International Journal of Social Science Research and Review

http://ijssrr.com
editor@ijssrr.com
Volume 5, Issue 5
May, 2022
Pages: 91-105

Analysis of Social Economy of Sustainable Agriculture in North Pringsewu Regency

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http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i5.244

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out social economic characteristic of sustainable agriculture farmer at north Pringsewu Regency. The research uses descriptive method. Population of research was 360 farmers and the sample of the research 36 farmer. The collection of data in this research use observation, documentation, and interview.The analysis of the data used frequency tables as the basis for the interpretation and description of the data research report. The results showed of the research characteristic socio economic farmer at north Pringsewu Regency showed. (1) 63,88% farmer have low education level. (2) 63,88% farmer have income below average.(.3) 66,66% farmer have more than 3 children.(4) 63,88% farmer have a currently lan area.(5) 63,88% farmer already already have your own house and (6).63,88% farmer have a production age.

Keywords: *Social; Economic; Sustainable Agriculture Farmer*

Introduction

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 agricultural sector (Amiruddin, 2021), so that people in Pringsewu Regency earn income and rely on businesses engaged in agriculture. According to BPS data for Pringsewu Regency, in 2021 Pringsewu Regency will be mostly used for agricultural activities and services. Agricultural work is still the main priority after the service sector of 74,849 people, followed by the agricultural sector of 67,121 people.

Agriculture in Pringsewu Regency is also one of the regencies that contributes the largest rice production in Lampung Province and makes it "10 districts with the largest rice production in Lampung Province in the 7th rank" in 2020 (BPS Lampung, 2021). Pringsewu Regency contributed 4.93% of rice production from a total of 2.65 million tons of rice and made it a national security area in Lampung Province. Farmers in Pringsewu Regency actually have great potential and opportunity to develop and increase their income because of the vast agricultural land in Pringsewu Regency, but the standard of living or socio economic life of farmers is still low. 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 meeting their daily needs, both primary, secondary and education needs (Alam, et al., 2009).

Pringsewu Regency experiences the same problem, even though it has potential agricultural land, often there is a conversion of agricultural land due to efforts to continue to meet the needs of life and look for opportunities to improve the standard of living of farmers (Miswar, et al., 2020). Following up on law no. 41 of 2009 concerning sustainable agricultural. Through Pringsewu Regency regulation No. 06 of 2015 article 8 paragraph 3 has determined the distribution of sustainable agricultural as well as to attract farmers' interest again through the sustainable agricultural Program which will make agricultural land eternal in the long term or cannot be converted to other designations. Later the sustainable agricultural program will be carried out in a sustainable manner in order to improve the standard of living of farmers (Wezel, et al., 2014). The sustainable agriculture program does not completely cover all agricultural lands in Pringsewu Regency, but only potential agricultural lands that meet the criteria according to the sustainable agricultural Program which is stipulated based on the Pringsewu Regency regional regulation No. 06 of 2015 article 8 paragraph 3. Distribution of sustainable agricultural according to Pringsewu District regulation no. 06 of 2015 article 8 paragraph 3 can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Area of Sustainable Agriculture Pringsewu Regency 2015

No.	District	Sustainable Agriculture Farming Area (ha)
1.	Pardasuka	1.494
2.	Ambarawa	1.626
3.	Pagelaran	950
4.	Pringsewu	808
5.	Gading Rejo	2.067
6.	Sukoharjo	556
7.	Banyumas	393
8.	Adiluwih	201
9.	Pagelaran Utara	50
Total		8.145

Source: Pringsewu District Regulation No. 06 of 2015 Article 8 Paragraph 3.

Table 1 shows that regulation no. 06 of 2015 article 8 paragraph 3 Pringsewu Regency has a total area of 8,145 ha of sustainable agriculture land spread over 9 districts. The district which has the largest sustainable agriculture land area is Gadingrejo District (2,067 ha), while the district with the smallest sustainable agriculture land area is North Pagelaran (50 ha). The sustainable agriculture program in Pringsewu Regency saw the expansion of the land set by Pringsewu Regency with the agriculture service. The distribution of land area can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Area of Sustainable Agriculture Pringsewu Regency in 2020

No.	District	Sustainable Agriculture Farming Area (ha)
1.	Pardasuka	1697.65
2.	Ambarawa	1752.38
3.	Pagelaran	785.88
4.	Pringsewu	968.01
5.	Gading Rejo	1882.76
6.	Sukoharjo	651.16
7.	Banyumas	298.1
8.	Adiluwih	162.34
9.	Pagelaran Utara	96.77
Total		8.295

Source: Pringsewu Agriculture Service, 2020.

