

INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM PROGRAM IN ORDER TO IMPROVE FARMERS' WELFARE

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ABSTRACT

The welfare of farmers is something that needs to be considered in agricultural development in Indonesia. Farmers are said to be prosperous if they can produce products with higher prices in the retail market. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of government in improving farm performance and farmer welfare, the effect of social capital and farmer institutions, farmer empowerment efforts, on farm business performance and farmer welfare and to examine integrated farming systems to improve farmer welfare. This research method is a descriptive qualitative research that uses documentation studies and previous research in discussing this research. The results of this study are the government plays an important role in fostering agriculture in Indonesia, the existence of social capital and farmer institutions, so that farmers can improve their performance and welfare, it is necessary to empower farmers. Motivation and ability factors are important factors in determining the performance of farmers. An integrated farming system can improve the welfare of farmers.

KEY WORDS

Farmers, welfare, social capital, role of government, integrated agricultural system.

In order to improve the welfare of farmers, there is a widespread belief that farmers will be more prosperous if they can produce products that are priced higher in the retail market. In contrast, the results of research by Minten et al., (2012) show that farmers do not benefit from high commodity price growth at the retail level. Price fluctuations are a routine phenomenon that occurs every year in the distribution system of seasonal agricultural products. During the harvest season, farmers' products are abundant but prices drop drastically, on the contrary when it is not harvest season, the prices of commodities produced by farmers tend to increase in the market. During the harvest season, farmers should be able to enjoy profits to improve their welfare, but on the contrary, farmers are always at a disadvantage.

Agricultural development in Indonesia is directed at increasing agricultural production to meet domestic food and industrial needs, increasing exports and farmers' incomes, expanding job opportunities, and promoting equity. However, the role of the agricultural sector does not necessarily contribute to the largest Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) for all regions. Land is a natural resource that has various functions, including as a medium for plant growth to provide food, water reserves, recreation, settlements and other buildings. The function for providing food and settlements is always antagonistic, meaning that the wider the land used for settlements or non-agricultural needs, the lower the land area for agriculture (food supply). The trend of land conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land is increasing from year to year. As an illustration, the rate of conversion (transfer of function) of agricultural land into non-agricultural. This will clearly threaten the sustainability of agricultural development in the future, especially in the provision of food, labor which will ultimately have an impact on the contribution of the agricultural sector to the formation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will also decline. The process of transfer of function must be controlled in such a way that it does not lead to food, economic and social crises which will ultimately lead to regional and national political and security instability (Nurcholis and Supangkat, 2011).

Based on the above considerations, Law No. 41 of 2009 was issued regarding the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (PLPPB) so that the process of transfer of

functions can be controlled properly. The implementation of the legal instruments takes a relatively long time so that other strategies are needed that can emerge from the community itself, especially farmers as the main actors in providing food. The strategy in question must be able to minimize farmer dependence, provide adequate/decent income guarantees, guarantee sustainable farming, good welfare and tend to be independent. Therefore, these things must be fulfilled so that landowners do not easily release or sell their land. Thus, land functions remain sustainable and land conversion can be controlled. One alternative that can be developed for this purpose is the Development of an Integrated Farming System (IFS). The development of this agricultural system is more directed at rural areas.

Sipadu is a business management system that combines agricultural components, such as plants, animals and fish into a unified whole. Another definition states, Sipadu is a system of managing plants, livestock and fish with their environment to produce an optimal product and tends to be closed to external inputs (Preston, 2000). This system will have a significant positive impact and meet the criteria for sustainable agricultural development because it is organically based and developed/directed based on local potential (local resources). The purpose of implementing the system is to minimize external input (low input) so that the negative impacts as mentioned above can be avoided and sustained as much as possible (Nurcholis and Supangkat, 2011).

The welfare of farmers is the goal of agricultural development and national development. In simple terms it can be said that a farming family is said to be prosperous if it is able to fulfill its basic needs. Farmers are able to meet their basic needs because they have income from selling agricultural products. Farmers are said to have good farming performance if they are able to increase their sales. Business performance refers to the achievement or achievement of business activities within a certain time. According to Munizu (2010) there are several indicators of business performance, namely sales growth, capital growth, additional workforce, market share growth and profit growth.

