

STRATEGY AND MODEL FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BOLON VILLAGE, DISTRICT COLOMADU, REGENCY KARANGANYAR

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ABSTRACT

Village development has an important role in national development projects. Village development is mainly in the context of increasing the welfare of rural communities in the long term and increasing efficiency in the utilization of economic resources through various fields of activity. One of the developments carried out in the village is agricultural development. The research was conducted to analyze the needs of the village community, especially in Bolon Village, to develop appropriate agricultural development strategies. This research uses a descriptive method with an exploratory research approach. The results of this study indicate that the Farmer Group Association in Bolon Village, named Farmer Group Association Masidikarya, has several problems. These problems are Farmer Group Association Masidikarya which is passive; farmers have not been able to use agricultural equipment technology provided by the government, and the raw materials for superior karak products cannot be fulfilled by Bolon Village because agricultural productivity is still low. So, the agricultural model that can be applied in Bolon a Village is the induced innovation model. The model is built by linking natural and human resources, technology, and institutions where these four things are interconnected and support each other. The solutions that Bolon Village can implement include encouraging the activity of farmer groups, actively involving the role of the Regional Government and its staff, involving agricultural extension workers, and using appropriate technology by paying attention to various aspects of the village.

Keywords: Village, Farmer Group Association, Agricultural Development

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan desa memiliki peran penting dalam proyek pembangunan nasional. Pembangunan desa utamanya dalam rangka peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat desa dalam jangka panjang dan meningkatkan efisiensi pemanfaatan sumber daya ekonomi melalui berbagai bidang kegiatan. Salah satu pembangunan yang dilakukan di desa adalah pembangunan pertanian. Penelitian dilakukan guna menganalisis kebutuhan masyarakat desa khususnya di Desa Bolon dalam rangka menyusun strategi pembangunan pertanian yang tepat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan exploratory research. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Farmer Group Association yang ada di Desa Bolon bernama Farmer Group Association Masidikarya, memiliki beberapa permasalahan. Permasalahan tersebut adalah Farmer Group Association Masidikarya yang pasif, petani belum mampu menggunakan teknologi alat pertanian yang diberikan oleh Pemerintah, dan bahan baku produk unggulan karak belum dapat dipenuhi oleh Desa Bolon karena produktivitas pertanian yang masih rendah. Maka, model pertanian yang dapat diterapkan di Desa Bolon a yaitu dengan model induced innovation. Model tersebut dibangun dengan menghubungkan antara sumberdaya alam dan manusia, teknologi, dan kelembagaan di mana keempat hal tersebut saling berhubungan dan saling mendukung. Solusi yang dapat diterapkan Desa Bolon

antara lain mendorong keaktifan kelompok tani, melibatkan peran Pemerintah Daerah serta jajarannya secara aktif, melibatkan penyuluh pertanian dan menggunakan teknologi tepat guna dengan memperhatikan berbagai aspek yang ada di desa.

Kata kunci: *Desa, Farmer Group Association, Pembangunan Pertanian*

INTRODUCTION

Rural development's role is important in project development nationally. Rural development's scope is broad because it is based on growth. Rural development addressed for increasing quality of life and quality of the rural community. The purpose exists developing a village is to increase institutional society at the level of village and participative public in the development, improve involvement of all elements of public rural in development, and produce cohesiveness between various institutions/sectors in multiple fields from social, economic, educational, facilities, health, culture, religion, politics, and security in society rural. Rural development mainly in framework enhancement well-being of public village and improve efficiency utilization source Power in activity economy.

Rural development planning is critical because it is from there that the direction of development is determined (Wiguna et al., 2017). The growth of rural development is inseparable from

the agricultural sector (Rendy Wuysang, 2014). The development of the agricultural sector has a positive impact on rural areas considering the influence of the agricultural sector on rural real income (Fikriman, 2017). The village provides material food, energy work, and raw material industry through activity agriculture. Life social marked village familiarity, collectivity, and cooperation are energy participating social support public village for fulfilling need live and survive. Agricultural development is significant for public rural, particularly for still areas retarded. Agricultural development is intended To repair public life level (Awwaliyah et al., 2020). In the new paradigm of agriculture for development, the role of the agricultural sector is multi-functional, spurring economic growth, reducing poverty, reducing income gaps, providing food, and providing environmental services (Indraningsih, 2018).