Table 2 shows that within 5 years of the sustainable agriculture program in Pringsewu Regency, the conversion of paddy fields has occurred as a form of increasing the need for land for the development of Pringsewu Regency progress. However, the overall area of agricultural land has increased, which initially in 2015 had a land area of 8,145 ha for sustainable agriculture, in 2020 the land area would be 8,295 ha. Pringsewu Regency is one of the fields undergoing sustainable agriculture expansion in Lampung Province and is currently in pre research and is an area that is still actively developing the sustainable agriculture program.

The focus of the study research in North Pringsewu Regency includes the Districts of Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran, and Sukoharjo. Researchers took the northern part of the sustainable agriculture land area which focused on farmers. The purpose of dividing the area is because Pringsewu Regency is so wide, it is also to facilitate research and assess the socio economic conditions of sustainable agriculture farmers specifically and more specifically so as to get maximum results.

Research Method

The research method used in this research is a descriptive type survey method which aims to describe the situation or phenomenon under study. According to Widi (2010) descriptive research is a research method that describes all data or the state of the subject/object of research then analyzed and compared based on the current reality and then tries to provide a solution to the problem. Based on the opinion above, the purpose of using the descriptive type survey method in this study is to describe the situation or find out things related to a situation, in order to describe the socio-economic characteristics of sustainable agriculture farmers known through farmer groups in North Pringsewu Regency in 2021.

a. Research sites

The location of this research is in Pringsewu Regency which focuses on the northern part including Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran, and Sukoharjo Districts. The research was conducted regarding the sustainable agriculture program in Pringsewu Regency, because Pringsewu Regency is one of the sustainable agriculture areas that has experienced the expansion of sustainable agriculture in Lampung Province and is still actively developing sustainable agriculture programs. Regional regulation no. 06 of 2015 article 8 paragraph 3 has a land area of 8,145 hectares of sustainable agriculture, and in the course of the sustainable agriculture program in Pringsewu Regency according to data from the Pringsewu agriculture service in 2020, the area of sustainable agriculture in Pringsewu Regency is 8,295 Ha. The district's sustainable agriculture land area increased 1.84% from 2015 or increased the area of sustainable agriculture land in a 5-year period of 150 hectares.

This data will not discuss the expansion that occurred but will discuss whether there is an influence of land area on the socio economic sustainable agriculture of farmers in 2020 which focuses this research on the northern area of Pringsewu Regency including Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran and Sukoharjo Districts. This was done because of the vast area of Pringsewu Regency and also to make it easier to conduct research.

b. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Friedrichs, et al (2012) suggests that the population is a collection of individuals with predetermined qualities and characteristics. Based on this opinion, in this study the population in this study were all sustainable agriculture farmer groups in the northern part of Pringsewu Regency in 2020 including Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran, and Sukoharjo Districts. The population selection using farmer groups is because the number of sustainable agriculture farmers is not known or determined and only the area of land is known based on the village in each district which is known through farmer groups

spread across each district in order to find out the distribution or farmer data. Sustainable agriculture as a pilot is located in each farmer group with the stipulation that the sustainable agriculture land area is determined by Pringsewu Regency, which is in Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran, and Sukoharjo Districts in Pringsewu Regency.

Table 3. Sustainable Agriculture Farmer Groups in North Pringsewu Regency

No.	District	Sustainable agriculture Farmer Group
1.	Adiluwih	118
2.	Banyumas	69
3.	Pagelaran Utara	57
4.	Sukoharjo	116
Total		360

Source: Pringsewu Agriculture Service in 2020.

Table 3 shows that the overall farmer group is 360, with details that Adiluwih and Sukoharjo Districts have the most farmer groups compared to the other 2 districts. This means that the land area in the two districts is wider than the Banyumas and North Pagelaran Districts.

