

## **Analysis of Community Economic Development Through the Agricultural Sector**

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### **Abstract**

This study examines the Analysis of Community Economic Growth through the Agricultural Sector in North Padang Lawas Regency. This study applies a descriptive qualitative research approach. This step is taken because the researcher will analyze various information in qualitative methods and then provide an interpretation of the data that has been collected. The information collected in the study is divided into two categories, namely: primary data and additional data. Primary data was obtained through direct observation in the field and interviews with sources from BPS (Central Statistics Agency) Padang Lawas Utara. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from journals and articles relevant to the research topic. The results of the study indicate that the community in North Padang Lawas has abundant natural resource potential, such as fertile soil and a climate that is conducive to agricultural activities. This provides significant opportunities for the development of various types of food crops and horticulture. In addition, the presence of the agricultural sector has a significant impact on the economic growth of the PALUTA community, considering that most of the population in the area works as farmers. Thus, in general the agricultural sector in North Padang Lawas has significant opportunities to develop, but requires special attention regarding sustainability, policy support, and increasing the ability of farmers in order to achieve maximum results.

**Keywords:** *Agriculture; Economic Development; Community.*

## INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector has an important role in the Indonesian economy (Sitepu et al, 2024). If we see that the majority of the population lives in rural areas and depends on farming for their livelihood (Nucifera et al., 2023). Agriculture is not only a source of livelihood for rural communities, but also contributes greatly to national development through job creation, food security, and the provision of raw materials for industry (Rhofita, 2022). In 2023, the agricultural sector contributed around 13.5% to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), making it one of the key sectors in the economy (Janah et al., 2024). In addition, this sector also makes a major contribution to poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas which tend to depend on agricultural products to meet daily needs (Rahmawati, 2020).

However, despite having great potential, the agricultural sector in Indonesia still faces various challenges that affect the productivity and welfare of farmers (Wati et al, 2021). Some of these challenges include limited access for farmers to modern technology, low quality human resources in the agricultural sector, and fluctuations in commodity prices which often harm farmers (Sudarwati & Nasution, 2024). In addition, unpredictable climate change also affects planting patterns and harvest yields, which ultimately impacts farmers' incomes and economic stability in rural areas (Ihsan & Derosya, 2024). Therefore, efforts to develop the agricultural sector through sustainable strategies are crucial in improving community welfare, especially in areas that depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood.

The Indonesian government has issued various policies to support the agricultural sector, one of which is through the agricultural revitalization program which aims to increase farmer productivity, modernize the agricultural system, and improve farmer access to markets and capital (Arifin et al., 2023). This policy aims to encourage the development of the community economy through optimizing the potential of the agricultural sector. In addition, various extension and training programs have also been carried out to increase the capacity and knowledge of farmers, so that they can manage agricultural land more efficiently and productively (Andi Nur Imran et al, 2019).

This policy is also stated in the Law on the Revitalization of Agriculture, Plantations and Forestry (RPPK) in 2006, which is a commitment to modernizing Indonesia's agricultural sector (Ismi Imania Ikhsani et al, 2020). The aim of this revitalization is to improve farmers' knowledge and skills,

introduce more modern agricultural technology, and increase the added value of agricultural products (Marpaung & Bangun, 2023). With this policy, it is hoped that farmers can manage their land more efficiently and produce better quality agricultural products, which will ultimately improve the welfare of the farmers themselves.

As in Padang Lawas Utara Regency (PALUTA) located in North Sumatra Province, it is one of the areas where the majority of the population depends on the agricultural sector as their main source of livelihood. In Portibi District, which is one of the areas in PALUTA, there are 174 farmer groups spread across 36 villages. Although the agricultural land in this area is quite extensive, reaching 4,544 hectares, the agricultural yields achieved are still far from optimal. Various factors such as limited resources, low levels of farmer education, and lack of modern agricultural equipment are obstacles to optimal productivity.

Farmers in Portibi District face various challenges in their efforts to increase their harvests. In addition to limited resources, farmers' diverse work motivations and limited access to business capital are also significant obstacles. Many farmers still use conventional land management methods and have not been able to utilize modern technology optimally. In addition, differences in ability between members of farmer groups in managing agricultural businesses often result in uneven harvests among them.