Agricultural development push enhancement from facet function production through development technology, continuous farming

continuously, and development infrastructure, social and economic rural. So that agriculture is now considered a sector expected leaderto push development sectors other. Resilient agricultural development is characterized by presence synergistic combination between superiority comparative (wealth source Power nature), excellence competitive (strength knowledge and technology), and excellence cooperative (e.g., culture positive local, elemental spirituality and religiosity) (Harahap & Fatmawaty, 2020).

Agricultural development in Bolon Village is still constrained by human resources, where farmers still use conventional systems and do not take advantage of technological developments. This development is exacerbated by the passive role of Farmer Group Association and from the farmers' side, where most farmers are elderly. Because through this study, researchers analyze the need for rural community, especially in the Bolon Dalam Village framework develops, for a development strategy for proper farming.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is a descriptive method with an *explanatory research approach*. The research location was in Bolon Village, Colomadu District, Karanganyar Regency. This location determination was based on the fact that there were several problems faced by Farmer Group Association in Bolon Village. Bolon Village is a village that actively empowers its people, including forming farmer groups to support agricultural development. Initially, active farmer groups began to become passive; this change was the reason for choosing Bolon Village as the research location. Apart from farmer groups, Bolon Village is also famous for karak-producing MSMEs located in Jetak RT 01 RW 12, Jetak, Bolon, Colomadu, Karanganyar, Central Java. The research will also analyze Karak UMKM Bolon Village.

The data used are primary and secondary. Determination of the sample taken by using a purposive sampling method. Preliminary data was obtained by observation (observation) and interviews. Secondary data was obtained from selected literature from the internet, libraries, the Central Statistics Agency, and Karanganyar Regency Government agencies. Interviews were conducted by

determining key informants with the criteria of respondents who had long and intensively joined the research activities to gain an in-depth understanding and accurate and factual information about the issues being studied. Respondents who will be interviewed are the heads of Farmer Group Association, owners of Karak bolon SMEs, Karak bolon employees, and leaders of Bolon villages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Condition Problems Agriculture in Bolon Village

Bolon village is one of the villages in the District Colomadu, Regency Karanganyar, Central Java Province. Bolon Village actively engages in community empowerment. This engagement is proven by forming farmer groups and community empowerment to be involved in MSME activities that can produce a product. Farmer groups were formed due to agriculture being one work dominated by the Bolton Village community. Sector agriculture Bolon Village has yet to maximize the potential of its resources, and mastery of the latest technology still needs to be improved; people still use conventional systems, and there is a lack

of capital and knowledge in marketing agricultural products.

Development and increase in production, productivity, capacity, quality, and added value of agricultural commodities (especially food) in rural areas can be achieved by developing and strengthening institutional networks that empower farming communities (Elizabeth, 2019). Group farmers formed To use overcome the problems experienced by farmers in Bolon Village. Institutional farmers' point strategic (entry point) in move system agribusiness, especially in rural areas (Prasetyo & Ekowati, 2013). Thus, forming farmer groups is expected to increase agricultural development and, in the long term, can impact village development.

Group Bolon village farmer named Farmer Group Association Masidikarya. Farmer Group Association Masidikarya is a receptacle for the farmers. Cooperation in the framework increases business. Institutional This needs Human Resources (HR) who can manage and organize life or the way something institution (Setiawan et al., 2017). Structure organization in Farmer Group Association Masidikarya is chairman, secretary, treasurer, section

connection community (public relations), section procurement, and members Farmer Group Association. There is a structure organization that shows that Farmer Group Association Masidikarya Already does distribution Work in accordance with respective fields to reach the objective group of farmers. In addition, Farmer Group Association Desa Bolon consists of a combined four groups of farm shops. Every two months, every member group farmer meets members, and there are also deposits must members.