2. Sample

According to Withrow & Alter (2011), the sample is part or representative of the population being studied. If the subject is more than 100 then the sample is taken as much as (25%) of the population, this is in accordance with the opinion of Arikunto (2002), which states that if the subject is less than 100, it is better to take all so that the research is a research study. The next population if the number of subjects is large can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more. Furthermore, random sampling technique or representative of the population is carried out, and the method of determining the sample is by using a lottery. Due to the homogeneity of the population, the size of the population, limited time and the ability of researchers, the sample was taken from 10-15% of the total sustainable agriculture farmer groups in Pringsewu Regency in the north by proportional random sampling technique. Based on the total population of 360 farmer groups taken is 10% of the total population, then 10% x 360 = 36 sustainable agriculture farmer groups. So for the number of samples, namely 36 sustainable agriculture farmer groups, 1 representative in each farmer group as a sustainable agriculture pilot with a stipulation that has an area of sustainable agriculture land set by Pringsewu Regency spread over 4 Pringsewu regencies in the north including Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran and Sukoharjo. The number of samples of sustainable agriculture farmer groups spread over 4 Pringsewu Districts covering Adiluwih, Banyumas, North Pagelaran and Sukoharjo Districts can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Sustainable Agriculture Farmer Groups in North Pringsewu Regency

No.	District	Total Sustainable agriculture Farmer Group	Reserach Sample (Proportional RandomSampling 10-15%)
1.	Adiluwih	118	12
2.	Banyumas	69	7
3.	Pagelaran Utara	57	5
4.	Sukoharjo	116	12
	Total	360	36

Source: Pringsewu Agriculture Service, 2020.

Table 4 shows that proportional sampling means sampling by taking into account the population distribution of each region. This technique is used because the number of samples in each region is different, so that a representative sample can be obtained with the number of subjects in each region. While the random sampling technique means that the sample is given the same opportunity to be selected for each individual or unit in the entire population.

c. Research Variables

According to Apuke (2017) variables are everything in any form that is determined by the researcher to be studied so that information is obtained about it, then conclusions are drawn. The variables of this research are the socio economic of sustainable agriculture in the southern part of Pringsewu Regency which include:

1. Education level
2. Income level
3. Number of family members
4. Agricultural land area
5. Home ownership status
6. Age

d. Definition of Operational Variables

The operational definition is a definition based on the observed properties of the thing defined (Huppert & So, 2013). To facilitate measurements in the field, the concepts in this study can be operationalized, namely:

1. Education Level of sustainable agriculture Farmers

The level of education in this study is the formal education achieved by Farmers, with the following provisions:

1) Basic Education
2) Secondary Education
3) Higher Education

2. Income Level of Farmers

The income level of sustainable agriculture farmers in this study is the total income from agricultural products to fulfill basic needs in each harvest time (Dogliotti, et al., 2014) in the northern part of Pringsewu Regency, based on the money earned from sales which will later become the income of farmers, which will be used for meet the basic needs of farming families (Galt, 2013). The income of Farmers in this study is grouped into two, namely:

1) Income below the average, if the income per harvest is below the average.
2) Income above or equal to the average, if the income at each harvest is obtained above or equal to the average.

3. Number of Children of Farmers

The number of children of farmers referred to in this study is the number of children of Farmers. The classification criteria are:

1) Few if the number of children < 3 people
2) Many if the number of children 3 people.

4. Farmer's Land Area

The area of land referred to in this study is the entire agricultural land owned by the farmer, which has economic value to meet the needs of his family's life, in one-hectare unit per year. The area of sustainable agricultural land in this study is grouped into three, namely:

1) Narrow arable land, which is an area of less than 0.5 hectares
2) Medium arable land, which is an area of 0.5 to 2 hectares

3) Extensive arable land, namely land with an area of more than 2 hectares.

