building, ownership of valuables by farmers of Southern Part Pringsewu Regency.

1. Social Condition

The social conditions in question are the education referred to in this study is the length of formal education taken by farmers, in this case to be clear about the level of formal education that has been taken by farmers can be seen in the following table and map.

Table 2. Education Level of Farmers.

No.	Basic		Middle	Higher	Persentase			
	SD	SMP	SMA	S1	SD	SMP	SMA	S1
1	43	26	5	0	58,1	35,1	6,8	0
2		69	5	0		93,2	6,8	0

Source: Results of Data Processing in 2021

Table 2. it can be seen that farmers whose last education was at the elementary level or equivalent to with a percentage of 93.2% and as many as 43 elementary school farmers with a percentage of 58.1% and as many as 26 junior high school farmers with a percentage of 35, 1% and middle level or equivalent to with a percentage of 6.8%, while for high level education or equivalent to graduates there are no farmers with a graduation rate at that stage or with a percentage of 0%.

From this data, most of the farmers have the latest education only up to elementary level. Where from the social conditions depicted in the Pringsewu Regency, the level of education that has been passed based on interviews that have been

conducted is low interest in education and also a number of dropout cases experienced by farmers so they cannot continue to a higher level due to the economic condition of farmer families who cannot afford to go to a higher level.

Another factor is young marriages carried out by farmers so they cannot continue their education to a higher level. School infrastructure is also very minimal at that time until now or the number of schools in the southern part of Pringsewu Regency is still limited where for each level of education there is usually only one school in one district. From the results of interviews in the field, in general has a good impact on the education level of the children. Productivity of agriculture products and agriculture management that has been carried out in a modern way, nowadays people are aware of the importance of education and are accompanied by better economic capabilities for send their children to a higher level after the program has been implemented.

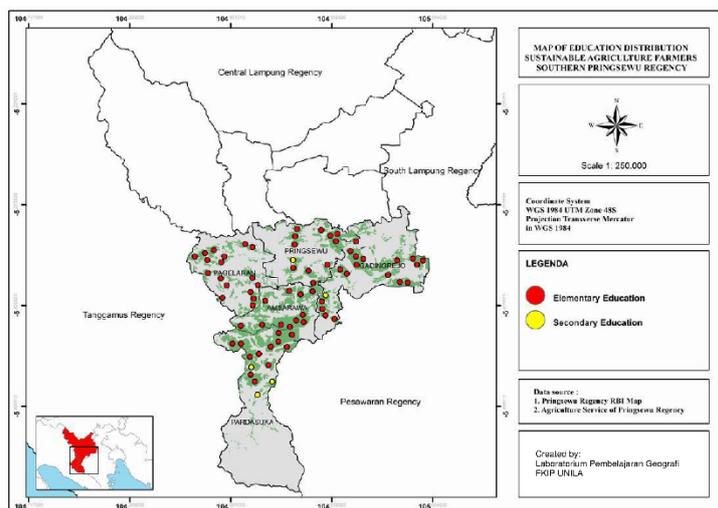


Figure 2. Distribution Map of Farmer Education.

2. Economic Condition

a. Income Level

The income of farmers is cash receipts from land harvests generated from farming activities in accordance with the prevailing prices. The income obtained is in accordance with the results of the land harvest produced every time it is harvested. The distribution of farmers by income level at each harvest, see the following table and map.

Table 3. Income Level of Farmers.

No.	Income	Farmers	%
1.	Low	34	46%
2.	Currently	28	38%
3.	Tall	12	16%
Total		74	100%

Source: Results of Data Processing.

Table 3 above, the income of farmers in one harvest in the southern part of Pringsewu Regency has 3 categories, namely low (7,000,000-16,000,000), medium (17,000,000-26,000,000), and high (27,000,000-36,000,000). The income of farmers who are classified as low is 34 farmers with a percentage of 46% while the income of farmers in the medium category is 28 farmers with a percentage of 38% and farmers with a high income category are 12 farmers with a percentage of 16%.

The difference in income of farmers in Pringsewu Regency in the south is influenced by several factors, for example, the area of land owned by farmers and also the irrigation system for paddy fields. In the performance area, rice productivity is lower than the other 4 districts, because the irrigation is still using a rainfed rice system which has not used an irrigation system like the other 4 districts that have used an irrigated rice field irrigation system. Rice will be harvested to produce good rice productivity in an agriculture system.