Based on the orientation of agricultural development, the role of the government will greatly determine the success of agricultural development which leads to the welfare of farmers. Munizu's research (2010) concluded that external factors consisting of aspects of government policy, socio-cultural and economic aspects as well as aspects of the role of related institutions have a positive and significant influence on business performance. The government plays an important role in fostering agriculture in Indonesia, in addition to other inherent roles, both the regulatory role, the facilitator role and the supervisory role. Guidance related to facilitators is making policies or efforts to avoid price fluctuations and distributions that are more profitable for farmers. As Suasih (2016) states that one of these coaching is carried out through efforts to develop farmer institutions to realize farmer welfare, considering that so far farmers have been impressed as inferior professions. The problems of equity, marginality and poverty can be easily seen, both in terms of income, in terms of work and in terms of business. The classification of society based on these aspects generally has the shape of a pyramid with the largest number being the group below the weak, namely those with low incomes, low workers, small entrepreneurs and poor farmers.

The development of the agricultural sector, social and cultural elements is one of the factors that determine the success of a country's economic development. In the culture of the Indonesian people, gotong royong is a heritage of noble values that is very valuable, while in the concept of Balinese culture, *ngayah* culture and the development of various traditional institutions are forms of social interaction as social capital that plays a role in realizing mutual progress. Mutual assistance, mutual assistance, mutual reminders between individuals in village community entities reflect the spirit of reciprocity, trust, and the existence of social networks. This builds cohesiveness in the village community to get together in starting farming, avoiding pests, forming farmer groups, solving problems, and finding solutions in order to improve the farmer's economy (Inayah, 2012). The existence of social capital is one of the most important assets and becomes an adhesive tool in the implementation of agricultural activities. Social capital is essentially a set of values and norms which are a tangible manifestation of a dynamic institution. The tangible form of social capital of farmer groups is manifested in the form of trust, social networks, responsibility and cooperation

between farmers (Wuysang, 2014). Empowerment of the existence of farmers through *subak* is one of the pillars to develop the agricultural sector where the existence of *subak* is a social network between fellow farmers.

Farmer institutions also play an important role in overcoming price fluctuations. Currently, *Subak* as a farmer institution that has thrived in Bali has not played much role in the development of agricultural commodities. There is no formal community or association of farmers so far, making it difficult for the government to coordinate and regulate cropping patterns and planting schedules. The formation of farmer groups and farmer associations at every level of government starting from the village, sub-district, district and province is very important in order to improve coordination, guidance, facilitation, and empowerment of farmers. On the other hand, economic institutions such as cooperatives, BUMDES, BUMD need to be encouraged to participate in buying and marketing various agricultural commodities so that farmers get fair prices. A well-known farmer institution that has developed in Bali so far is the existence of *Subak*, both *subak yeh* for wet land and *subak abian* for dry land. The existence of *subak yeh* has been very beneficial for farmers and for the government.

Empowerment of farmers is something that is very important, in addition to aiming to improve the performance of farmers' businesses, it is also a mandate in the law. So far, farmers have made a real contribution to agricultural development and rural economic development. Farmers as actors of agricultural development need to be given protection and empowerment to support the fulfillment of food needs which are the basic rights of everyone in order to realize food sovereignty, food independence, and food security in a sustainable manner (Law No.19, 2013). One tangible form of farmer empowerment is through agricultural extension activities. Counseling is done, for example, by providing information about new technologies and better ways to grow crops. The counseling is aimed at improving the ability and skills of farmers in running their farming businesses in order to get more, better and diverse results. These better results can support farming performance (Sean, et al., 2018).

METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research is descriptive research. The object of this research is the factors that affect the welfare of farmers. This study uses an empirical approach from the results of previous studies in conducting the discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Government's Role in Improving Farming Business Performance and Farmer Welfare

The government plays an important role in fostering agriculture in Indonesia, in addition to other inherent roles, both the regulatory role, the facilitator role and the supervisory role. Coaching related to facilitators is making policies or efforts to avoid price fluctuations and distributions that are more profitable for farmers. One of the ways of this guidance is through efforts to develop farmer institutions to realize the welfare of farmers, considering that so far farmers have been impressed as inferior professions. The problems of equity, marginality and poverty can be easily seen, both in terms of income, in terms of work and in terms of business. The classification of society based on these aspects generally has the shape of a pyramid with the largest number being the group below the weak, namely those with low incomes, low workers, small entrepreneurs and poor farmers (Suasih, 2016). National development has become the government's commitment in achieving increased agricultural development. The agricultural sector is one of the components of national development towards food self-sufficiency in order to alleviate poverty. The important role of the agricultural sector in national development is as an absorber of labor, contributing to gross domestic product, a source of foreign exchange, as well as driving the movement of other agricultural sectors.