5. Farmhouse Ownership Status

The status of home ownership in this study is the status of home ownership that is inhabited or occupied by farmers (Lemanski, 2011). house ownership status is categorized as follows:

1) Own property, namely a residence that actually belongs to the head of the household or one member of the household.
2) Contract, which is a residence rented by the head of the household or one of the households for a period of one or two years.
3) The house belongs to the parents/family, if the residence is not owned by themselves but belongs to the parents/family and does not issue any payment to occupy the residence

6. Age of Farmers

The age referred to in this study is the age of farmers who manage agricultural land. In this study, the age of farmers was categorized as follows:

1) Productive group: 15-64 years old
2) Unproductive group: > 65 years and over

e. Data Collection Techniques

According to Moser & Korstjens (2018) data collection techniques are the methods used by researchers to collect research data from data sources (subjects and research samples). The data collection techniques in this study are as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is a method or technique of collecting data either directly or indirectly on the object of research. Observations in this study were carried out by direct observations in the field to obtain information such as place (space), events or events, sources or respondents and time. The data collected in this observation aims to find out directly about the socio-economic characteristics of farmers on sustainable agriculture starting from social conditions and economic conditions.

2. Interview

According to Nasution interview is a form of verbal communication. So, a kind of conversation that aims to obtain information. Interview is a method of collecting data by means of question and answer which is done systematically and based on research objectives. Interviews were divided into three, namely: structured interviews, unstructured interviews and mixed interviews. In this study, the researcher used a structured interview technique, namely interviews conducted by compiling a list of questions beforehand with the intention that data collection could be directed to the research objectives. This structured interview technique was used to obtain primary data, the primary data referred to here is education level data, income level, number of family members, and area of agricultural land obtained directly by researchers from field interviews.

3. Documentation

Documentation technique is a technique to complete data in order to analyze the problem that we are researching. We need information from documents that have to do with the object being studied. According to Moser & Korstjens (2018), documentation is one way to collect research data. The technical implementation of data collection with this method is that the researcher collects existing documents, then the data is obtained based on the document.

f. Data analysis technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, breaking them down into units, synthesizing them, arranging them into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easy to understand (Sugiyono, 2010). Data analysis is a series of activities for reviewing, grouping, systematizing, interpreting and verifying data so that a phenomenon has social, academic and scientific value. The data analysis technique used in this research is spatial or spatial approach, where the form of analysis is in the form of a thematic map that describes the distribution being analyzed. Spatial approach (Spatial Approach) is an analysis that pays attention to the factors that influence the location of an activity. According to Liu, et al (2014), spatial analysis is an analysis by linking location, distribution (spread), diffusion, and spatial interaction.

Referring to the definition above, the spatial approach is an approach that emphasizes the factors that influence an area or activity. To process the data in this study is to categorize each variable contained in this study and each variable is classified into certain classes, such as high, medium and low, for example to determine the level of income, income that is above the average including high and below average are classified as low class (Slotte, et al., 2010; Thornton, et al, 2012). If using a map, colors can be used as differentiators or the colors on the map are considered to represent certain classes, namely, very high, high, medium and low. For example, red is for high income farmers and green is for low income farmers. In addition to using color, the presentation of data on a map can also use symbols, such as areas, points and lines.

Results and Discussion

Geographically, Pringsewu Regency is located at a position of 104°42'-105°8'BT and between 5°8'-6°8'LS. Pringsewu Regency has a land area of 625 km^2, which is almost entirely in the form of land area. The potential of natural resources owned by Pringsewu Regency is mostly used for agricultural activities. The Pringsewu Regency area in 2013 had nine (9) districts. To see the respective districts and capitals, see table 5.

Table 5. Administration of Pringsewu Regency

No.	District	Capital
1	Pardasuka	Pardasuka
2	Ambarawa	Ambarawa
3	Pagelaran	Gumuk Mas
4	Pagelaran Utara	Fajar Mulya
5	Pringsewu	Pringsewu
6	Gadingrejo	Gadingrejo
7	Sukoharjo	Sukoharjo
8	Banyumas	Banyumas
9	Adiluwih	Adiluwih

Source: Pringsewu Agriculture Service, 2020.

The administrative spatial distribution of Pringsewu Regency is as follows:

a. In the north it is bordered by Central Lampung Regency.
b. To the south, it is bordered by Tanggamus Regency.
c. In the west it is bordered by Tanggamus Regency.
d. In the east it is bordered by Pesawaran Regency.

Outcome description of socio economic characteristics of land farmers in North Pringsewu Regency.

1) Education

The education referred to in this study is the length of formal education taken by sustainable agriculture farmers, in this case to be clear about the level of formal education that has been taken by farmers can be seen in table 6 and figure 1.