The attracted the interest of farmers, especially farmers who were selected and joined in the program, based on the Pringsewu Regency Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2015. In the regulation, it is explained that the program has many benefits or compensation that is obtained by farmers in the form of subsidized fertilizers, superior rice seeds, tiered agriculture extension in order to increase agriculture productivity which will be carried out in a sustainable manner.

On the other hand, the implementation of aims to reduce the amount of conversion of agriculture land to other uses, the implementation of the program also has a good impact on the economy of farmers, especially in the income of farmers. Due to the increase in productivity of agriculture products and the compensation received by farmers who cut the capital of farmers and intensification of agriculture in improving seed quality and good land management from agriculture extensions that were given to farmers from the planting process to the harvesting process, which made farmers have better incomes than before the program was implemented.

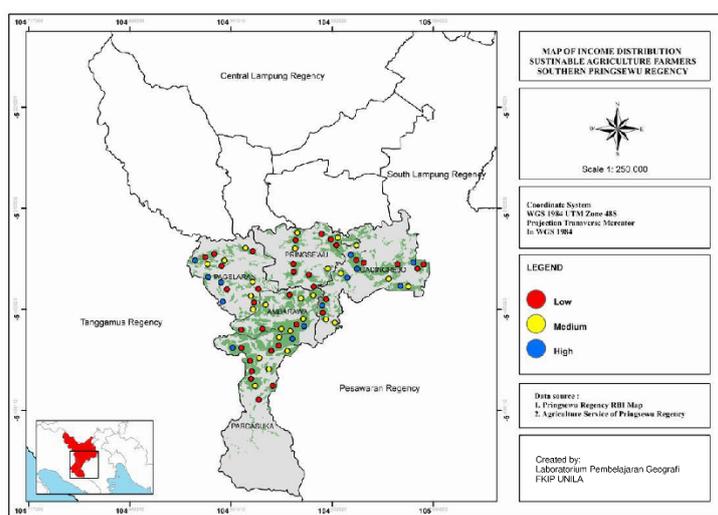


Figure 3. Distribution Map of Farmers Income.

b. Home ownership

The houses that are used as residences for farmers certainly have different ownership statuses, from own ownership, rent to even contracts. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2020) the ownership status of residential buildings varies. Based on the results of the study, the distribution of home ownership status owned by farmers can be seen in the following table and map.

Table 4. Status of Ownership.

No	Ownership Status	Farmers	%
1.	Ones own	64	86,5%
2.	Parents	10	13,5%
3.	Contract	0	0%
Total		74	100%

Source: Results of Data Processing.

Table 11 above, it is known that the ownership status of farmers houses in Pringsewu Regency in the southern part is divided into 3 categories including owned houses, parents houses, and contracts. In the table above, the ownership of farmers houses with self owned status is 64 farmers with a percentage of 86.5% and as many as 67 farmers who have a classification of the physical condition of permanent house buildings with a percentage of 90.5%, while the status of home ownership belonging to parents is 10 farmers. with a percentage of 13.5% and as many as 7 farmers who have a classification of the physical condition of middle permanent buildings with a percentage of 9.5 for contracted house ownership status, the number of farmers is 0% where almost every farmer already owns a house or lives permanently in the homes of their parents.

From the information obtained, farmers are native people or who were born in Pringsewu Regency, therefore almost all farmers already have a house or occupy their parents house in their daily lives, regardless This is because agriculture has been running for a very long time which makes the business in agriculture a hereditary legacy that continues in each generation because if it is managed properly the results are quite large and can meet the needs of daily life, especially today has become a sustainable food agriculture land that has been fully considered by the government through the program.

At first the agriculture sector was always considered one eye or a profession that was less promising, but over time the national food reserves for the State of Indonesia were difficult to fulfill, due to the declining harvest yields and the declining selling price of rice harvest accompanied by the cost of fertilizer, rice seeds, and agriculture maintenance costs whose prices continue to soar and do not match the yields obtained [18]. Therefore, many farmers have converted their agriculture land for other purposes that are more promising or have higher economic value before the issuance of the program.