In addition, the most significant problem faced by farmers in PALUTA is the fluctuation of agricultural commodity prices. When the harvest is abundant, the price of agricultural products often drops drastically, which makes farmers unable to obtain decent profits. Conversely, when the amount of production decreases due to weather or other factors, the price of commodities does not experience a significant increase. This uncertainty causes farmers to feel financially insecure and can lose the spirit to continue developing their agricultural businesses. In fact, each stage in the process of managing agricultural land requires a lot of money, starting from the procurement of seeds, fertilizers, to soil processing and pest control.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the production of main commodities in North Padang Lawas Regency has not yet reached the target expected by the government. For example, corn production only reached 46% of the target, shallots 61%, and rubber 93%. These results indicate that although agricultural land in PALUTA is quite extensive, land use is not optimal. This is

due to a number of factors, including limited technology and farmer knowledge and lack of adequate infrastructure support.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the strategies implemented by the Padang Lawas Utara Regency government in increasing farmers' harvests and developing the community's economy in the agricultural sector. This study is important because it can provide an overview of the challenges and potential of the agricultural sector in the region, as well as how government policies and steps can be optimized to support farmer welfare. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policy making at the regional and national levels in order to strengthen food security and increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to the nation's economy.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The method used in this research uses a descriptive qualitative method, namely a method used to understand a phenomenon that is to be researched (Sugiyono, 2020). This research was conducted in Padang Lawas Utara Regency located in North Sumatra Province, considered because of its agricultural sector in the Regency. Padang Lawas Utara is the main source of income for the population in the Regency. Padang Lawas Utara is expected to develop integrated agriculture that supports the economic growth of the local community. Farmers in the district. The subjects of this study were: Head of the Padang Lawas Utara Agriculture Service, Village Head and 5 people who work as farmers, and BPS admin.

Data collection techniques in this study include interviews, observations and documentation. Interviews were conducted with the head of the Agriculture Service to obtain an explanation of the development of the community's economy through the agricultural sector and to find out about assistance to farmers and the expected income of farmers within one year. Interviews with the village head to obtain an explanation of complaints and problems of the community related to agriculture. Interviews were also conducted with 5 farmers to obtain an explanation of the potential of natural resources in the area, to find out what the climate is like in the surrounding environment, and to obtain various types of food crops in the area. Interviews with the BPS Admin to obtain an explanation regarding the number of data on people who work as farmers.

Next, data collection uses observation. Observation is done to find data related to various developments and economic growth of the community through the agricultural sector. Documentation is done to collect supporting documents related to the form of economic development of the community through the agricultural sector.

Meanwhile, the technical analysis that the author uses is Miles and Huberman with data reduction techniques, data presentation and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2019). Data reduction, is an important process that involves reducing, simplifying, and organizing data that has been collected during the study. The goal is to group, classify, and organize data so that it becomes more organized and can be analyzed more efficiently. Data that has been collected from village heads, hamlet heads, and data obtained from farming communities, observation results and document analysis, are aligned with the research indicators that have been set.

Data presentation or data display, involves organizing and arranging data that has been analyzed in such a way that it can be presented clearly and informatively to the reader. Data that has been reduced, is displayed in narrative form, charts, images and other forms to make it easier to verify. Verification and conclusion drawing, the data that has been presented is re-verified. One form of verification used is triangulation of data collection to ensure that the data obtained is established.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Economic Development**

The agricultural sector is the backbone of people's lives in an agricultural country like Indonesia and plays an important role in supporting the economy, both at the regional and national levels. The agricultural potential in each region needs to be utilized optimally with a focus on the development of superior commodities that can increase the competitiveness of the regional economy. The development of the agricultural sector as a primary sector is very important to accelerate regional economic growth, especially since the need for food continues to increase along with population growth. In Indonesia, the agricultural sector also has a major contribution in absorbing labor, considering

that many people still depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood, poverty occurs in the sector. However, in its development, this sector is still the main or mainstay sector for Indonesia, which is supported by the existence of agricultural land that still dominates and the majority of its population who work as farmers (Dewi et al, 2022).

As the development of the plantation and agricultural sectors in North Padang Lawas Regency is very large, it is natural to strengthen the local economy. North Padang Lawas. Replacing the words: North Padang Lawas Region. Based on information from the BPS of North Padang Lawas in 2020, there are several types of agricultural products in PALUTA Regency, including lowland rice, dryland rice, corn, soybeans, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and green beans. In general, the land area for each product is determined based on data from the BPS of North Padang Lawas Regency. This means that the contribution of the farming community in Indonesia is considered very important as a foreign exchange earner for the country. However, behind all that, agricultural land can be considered an important source of life for a number of communities. With increasing demand and optimal use of technology, farmers are faced with alternative choices regarding who has the quality and utilizes resources. To overcome this problem, effective management is needed and there is specialization based on planned calculations.

This is where the important role of integrating all activities related to the processing and distribution of agricultural products lies. According to Kartasasmita, the goal of people-focused economic development must be directed to support comprehensive transformation, with the hope of strengthening the position and role of the people's economy in the country's economy (Agustana, 2020). The global transformation in question includes the shift from a traditional economy to a contemporary economy, from a weak economy to a strong one, and from a small-scale economic system to a large-scale one (Rinaldi et al., 2022).