Table 6. Education of Farmers in North Pringsewu Regency

No.	Level Education Farmers	Total Farmers	%
1.	Basic education	23	63,88%
2.	Junior high school	13	36,12%
3.	Senior high school	0	0%
	Total	36	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 6 can be seen that farmers whose last education was at the elementary level or equivalent to elementary school, junior high school were 23 farmers with a percentage of 63.88%, and middle level or equivalent to high school were 13 farmers with a percentage of 36.12%. There are no farmers with a high level of education or equivalent to D1 and S1 graduates with a graduation rate at that stage or with a percentage of 0%.

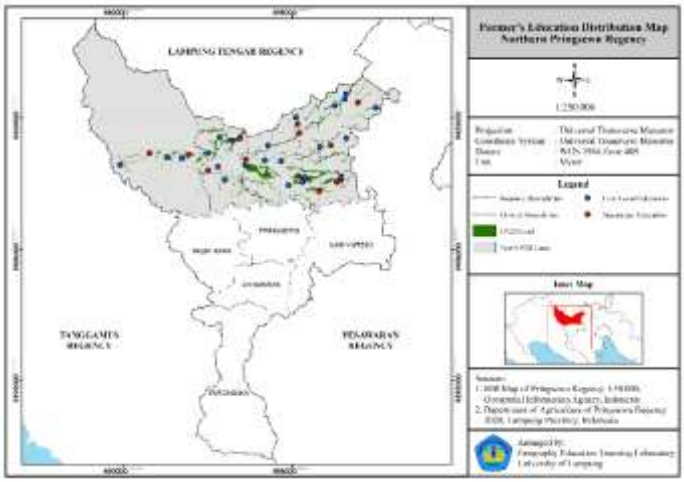

Figure 1. Farmer's Education Distribution Map

Figure 1 illustrates that most of the farmers in North Pringsewu Regency have the latest education only up to elementary level. Where from the social conditions depicted in the Pringsewu Regency area, the level of education that has been passed based on interviews that have been conducted has a low interest in education and also a number of dropout cases experienced by farmers so that they cannot continue to a higher level due to the family's economic situation. Farmers who are unable to finance to a higher level. Another factor is young marriages carried out by farmers so they cannot continue their education to a higher level (Leavy & Smith, 2010). School infrastructure facilities were also very minimal at that time until now or the number of schools in the northern Pringsewu Regency is still limited where for each level of education there is usually only one school in one district

2) Income

The income of farmers is cash receipts from land harvests generated from farming activities in accordance with the prevailing prices in North Pringsewu Regency. The income obtained is in accordance

with the results of the land harvest produced every time it is harvested. To find out the distribution of farmers by income level at each harvest, it can be seen in table 7 and figure 2.

Table 7. Farmers' Income in North Pringsewu Regency.

No.	Level Income Farmers	Total Farmers	%
1.	Below average	23	63,88%
2.	Above average	13	36,12%
	Total	36	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 7 shows that the income of farmers in North Pringsewu Regency has 2 categories, namely above average and below average, where the average income of farmers is Rp. 19,672,000. The income of farmers classified above the average is as many as 13 farmers with a percentage of 36.12%, while the income of farmers who are below the average are 23 farmers with a percentage of 63.88%.