Farmer Group Association Masidikarya, who was initially active in agricultural activities, became passive or No walk because constrained by the administration that had not registered. This started when Chairman Farmer Group Association Masidikarya died. After that, Farmer Group Association Masidikarya was Not yet their continuing successor. Group farming is an institution. It should be followed by active participation by its members and management. According to (Tulandi et al., 2019), participation is critical in various agricultural activities or programs. Efforts Farmer Group Association administrators to submit administration have yet to receive

results from the village authority. This causes activity problems for farmer's groups. The activities could be more effective and functional institutional farmer No can operate role optimally.

The next problem is technological adaptation.

The government of Karanganyar Regency supports the farmers in Bolon village. Support in the form of facility tools agriculture like tractors, cultivators, hand sprayers, water pumps, and aid seeds. The facility was given to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of business farmers. According to (Satriani et al., 2013), the lack of motivation of farmers to implement technological innovations and the level of knowledge, skills, and attitudes of farmers is a low impact on the utilization of suboptimal technology. The farmers in Bolon Village in general aged were lready old, so difficult to adapt use technology new. This be one necessary problem attention to the farmers capable adapt to development technology. Technology recommended farm to farmer will applied or adopted by farmers, so something innovative must be introduced, especially formerly until adopted by farmers in need time (Mahanani et al., 2020).



Figure 1. Equipment Agriculture Help from the Government

Problems in addition to this technological adaptation due to the inability of farmers to use the latest technology, there is also a need for more capital. Although the government assists in using the newest technology in providing agricultural tools and machinery, it still requires money to implement it. Therefore, farmers in

Bolon Village still use conventional systems in carrying out their farming. Another problem is the ignorance of farmers in marketing their products so that the product's bargaining power is low. Farmers must accept that their products are sold at low prices, which causes low farming profits.



Figure 2. Place Karak Bolon Production

Problems in the MSME field in Bolon Village. UMKM Bolon Village has various products. Karak, produced by UMKM, is one of the superior products of Bolon Village. However, the

ingredients raw For making characters are taken from other areas, p because the production of rice No can meet demand. Problems, Of course, relate to productivity agriculture farmers in

Bolon village who still need to improve. The need for alignment and support for processed product farmer group institutions, especially with training policy programs and intensive and continuous technology guidance (Elizabeth, 2019a).

Need for Agricultural Development in Bolon Village

Management and efforts planning development farming are made government village must finish existing problems. Management and efforts proper planning at least can reduce the pain brought about by the development (Arham et al., 2019). Because that is, planning development agriculture needs innovation and resources accurate knowledge for the public about the space to be built.

Agricultural development is a process of transformation of agriculture (Fikriman, 2017). Agricultural development in rural course, the need exists for help from something institutional or supportive government to progress the people. Institutional agriculture formed have some primary functions: (a) inter-organizational tasks to mediate society and the state, (b) resource of tasks cover mobilization resource local (energy work, capital, material, information) and its

management in achievement objective society, (c) task service *tasks*, includes request describing service _ objective development or coordination request public local, and (d) extra organizational task, fulfill request local to bureaucracy or organization outside public as well as in relation with mix hand institutional outside (Setiawan et al., 2017).

The initial step that needs to be taken to empower farmers in Bolon Village is to reactivate farmer group institutions. Administrative activity is expected to impact the active participation of farmer group members. In addition, farmer groups must immediately determine the Farmer Group Association chair so that the Farmer Group Association can run well. The chairman of Farmer Group Association is decisive if a problem occurs; he can decide on a solution to be implemented; as a representative for Farmer Group Association to deal with outsiders, Farmer Group Association is prominent in carrying out Farmer Group Association activities.

Furthermore, the problem of technology adaptation can be overcome through counseling (education and training). Extension officers are essential in technology adoption, conveying information, motivating and teaching,

and practicing technological innovation (Lamarang et al., 2017). Counseling activities in Bolon Village are running actively. Counseling is carried out from house to house by members of farmer groups to provide updated government information, hear farmers' complaints about land management, and sometimes offer training to farmers. The purpose of providing this training is to increase the knowledge and skills of rural communities in the field of business they are engaged in agriculture or trade in agricultural products. This engagement is expected to encourage the progress of agricultural development, which is improving yearly.