In this context, farmers in Indonesia have a significant contribution to the country's economy through the contribution of quite large foreign exchange. However, on the other hand, the agricultural sector is also a source of livelihood for the majority of its population. Along with the growing needs and technological advances, farmers face the challenge of choosing the best (most efficient) option in utilizing limited resources. To overcome this situation, efficient management is needed by relying on strong skills and a measured approach. This is where the role of integrated agriculture, which is a

combination of all activities related to the production and distribution of agricultural products, comes into play.

**Table 1. Results of Comparison of Performance Achievement Measurements with the Previous Year**

No.	Target	Key Performance Indicators	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023		
			Realization	Realization	Target	Realization	% Performance Achievements
1	Provision of support for increasing food, horticulture and fruit production as well as plantation commodities	1. Rice Production (Tons)	181,815	199,229	185,234	203,865	110
		2. Corn Production (Tons)	3,977	4,202	4,385	2,023	46
		3. Chili Production (Tons)	749	8887	826	875	106
		4. Red Onion Production (Tons)	94	102	230	140	61
		5. Palm Oil Production (Tons)	74,666	73,412	82,319	80,491.97	98
		6. Rubber Production (Tons)	30,278	30,914	33,381	30,914	93
2	Provision of support for controlling Plant Disease Organisms (OPT) and the Impact of Climate Change (DPI) on Plants	7. Luas Lahan Sawah Produktif (Ha)	17,013	17,013	17,013	12,140	71
3	Fulfillment of support for providing recommendation for agricultural business permit	8. Number of Recommendations for Agricultural Business Licenses (Companies)	155	141	30	0	0

Source: LPJ of the Agriculture Office of North Padang Lawas Regency

Based on the table data presented above, it can be seen that in 2023, rice production showed the highest results compared to other commodities in the

region, as reported by TTU Regency in 2019. This high rice production indicates the importance of rice as the main food crop that supports food security in the region (Kab. TTU, 2019). Furthermore, in second place, chili production also recorded significant figures, indicating that in addition to rice, chili is an important agricultural commodity that contributes to the local economy, especially in terms of diversifying agricultural products and increasing farmers' income. This finding also shows the potential for developing both commodities through improving agricultural infrastructure and cultivation technology, so that the results achieved in the future can be even more optimal, as projected by Mahran in 2024 (Mahran, 2024).

### **Potential and Strategy for Community Economic Development in North Padang Lawas**

In general, the economic potential of the community is an effort to identify and develop various forms of economic activities that exist in the community environment, which vary according to the characteristics of the region (Rosyidah, 2022). In North Padang Lawas Regency, the agricultural and plantation sectors are the backbone of the community's economy. The majority of the population relies on commodities such as chili, corn, rice, palm oil, and rubber as their main source of livelihood. The diversity of agricultural commodities shows that the area has abundant natural resources that can be utilized to improve community welfare, especially in creating jobs and maintaining local economic stability. These potentials must be identified and developed systematically so that production results can continue to increase.

Various economic potentials in North Padang Lawas Regency, this study concludes that chili and rice are commodities with the greatest potential. This conclusion is based on data collected through interviews with local farmers and direct observations in the field. Chili and rice plants not only have high economic value, but also have stable demand in both local and regional markets. With good management, these two commodities can be the main driving force in increasing farmers' income and advancing the regional economy. Optimization of these two commodities also requires support from the government and other stakeholders to provide access to technology, capital, and a wider market.

As for the strategy for developing the community's economy in North Padang Lawas Regency, if we look at it in general, the implementation of the



economic development program will be successful if the strategy used is in line with the conditions of the local community. In the process of economic development, there are various strategies implemented to improve the quality of society, including:

1. Direct Contact (face-to-face with the target) has proven to be one of the most effective ways to convey new ideas and concepts to farmers. Through direct interaction, agricultural extension workers can identify problems faced by farmers and offer solutions that are more relevant to their conditions. This approach also encourages farmers to be more open to receiving new suggestions and ideas, especially in terms of increasing crop yields and managing agricultural resources.
2. Demonstration of Results, allows farmers to see the real results of the farming methods or technologies applied. By showing the results that have been achieved by other successful farmers, the community can understand the positive impact of using new techniques or tools, so that they are more motivated to adopt similar ways of working.
3. Process Demonstrations, also play an important role in developing the capacity of farmers in Padang Lawas Utara. These demonstrations focus on showing practical steps in implementing new technologies or optimizing traditional farming methods, allowing farmers to learn new ways to improve their productivity firsthand.
4. Social Coercion, used in situations where changes in farmer behavior are essential to achieving desired outcomes. In this context, pressure from social groups or communities encourages farmers to participate in programs initiated by the government or extension workers. Although this strategy may feel coercive, in some cases it is an important factor in accelerating the adoption of more efficient farming practices. Overall, the combination of these approaches has proven effective in driving change and increasing agricultural productivity in North Padang Lawas, especially in the face of challenges arising from natural and market factors.