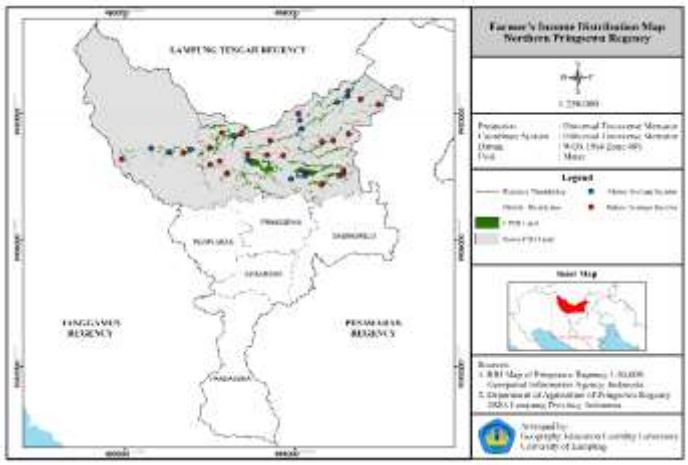

Figure 2. Farmer's Income Distribution Map

Figure 2 shows that the differences in the income of farmers in North Pringsewu Regency are influenced by several factors, for example, the area of land owned by farmers and the irrigation system for paddy fields. In the North Pagelaran area, rice productivity is lower than the other 3 districts, because the irrigation is still using a rainfed rice system which has not used an irrigation system like the other 3 districts that have used an irrigated rice field irrigation system, the water discharge in rice plants is very much needed in the planting process until rice will be harvested to produce good rice productivity in an agricultural system

3) Total of children

Total of children is the number who were born alive and are still dependents of the head of the family, the size of the family members affects the dependents in the family, in this case it affects the number of dependents in the farming family. To find out the distribution of farmers in North Pringsewu Regency according to the total of children, see table 8 and figure 3.

Table 8. Total of Children of Farmers in North Pringsewu Regency

No.	Total of Children's	Total Farmers	%
1.	3 <	12	33,34%
2.	≥ 3	24	66,66%
	Total	36	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 8 can be seen that total of children from farmers in North Pringsewu Regency generally has a very large number of children where the number of children > 3. Farmers who have more than 3 children are 24 with a percentage of 66.66% and those who have children less than 3 amounted to 12 with a percentage of 33.34%.

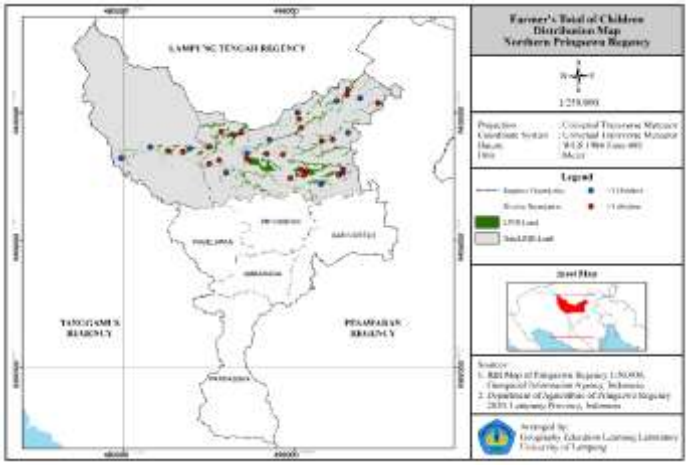

Figure 3. Farmer's Total of Children Distribution Map

Figure 3 illustrates that Sukoharjo and Adiluwih Districts have more than 3 children, namely 9 farmers and 7 farmers. This shows that the more children farmers have, the greater the number of family dependents experienced by farmers. However, it is also undeniable because the number of children owned by farmers is due to the family planning program that has not been running properly and the myth that many children have a lot of sustenance which is always trusted by the people of Pringsewu Regency which is dominated by the Javanese.

4) Land Area

The area of arable land in question is the entire paddy field planted by farmers for one season which is calculated in hectares (ha). The area or narrowness of the land affects the productivity, and the level of farmers' income, the wider the arable land, the greater the probability that the income level will be (Zhu & Luo, 2010). This opinion that the wider the arable land cultivated by farmers, the greater the production that will be produced and the income that will be obtained if accompanied by good processing (Tanaya, 2010). Based on the results of the study, the distribution of arable land owned by farmers can be seen in table 9 and figure 4.

Table 9. Farmer's Area in North Pringsewu Regency

No	Land Area Farmers (ha)	Total Farmers	%
1.	0,5≤	1	2,77%
2.	0,5-2	22	61,11%
3.	≥2	13	36,12%
	Total	36	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 9 can be seen that the land area has 3 categories, namely between narrow, medium, and wide land areas. The narrow land area in the northern part of Pringsewu Regency with an area of 0.5 < ha is owned by 1 farmer with a percentage of 2.77%, in the medium land area category 0.5-2 ha owned by 22 farmers with a percentage of 61, 11% while the agricultural area with the broad category > 2 ha is owned by 13 farmers with a percentage of 36.12%.