The government's role in this research is realized by indicators as regulator, dynamist

and facilitator (Nurdin, 2014) with the following explanations: (1) Regulators are preparing directions to balance development implementation through the issuance of regulations. As a regulator, the government provides a basic reference to the community as an instrument to regulate all empowerment implementation activities; (2) Dynamists, namely mobilizing community participation if there are obstacles in the development process to encourage and maintain the dynamics of regional development. The government plays a role by providing intensive and effective guidance and direction to the community. Usually the provision of guidance is realized through a team of extension workers or certain agencies to provide training and (3) Facilitators, namely creating conditions conducive to the implementation of development to bridge the various interests of the community in optimizing regional development. As a facilitator, the government is engaged in mentoring through training, education, and skill improvement, as well as in the field of funding or capital through providing capital assistance to empowered communities. According to a literature review, there is an influence between the government's role on (1) farming performance (Nurdin, et.al, 2014; Munizu, 2010) and (2) welfare (Suasih, 2016; Saridewi and Siregar, 2010). Research to prove the influence of the government's role on farming performance was carried out by Nurdin, et.al (2014) with the title The Role of Local Governments in Empowering Corn Farmers Communities in Biringbulu District, Gowa Regency, concluded that the government's role was very dominant in empowering farmers. To increase the role of the agricultural sector, it is necessary to provide guidance by the government in the form of empowering farmers but without having to create dependence on the government. Empowerment of farmers will be able to encourage the performance of farming. Munizu (2010) who conducted research on the performance of Micro and Small Enterprises (UMK) in South Sulawesi concluded that. External factors consisting of aspects of government policy, socio-cultural and economic aspects as well as aspects of the role of related institutions have a positive and significant influence on business performance. The research entitled The relationship between the role of extension workers and technology adoption by farmers towards the increase in rice production in Tasikmalaya district was conducted by Saridewi and Siregar (2010) and concluded that the role of the government through agricultural extension workers and technology adoption in Tasikmalaya district together synergies to increase rice production. This increase will have an impact on the welfare of farmers.

The Influence of Farmer Social and Institutional Capital on Farm Business Performance and Farmer Welfare

The existence of social capital is one of the most important assets and becomes an adhesive tool in the implementation of agricultural activities. Social capital is essentially a set of values and norms which are a tangible manifestation of a dynamic institution. The tangible form of social capital of farmer groups is manifested in the form of trust, social networks, responsibility and cooperation between farmers (Wuysang, 2014). Empowerment of the existence of farmers through *subak* is one of the pillars to develop the agricultural sector where the existence of *subak* is a social network between fellow farmers. Social capital in this study is manifested by indicators (1) trust (2) norms and (3) network (Ridell in Wimba, 2015), with the following explanations, (1) Trust is a hope that grows in farming communities which is indicated by the existence of honest, orderly, and cooperative behavior based on shared norms. People who have a high level of trust, social rules tend to be positive; relationships are also cooperative. Social trust is basically a product of good social capital. The existence of good social capital is marked by the existence of solid social institutions, social capital gives birth to a harmonious social life; (2) Norms consist of understandings, values, hopes and goals that are believed and carried out together by farmers. Norms can be sourced from religion, moral guidelines, or other standards such as professional codes of ethics. Norms are built and developed based on the past history of cooperation and are applied to support a climate of cooperation; and (3) Network, namely dynamic infrastructure of social capital in the form of cooperation networks among farmers. *Subak* is a traditional farmer organization in Bali that functions as a network between farmers. The network facilitates communication and interaction, enables trust to grow and strengthens cooperation.

Healthy communities tend to have strong social networks. People know and meet other people. Farmers then build strong inter-relationships, both formal and informal. Close social networks will strengthen the feeling of cooperation of its members and the benefits of participation. According to a literature review, there is an influence between social capital on (1) farming performance (Revi, 2018; Rahayu, 2019) and (2) welfare (Durojaiye, et.al, 2013; Syafruddin, 2018). Research to prove the effect of social capital on farming performance was carried out by Revi (2018) on the Effect of Social Capital on Kopay Chili Farming Performance in Payakumbuh City concluded that social capital affects farming performance. Thus, social capital must be maintained and strengthened so that it does not disappear over time. Social capital must be used as a value and culture, so it needs to be used sustainably and institutionalized. Rahayu's research (2019) on the Effect of Social Capital on Farmer Productivity concludes that social capital has a significant effect on farmer productivity. If the productivity of farmers increases, it will have an effect on increasing farm business performance.