Basically, in implementing economic development in a region, an effective and focused strategy is needed to achieve the expected goals and targets. Success in economic growth is closely related to the economic development plan implemented. Strategies for regional development can be divided into four categories (Muhammad Syahbudi, 2023).

1. Physical or Locality Development Strategy. Carried out with a program to improve the physical condition or locality of the area for the benefit of

industrial and trade development. The goal is to create a regional or city identity, develop a charm base or quality of life for the community and develop the regional business world.

2. Business Development Strategy. Because a strong regional economy is attractive, creates jobs, and has power, business development is an important part of a regional economic development plan.
3. Human Resource Development Plan. The most determining factor in the economic development process is human resources.
4. Community Economic Development Strategy. This community development plan is a plan that aims to develop community groups in an area or is known as a community empowerment plan.

The mission of this plan is to generate benefits for the community. For example, by implementing labor-intensive projects to meet daily needs or gain profits from the efforts made (Dalimunthe & Hendra, 2023).

### **Government Efforts to Develop Community Economic Potential Through the Agricultural Sector**

In order to achieve the desired results in community economic development through the agricultural sector, the government is trying to find ways to increase agricultural productivity. One way that can be applied is by providing agricultural training to farmers, so that they are able to improve the quality of agricultural products produced (Hamid, 2018).

In accordance with Law No. 16 of 2006 concerning Extension Systems in the Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry sectors, extension is defined as an educational process aimed at key actors and business actors. The goal is for them to be willing and have the ability to contribute and organize themselves in obtaining information related to markets, technology, funding, and other resources. All of this is carried out as an effort to improve productivity, business efficiency, income, and welfare, as well as increase understanding of the importance of preserving environmental functions (Vintarno et al, 2019).

Agricultural extension is an effort to change the views of farmers and their families, so that they are more knowledgeable, motivated, and able to handle problems faced independently in activities aimed at increasing agricultural output and improving their quality of life. The role of agricultural extension workers includes the function of motivator, facilitator, information disseminator, and innovation creator. Every month, agricultural extension officers periodically

hold coaching activities for each farmer group. Based on Suhardiyono's opinion, an extension worker has an important role in supporting farmers to increase both the quantity and quality of the products produced, with the hope of improving the welfare of the members of the farmer group.

The goal of a short extension program is to encourage more targeted changes in agricultural practices in rural areas. This transformation should include developing the insights, skills, attitudes and motivation of farmers. The goal of a sustainable extension program is to improve the lives of farmers, so that they can achieve more stable welfare. This success can be achieved if farmers in the community adopt better agricultural practices (switching to more efficient farming methods), running more profitable businesses, and adopting a wiser lifestyle (not wasting income after harvest, saving, collaborating to improve environmental cleanliness, and establishing small businesses at home that involve family members as activities while waiting for the harvest). According to Hernalius et al. In 2018, the goal of the Field Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL) is to plan and systematically try to improve the activities of farmer groups. This effort is made to improve the understanding, attitude, and skills of farmer group members through the direction given. In this way, it is hoped that farmers will be more understanding, motivated, and able to manage their agricultural businesses to achieve better welfare.

In North Padang Lawas, there are several farmer groups formed in each sub-district. One example is the Alim Lestari farmer community located in Nabonggal Village, Sub-district. Padang Bolak, the Maju Bersama farming community located in Sipaho Village, Sub-district. Halongonan, the Parubahan Aek Maranti farming community located in Ujung Gading Julu Village, Sub-district. Simangambat, the Rap Olo farming group located in Gunung Tua Village, Sub-district. Padang Bolak and the Lestari Alam farming group located in Batang Baruhar Jae Village, Sub-district. "Padang Bolak": "Tanah Bolak." "If there is additional context or detail that needs to be adjusted, please inform us." The existence of farmer groups is expected to be able to bring about transformation and increase output in the agricultural sector.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted through interviews, observations, and literature reviews, it can be concluded that the agricultural sector in North Padang Lawas Regency (PALUTA) has an important role in supporting the economic growth of the community, considering that the majority of its population works as farmers. Various types of crops, such as rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts, rubber, and oil palm, are planted by farmers in this area, with rubber and oil palm as the main commodities. The diversity of plant types and the vastness of agricultural land have great potential to encourage increased economic welfare of the community.

However, this potential will not be optimal without adequate support from the government. Therefore, researchers recommend that the government pay more attention to the needs of farmers, especially in terms of increasing knowledge, providing modern agricultural tools, and setting more profitable selling prices for agricultural products. In addition, providing training, adopting technology, establishing a stable market, and financial assistance are also very necessary to increase efficiency and reduce the risk of crop failure. With this support, it is hoped that the agricultural sector in PALUTA can continue to develop and provide greater benefits to the regional economy.

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