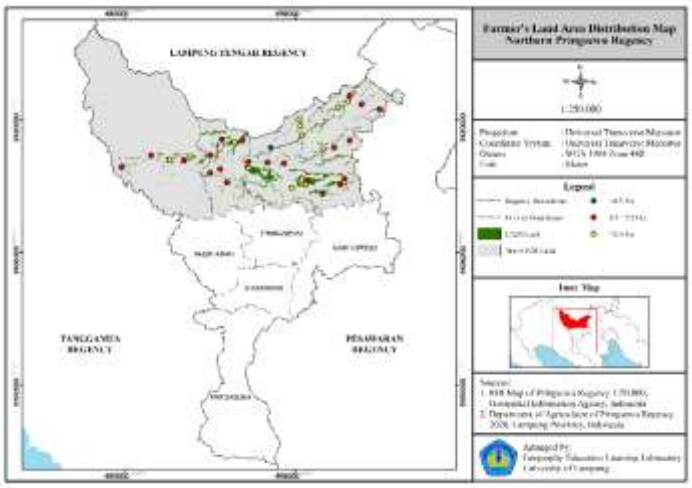

Figure 4. Farmer's Land Area Distribution Map

Figure 4 shows that the area of agricultural land owned by farmers in Pringsewu Regency has a variety of agricultural land areas, where the factors that affect the area of land in Pringsewu Regency include purchasing power to own agricultural land before it is determined to be sustainable agriculture land and someone's interest in work as a farmer. It doesn't stop there, most of the area of agricultural land in North Pringsewu Regency is a legacy from his previous parents. Farmers in Sukoharjo and Adiluwih Districts who have a land area of more than 2 ha have the highest number compared to other districts.

5) Home Ownership Status

The houses that are used as residences for farmers certainly have different ownership statuses, from own ownership, rent to even contracts (Wu, 2016). According to the Central Statistics Agency (2021), 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 table 10 and Figure 5.

Table 10. Ownership Status of Farmers' Houses in North Pringsewu District

No	Ownership Status Houses	Total Farmers	%
1.	Self owned	29	80,55%
2.	Parents/Family	7	19,45%
3.	Rent/contract	0	0%
	Total	36	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 10 shows that the ownership status of the farmer's house in Pringsewu Regency in the northern part is divided into 3 categories including owned houses, parents/family houses, and rent/contracts. Ownership of farmers' houses with self-owned status amounted to 29 farmers with a percentage of 80.55%, while the ownership status of parents' houses amounted to 7 farmers with a percentage of 19.45%. In the ownership status of rental/contract houses, the number of farmers is 0% where almost every farmer in North Pringsewu Regency already owns a house or lives permanently in the house of their parents/family houses.

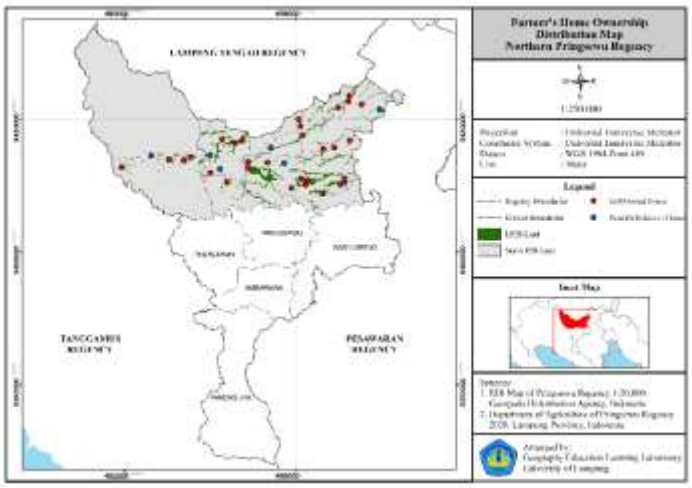

Figure 5. Farmer's Home Ownership Distribution Map

Figure 5 that farmers in North Pringsewu Regency are natives or born in Pringsewu Regency in the north, therefore almost all farmers already have a house or live in their parents' house in their daily lives, regardless of this. Agriculture in Pringsewu Regency has been running for a very long time which makes the business in the field of 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 now it has become a sustainable agriculture (Koohafkan & Altieri, 2011). which has been fully considered by the government through the sustainable agriculture program. At first the agricultural sector was always underestimated or a profession that was less promising, but over time the national food reserves for the State of Indonesia were difficult to fulfill, this was due to the declining harvest yields and the declining selling price of rice harvest accompanied by the cost of fertilizer, rice seeds, and agricultural maintenance costs whose prices continue to soar and do not match the yields obtained. Therefore, many farmers have converted their agricultural land to other uses that are more promising or have higher economic value before the issuance of the program.