However, after the implementation of the program interview results obtained, many farmers previously did not have their own homes and still lived with their parents. As time goes by the program continues to grow, farmers income has increased and has succeeded in being able to build or already own their own house from the improvement in the economy of farmers from the on going program.

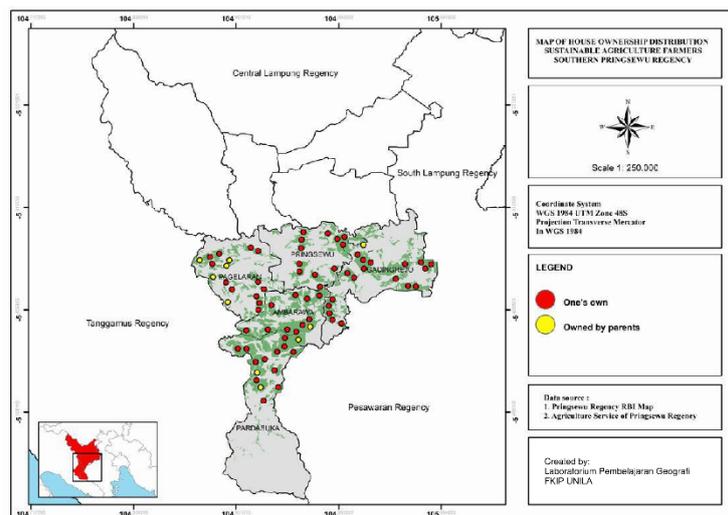


Figure 4. Map of Distribution of Ownership.

c. Building Physical Condition

According to Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning housing and settlement areas, it is explained that housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, which are equipped with infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities as a result of efforts to fulfill livable houses. According to the Decree of the Minister of Settlement and Regional Infrastructure of the Republic of Indonesia No. 403/KPTS/M/2002 concerning Technical Guidelines for Healthy Home Development, Housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment or a home environment equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities. Meanwhile, according to SNI 03-1733-2004 concerning Procedures for Planning for Urban Housing Environments, housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment or residential environment equipped with environmental infrastructure and facilities. According to the 2011 Law on Housing and Settlements, there are 3 types of houses based on

construction, namely permanent, middle permanent and non permanent houses. Based on the research results, the physical condition of the buildings owned by farmers can be seen in the following table and map.

Table 5. Status of Physical Condition Building.

No	Status of Physical Condition Building	Farmers	%
1.	Permanent	67	90,5%
2.	Semi permanent	7	9,5%
3.	Not permanent	0	0%
Total		74	100%

Source: Results of Data Processing.

Table 5 above, it is known that the physical condition of the farmers house building is divided into 3 classifications including permanent, middle permanent, and non-permanent. In the table above, the physical condition of the farmer's house building with permanent status is 67 farmers with a percentage of 90.5%. What is meant by permanent buildings are buildings made of durable materials or buildings that cannot be moved. This permanent building is made of concrete, cement and others. Farmers houses in Pringsewu Regency mostly make permanent buildings because these buildings have a useful life of 20 years or more, so they are not detrimental. There is also a middle permanent status of 7 farmers with a percentage of 9.5%, buildings with middle permanent status can be interpreted as independent buildings such as huts or huts built with locally available materials, such as wood, bricks that are dried in the sun, straw or other vegetable material. These units only last for a limited time, although sometimes they can last for a longer time. The farmer took this step because the income earned was not in accordance with his daily expenses, so he had not been able to build a permanent building. For non permanent status, the number of farmers is 0% where almost every already has permanent and middle permanent houses.