Continuing counseling for groups that receive coaching is expected to produce farmer human resources with knowledge and farming skills (Gustiana, 2015). Institutions at the farmer level still need to be independent and need to be revitalized according to local conditions and needs. The group members are limited to 20-25 people to facilitate the pooling of opinions and raising cooperation (participation) based on the success of various agricultural development programs through small-group approaches and

good selection processes (Gustiana, 2015).

However, there still needs to be an improvement in training, namely the need for more movement in agricultural tools in the form of cultivators, which are assistance from the government. This cultivator is a farming tool and machine used for secondary tillage. The people in Bolon Village can still not operate the device, so this tool cannot be used optimally. Therefore, it is necessary to have training in the use of this cultivator tool so that it can support the management of farmers' land. This tool will assist in more effective and efficient land management and does not require a lot of energy. If applicable, this can be applied as a source of small-scale agricultural progress, namely the use of technological advancement and innovation. If this system is successfully developed, it is hoped that the farming community will actively access technology and market information or consult on the problems faced. Thus, participatory counseling can run well and educate farmers to act professionally.

Another problem is the low product price because farmers are weak in determining product prices. After all, it is not easy to access market

information. In this case, farmers need to be active in knowing the condition of prices in the market. Farmers must know the value of their products and increase the value of their products so that they can compete with other products. In addition, product marketing training can also be carried out to overcome the problem of low prices.

Strategy and Model of Agricultural Development in Bolon Village

Development of commodity agriculture to front needs supported by sources of Power capital, technology progress, and resources man skilled, insightful agribusiness and sustainability (Gustiana, 2015). The new development paradigm should be held in the context of regional development, based on community local and compatible with implementation decentralization and autonomy area. Through approach This expected will happen continuity implementation of development programs Because exists support participation public wide, there is a synergism between subsystem agribusiness, inter-sector development, and rural-urban areas (metropolitan). The development model of agribusiness will happen enhancement Power

competitiveness, add value, value exchange, and welfare of farmers.

Based on the problems in agriculture in Bolon village, the development strategy possible agriculture applied is with the empowerment of farmers. The farmer is the perpetrator's main must empowered. The stage necessary to start taken to empower farmers is building an active institution. Strategy that can be done next so that the Bolon Village Pharmacist Group becomes more organized and directed involves intertwining work equals and partnerships with the parties outside or entrepreneurs. Alternative internal model development agriculture is sustainable through partnership efforts. This model still considers various forms of institutional as crutch life society, that is, living and existing institutions accepted by the community local or traditional (voluntary sector), market institutions or economy (private sector), and institutions politics/government or system taking level decisions public sector. Development models agriculture is sustainable through partnership business in the countryside, revitalizing institutional group farming and counseling (Gustiana, 2015). Agricultural development can be

realized with government policies or other stakeholders in building socio-economic facilities, which facilitate agricultural development (Harahap & Fatmawaty, 2020).

Development models proper farming for implemented in Bolon Village, namely the induced innovation model. This model puts two things together that are important in the development of agriculture: magnitude benefit technology and institutions, including change second matter. Technology is interpreted as an effort To increase production by creating equipment, facilities, infrastructure, superior varieties, and so on (Rondhi & Ridjal, 2016). Technological improvement and development in the form of coaching and training, as well as assistance, is needed to increase the knowledge and skills of human resources (Elizabeth, 2019b).

Completion Solutions Problems in Bolon Village

Formulation right solution to finishing various problem farming that took place in Bolon Village as follows:

1. *Formation Farmers ' Group Active*
Formation from the institution Farmer Group Association (Joint Farmers Group) is necessarily done fast Because it Can become a

receptacle for farmers in Bolon Village for each other to interact and discuss the condition of agriculture. Farmer Group Association farmers will find it easier to get information related to agriculture there. Institutional farmer function as strengthening the structure of institutional farmers, increasing the ability of members in the development of agribusiness, and improving the power of the institutional farmers to operate function (Kharunnisa et al., 2019). Besides that, group built a farm process for doing business agribusiness above principal togetherness and partnership like partnering with "Karak Bolon." It can reach enhancement production and add income farming for its members.