6. Age

Age determines the physical ability of farmers in processing their farming business and other additional work efforts. The older the farmer, the relatively lower his working ability (Grande, 2011). Mantra (2000) suggests that age can be grouped into two, namely: productive age (15-64 years and unproductive age 65 years and over). Based on the results of the study, the age distribution of farmers in Pringsewu Regency in the north can be seen in table 11 and figure 6.

Table 11. Age of Farmers in North Pringsewu Regency.

No.	Age Farmers	Total Farmers	%
1.	Produktif (15-64)	32	88,88%
2.	Tidak Profuktif (≥65)	4	11,12%
	Total	36	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 11 shows that the age of farmers in Pringsewu Regency in the north is very diverse. In this study, they were categorized into two, namely productive age (15-64 years) and unproductive age (> 65 years). The productive age category in farmers in Pringsewu Regency in the north is 32 farmers with a percentage of 88.88%, while the unproductive age is 4 farmers with a percentage of 11.12%.

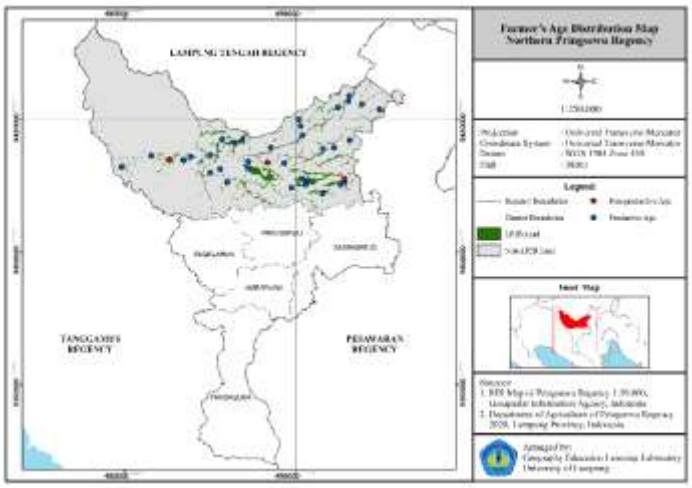

Figure 6. Farmer's Age Distribution Map

Figure 6 that productive age in every field of work is really needed, because a person's ability and performance in carrying out a work activity is still qualified, namely in terms of physical, mental and understanding in carrying out an activity. Later, from the productive age, they can get good and maximum results in an activity. Agriculture is no exception, for example in terms of agricultural management. Farmers of productive age are still able to carry out agricultural activities and go directly to agricultural land to see agricultural land and developments that occur on agricultural land while farmers are of unproductive age, farmers are usually unable to go down directly to see developments that occur in the land (Lovell; Gordon, et al., 2010) agriculture, and employing someone to manage and maintain agricultural land so that the farming process runs well.

Conclusions

Based on the data obtained from the results of the analysis of the socio economic characteristics of farmers in North Pringsewu Regency and a description of the discussion, then arranged into a simple percentage distribution and then analyzed descriptively, the research can be concluded as follows.

1. A total of 23 (63.88%) farmers in North Pringsewu Regency are classified as having a basic education level (SD and SMP).
2. As many as 23 (63.88%) farmers in North Pringsewu Regency have income below the average (Rp. 19,672,000) at each harvest.
3. A total of 24 (66.66%) farmers in North Pringsewu Regency part have a large number of children (> 3 children).
4. A total of 22 (61.11%) farmers in North Pringsewu Regency part have a land area that is classified as moderate (0.5-2Ha).
5. A total of 29 (80.55%) farmers in North Pringsewu Regency part already have their own houses.
6. A total of 32 (88.88%) farmers in North Pringsewu Regency are of productive age.

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