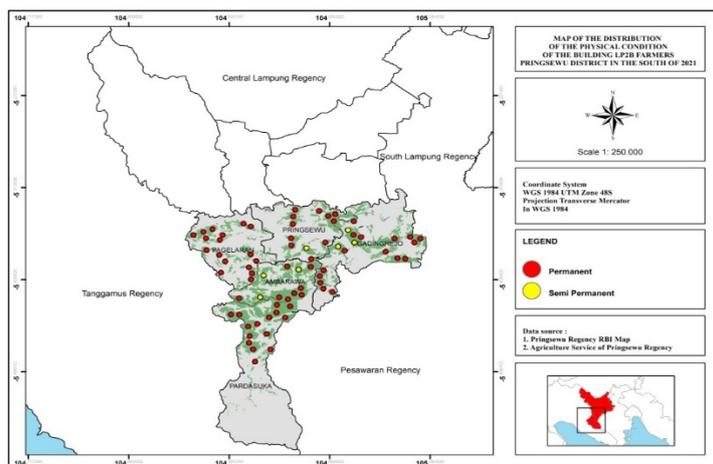


Figure 5. Distribution Map of Physical Condition Building.

d. Possession of Valuable Items

Ownership of valuable items can be used for this measure. The more a person owns something of value such as a house and land, it can be said that that person has a high economic capacity and they are more respected by the people around them. If someone owns their own land, own house, motorbike, car, computer, television and tape, they are usually classified as wealthy or well off people. If someone does not have a house and occupies an official residence, has a vehicle, television, tape, they are classified as middle class. Meanwhile, if someone has a rented house, bicycles and radios are usually classified as ordinary people. Based on the research results, Ownership of Valuable Goods owned by farmers can be seen in the following table and map.

Table 6. Status of Ownership of Valuable Goods.

No	Valuable Goods Ownership Status	Farmers	%
1.	Low	0	0%
2.	Medium	65	87,83%
3.	High	9	12,17%
Total		74	100%

Source: Results of Data Processing.

Based on table 13, it is known that the ownership status of valuable goods is divided into 3 categories including low, medium, and high class. In the table above, the ownership status of valuable goods by farmers with low class status is 0, farmers with a percentage of 0%. This low class status means that farmers only have valuables in the form of bicycles and do not own motorbikes or cars. In the middle class status, there are 65 farmers with a percentage of 87.83%, it can be said that farmers have valuable goods in the form of motorbikes and for the high class status, there are 9 farmers with a percentage of 12.17% where every farmer has valuables in the form of bicycles, motorbikes and cars. On the status of ownership of valuable goods, it can be seen in the income of farmers, if their income exceeds expenditures, then farmers can meet their primary needs.

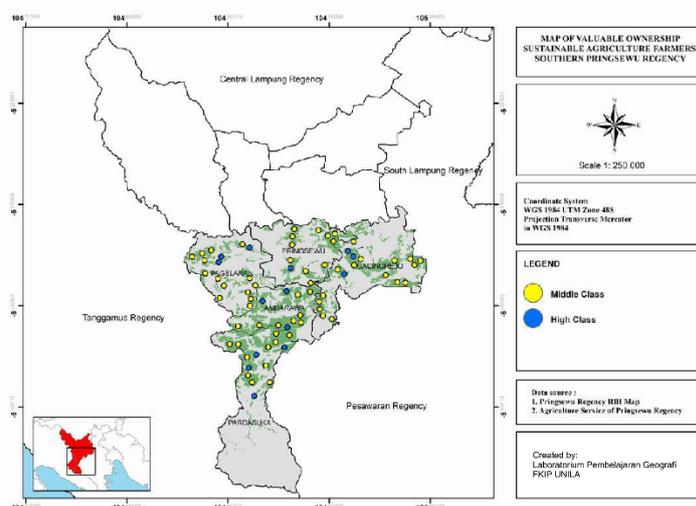


Figure 6. Distribution Map of Ownership of Valuable Goods.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained from the research results of the Socio Economic Characteristics of Farmers description and discussion, then arranged into a simple percentage distribution and then analyzed descriptively, the research can be concluded as follows.

1. Social characteristics of farmers have 69 farmers with a percentage (93.2%) classified as having a basic education level classification (junior) and 43 elementary school farmers with a percentage (58.1%) and junior high school farmers as many as 26 with a percentage (35.1%).
2. The economic characteristics of have 34 farmers and a percentage (46%) with low income classification. and has 64 farmers and a percentage (86.5%) with the classification of owning their own house. and has a total of 67 farmers and percentages (90.5%) occupying houses with permanent physical building conditions, and as many as 60 farmers and percentages (81.1%) with the classification of ownership of valuables with medium class.

V. ANKNOWLEGMENT

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