2. *Involvement of Local Government Roles and Devices*

One task tree from government area and equipment is empowerment society. Potency sources originating power from sector agriculture become important for developing a development strategy. It Because potency agriculture, specifically farmer paddy, becomes a priority important along with increased

consumption results in product agriculture. The government area at least must focus on problems like increasing Power competitiveness and value plus commodity agriculture, utilization source Power nature takes care aspect continuity environment around as well as increase well-being farmers in a manner general. For an increase in results, agriculture based on potential area needed support from the government.

The government area needs to help farmer local in the formation of Farmer Group Association (Joint Farmers Group) in Bolon Village. His participation is essential in completeness registration in an administrative manner. Farmers can be accompanied in the registration process, which is done immediately. Apparatus role level area needs to be built through enhancement capacity and capability understanding related importance institutional agriculture. The expected role of government participation in supporting the formation of Farmer Group Association Masidikarya.

3. *Extension Role Involvement Agriculture*

Extension agriculture is a non-formal educator for farmers that includes their family activity in expert knowledge and skills from the extension worker field to the farmer and his family going on through the learning process of teaching. Extension agriculture must expert, competent agriculture communicates in a manner effective with the farmers so that they can push their interest Study they are and should be oriented to the problems faced by farmers.

Extensions need to accompany farmers in the use of technology given farm. Extension needs to do evaluation and assistance to farmer implementation-related

technology. Because lots of farmers in Bolon Village still need help using tools. They must be educated until they become independent. The extension should Keep going. Watch and see development slowly. Program success development agriculture need to be supported with resource quality human through counseling agriculture, with approach empowerment group farmer (spoken) along with his family and combined group farmer (Farmer Group Association)

to be able to manage his farm in a manner professional and insightful agribusiness (Faqih, 2014).

4. *Application Technology Appropriate Agriculture*

Technology is growing agriculture in Indonesia to more direction progress, especially in Bolon Village, which has already obtained absinthe government assistance. At this time, the development draft of modern agriculture combined the two concepts beginning that is the optimization of production agriculture through enhancement technology and upgrading quality results harvest use technology. The latest reflects side modernity in agriculture. Empowerment of farmer villages as an effort To increase the ability of farmers to carry out business Farmers need Keep going through education and training, counseling and mentoring, development systems and facilities for marketing results agriculture, convenience access knowledge, technology, and information, as well strengthening institutional farmer (Awaluddin & Hendra, 2018).

Technology desired agriculture given to something area good

studied from various aspect especially formerly start from aspect economic, social, cultural, conditions land agriculture and so on. Condition, there was not agricultural machinery available in Bolon Village is used with tools like cultivators and transplanters. Most farmers are more comfortable processing land using hoe compared use machine agriculture. Besides that, farmers have difficulty using transplanters. In the transplanter, Bolon Village farmers need to hire people to operationalize. It precisely adds expenditure to the farmer. Then it matters to give supplies to farmers in use technology until they can. Technology agriculture, of course, No readily accepted directly by farmers. However, stakeholders must, in a manner, Keep going continuously to socializing technology and proper farming use.

CONCLUSION

1. The problems in Bolon Village are Farmer Group Association Masidikarya is still passive. The farmers are Not yet capable of using technology like tools agriculture provided by the government, and

materials raw products superior character Not yet can be filled by Bolon Village because productivity still needs to be

2. exact need _ For the development of agriculture in Bolon Village, which is necessary fulfilled that innovation and resources, accurate knowledge _ for the public about the space to be built, massive return Farmer Group Association Masidikarya, counseling, and training to tools modern agriculture and establishment of institution save borrow.
3. Development strategy possible agriculture _ implemented in Bolon Village namely to empower farmers as well as exists coaching from extension to produce resource man owned farmer _ knowledge and skills in try farmer. Besides that, it is necessary to intertwine partnerships with parties outside or entrepreneurs.
4. Model of agriculture that can be implemented in Bolon Village so that it can overcome problem agriculture with the *induced innovation* model. Those models are built with a connection between resource nature, source Power human, technological, and

institutional Where fourth matter each other related and mutual support.

Solutions to complete possible problem _ given in Bolon village include the creation of group farmers in a manner active, necessary involvement roles in government area as well as the device; it is required to involve agricultural extension workers and use appropriate technology by taking into account various aspects in the village.

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