Research to prove the effect of social capital on welfare was conducted by Durojaiye et al. (2013) who conducted research to determine the effect of social capital on profit growth in the grocery trading business in Nigeria, showed that social capital played a positive and significant role in increasing profits in the sale of groceries in Nigeria. The results of Syafruddin's research (2018) on the Influence of Socio-Economic Factors, Social Demographic Factors and Social Capital on Farming Performance and Welfare of Farmers in Rice Field Village in Sumbawa Regency concluded that social capital has a positive and significant effect on farmer welfare. The research results of Rohmani et al. (2015) with the title The Impact of Social Capital in Irrigation Management on Farmer Welfare in Sukoharjo Regency shows that the social capital variable of farmer households and the external environment has a very significant effect on the welfare of farmer households. Cahyono (2012) conducted a study entitled The Role of Social Capital in Improving the Welfare of Tobacco Farmers in Wonosobo Regency found that the values of trust in social capital are very dominant as the basis for rural communities to be used as capital in improving other functions such as increasing respect and mutual benefit.

Efforts to Empower Farmers to Improve Farming Performance and Farmer Welfare

In order for farmers to improve their performance, it is necessary to empower farmers. Empowerment is a process of providing power in the form of opportunities, knowledge, expertise, and business assistance, so as to make the powerless become powerful or help increase one's ability, capacity, and self-confidence so that they have strength to overcome the problems faced in order to achieve a better life. The term empowerment is increasingly popular in the context of development and poverty alleviation. However, what is important in the empowerment process is awareness raising. A conscious society is a society that understands its political, economic, and cultural matters and responsibilities. Thus it can be concluded that empowerment is an effort made to increase the dignity of the community so that they have empowerment in dealing with all existing problems (Soetomo, 2014). According to a literature review, there is an effect between farmer empowerment on (1) farming performance (Sean, et, al, 2018; Mangowal, 2013) and (2) welfare (Syah, et al, 2012; Sean, et, al. 2018). Research to prove the effect of farmer empowerment on farm business performance was conducted by Sean, et.al (2018) conducted a study with the title Farmer Empowerment in Improving Food Security and found that one of the real manifestations of farmer empowerment is through agricultural extension activities. Counseling is done, for example, by providing information about new technologies and better ways to grow crops. The counseling is aimed at improving the ability and skills of farmers in running their farming businesses in order to get more, better and diverse results. The better results can support the business performance of farmers. Mangowal (2013) conducted a study on farmer empowerment in South Minahasa and concluded that empowerment for farming communities is nothing but providing motivation and encouragement to them to be able to explore their potential and dare to act to improve their quality of life, through, among others, education for awareness and empowerment. themselves. If the aspect of

empowerment of farming communities can be improved, it will be able to support and provide opportunities in economic development efforts for farming communities, especially in farming activities in the field of food and horticulture. In addition, empowerment efforts for farming communities can be successful if they are supported by the level of awareness of farmers themselves in accepting and implementing various programs provided by the government and farmers must have a high level of sensitivity in doing business.

Research to prove the effect of farmer empowerment on welfare was carried out by Syah, et al., (2012) regarding the Effect of the Role of Extension Officers and Local Wisdom on the Adoption of Rice Rice Innovation in Montasik District. Finding results that farmer empowerment through agricultural extension has a positive and significant effect on the adoption of lowland rice innovation so that it can increase agricultural yields. The research of Sean, et al., (2018) concludes that the inhibiting and supporting factors in efforts to empower farmers to improve food security are divided into internal and external inhibiting factors and external and internal supporting factors. Internal supporting factors, namely the existence of farmer empowerment programs and external supporting factors, namely the existence of government assistance that can ease the burden on farmers. All the factors that have been mentioned will affect the empowerment of farmers on the performance of farmers in realizing the welfare of farmers.

Farming Performance To Improve Farmers Welfare

In order for farmers to carry out their work properly, it is necessary to have knowledge, mental attitudes and skills related to the work. Thus, farm performance refers to the level of farmers' ability to carry out their work. Farmers are said to have good performance when related and meet certain standards. From this model, motivation and ability factors are important factors in determining farmer performance (Sukanata, et al., 2015). Furthermore, Sukanata, et al., (2015) explained that the performance of farmers is the same as the ability of farmers in terms of managing agriculture, planning and implementing. In order for farmers to carry out their work well, knowledge, mental attitudes and skills related to the work are needed. Thus, the performance of farmers refers to the level of ability of farmers to carry out their work. Farmers are said to have good performance when related and meet certain standards. From this model, motivation and ability factors are important factors in determining farmer performance. According to a literature review, there is an influence between farming performance on welfare (Gandhiadi, et.al, 2018; Irvani, et.al, 2017). Research to prove the effect of farming performance on welfare was carried out by Gandhiadi, et.al. (2018) concerning the Subjective Welfare of Weaving Industry Actors in Jembrana Regency, Bali concluded that business performance has a positive and significant effect on subjective welfare, so it can be said that increasing the influence of business performance with its indicators will have a direct effect on increasing subjective welfare of weaving industry business actors in Indonesia. Jembrana Regency, Bali. Research by Irviani, et.al (2017) with quantitative methods on the Effect of Regional Income and Financial Performance on Economic Growth and Community Welfare in the Regency/City of Lampung Province concludes that economic performance has a significant effect on the level of community welfare in the Regency/City of Lampung Province.

Integrated Agricultural System To Improve Farmers' Welfare

Jayanthi & Vennila (2008) stated that an integrated farming system is an agricultural system by combining two or more in the agricultural sector, by implementing the concept of making used materials into something more useful (biological recycling) so that inter-commodity input output bonds are established. This system also penetrates the livestock component in farming systems and livestock crop systems. Integrated farming system in Indonesia by combining livestock and crops that were previously used by farmers even at the beginning of farmers knowing about agriculture. Manwan (1989) explained that in the 1970s an integrated farming system was introduced, which was based on the many results that had been studied and researched, which began with research by the Central Institute for Agricultural Research (LP3) in Bogor which referred to the pattern at IRRI (International

Agricultural Research Institute). Rice Research Institute). Since then, various terms have been born, including cropping patterns, cropping systems, and finally the term farming system, and the most recent emerging with the term Crop Livestock System (CLS), namely the livestock crop system. Nurcholis and Supangkat (2011) explain that the carrying capacity of nature in planting forage plants that are intended as a source of feed for livestock is a problem for increasing the number of cattle populations to fulfill meat consumption for community needs. Meanwhile, agricultural by-products and agro-industry that have not been utilized are an alternative alternative solution that is used as cattle feed. The integrated farming system is able to increase efficiency, including labor costs, save land use and can reduce maintenance and fertilization costs, reduce investment costs for road construction and procurement of transportation equipment which in turn can improve farmers' welfare.

The same thing was conveyed by Nurcholis and Supangkat (2011) who stated that in an integrated farming system the utilization of agricultural by-products was utilized for animal feed and the utilization of animal manure used for fertilizer on plants using a zero waste approach. Utilization of crop by-products and livestock manure that has been wasted so far is a form of economic action, as well as an efficient choice for efforts to increase farmers' income and farmer welfare. The welfare of farmers is the goal of agricultural development and national development. In an effort to improve the welfare of farmers, the government has tried in various ways so that the lives and welfare of farmers can be increased. Regarding well-being, a person is said to have high subjective well-being if the person is satisfied with his or her life conditions, often feels positive emotions and rarely feels negative emotions. When someone characterizes a good life he will talk a lot about happiness, health, and a long life (Diener and Chan, 2011).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the government has an important role in fostering agriculture in Indonesia, in addition to other roles that have been attached, both the regulatory role, the facilitator role and the supervisory role. The role of the government is influential in improving the performance of farming and the welfare of farmers. The existence of social and institutional capital of farmers is one of the assets that is very important and becomes an adhesive tool in the implementation of agricultural activities. So that farmers can improve their performance and welfare, it is necessary to empower farmers. Empowerment is a process of providing power in the form of opportunities or opportunities, knowledge, expertise, and business assistance, so as to make powerless farmers become powerful. Farmer empowerment has an effect on farming performance and farmer welfare. Farmers are said to have good performance when related and meet certain standards. From this model, motivation and ability factors are important factors in determining farmer performance. Good performance in farming will be able to improve the welfare of farmers. Integrated farming system is a system that combines livestock and agricultural crops. An integrated farming system can improve the welfare of farmers.

Based on the conclusions of the results of the discussion, suggestions can be made, namely the government should continue to provide facilitation to farmers so that these steps can improve farming performance and farmers' welfare. The existence of farmers through subak is one of the pillars to develop the agricultural sector where the existence of subak is a social network between fellow farmers. The existence of subak should continue to be developed and empowered because subak as a farmer's institution to develop farmer's social capital has been able to improve farming performance and farmer welfare. Farmers as actors of agricultural development need to be given protection and empowerment to support the fulfillment of food needs which are the basic rights of everyone in order to realize food sovereignty, food independence, and food security in a sustainable manner. In order for farmers to carry out their work well and have good performance, it is necessary to have knowledge, mental attitudes and skills related to the work. Integrated farming systems should be continuously developed to realize sustainable agriculture.

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