**Improving farmers’ welfare through sustainable agricultural economic development**

**Edo Yusuf Herlambang** 1\* **Erlin Kurniati** 2

1,2 Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, 35131, Lampung, Indonesia

**Email**

edoyusufh@gmail.com \*

**Received:** Month, Date, Year (Required) **Revised:**  **Accepted:**

**Abstract**

Improving farmer welfare through sustainable agricultural economic development is an important step to improve the quality of life of people who depend on the agricultural sector. In Indonesia, most of the population works in the agricultural sector and often faces various challenges, such as market price fluctuations, limited access to technology, and climate change. Therefore, sustainable agricultural economic development needs to be implemented by prioritizing environmental sustainability, ecosystem balance, and the socio-economic welfare of farming communities. This article aims to examine how sustainable agricultural principles can improve agricultural productivity and farmer welfare, by emphasizing the importance of education, efficient technology, fair market access, and farmer empowerment. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with interview, observation, and documentation study techniques in Bumijaya Village, South Lampung. The results of the study show that the main challenges for farmers include limited environmentally friendly technology, market price instability, and minimal policy support. Therefore, solutions that can be applied include increasing training for farmers, developing environmentally friendly agricultural technology, and building infrastructure that supports the distribution of agricultural products. Sustainable agricultural economic development is expected to be able to create a more just, equitable, and profitable agricultural system for farmers, while supporting the sustainability of natural resources and national food security.

**Keywords:** welfare, economic developmenrt, society, agriculture

**DOI :**

**p-ISSN :**

**e-ISSN :**

**ⓒ Copyright: BDJ Smart : Breakthrough Development Journal in Strategic Management & Marketing (2025)**

**This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Site Using OJS 3 PKP Optimized.**

1. **Introduction**

Improving farmer welfare through sustainable agricultural economic development is a crucial step to improve the standard of living of people who depend on the agricultural sector as their main source of livelihood. Sustainable agriculture refers to agricultural methods that not only pay attention to optimal production results, but also prioritize environmental sustainability, ecosystem balance, and the socio-economic welfare of farming communities. In Indonesia, the majority of the population works in the agricultural sector, and farmers often face serious challenges, ranging from uncertain market price fluctuations, limited access to technology, minimal infrastructure, to climate change that impacts cropping patterns and agricultural yields. Therefore, to achieve farmer welfare, agricultural economic development must integrate sustainability principles that support not only agricultural productivity, but also food security and protection of natural resources. Sustainable agricultural economic development is expected to overcome these problems by offering an environmentally friendly approach that can be maintained in the long term. One of the main pillars in this development is increasing agricultural productivity through efficient technology, wise use of natural resources, and environmental management that supports environmental sustainability. In this context, education and training for farmers are important aspects so that they can adopt more environmentally friendly agricultural practices, such as organic farming, the use of natural fertilizers, and integrated pest control. In addition, access to fair markets must also be considered, where farmers are given the opportunity to sell their agricultural products at more stable and profitable prices.

To create a sustainable agricultural ecosystem, it is also important to pay attention to the social and cultural aspects of the farming community. Empowering farmers, including providing them with the opportunity to be involved in agricultural planning and policy-making, will provide a sense of ownership and increase their participation in development. Providing opportunities for farmers to collaborate with various parties in agricultural policies will also strengthen their resilience in facing various challenges, both in terms of economy and environment.

Another important step is to introduce ecosystem-based agriculture that involves natural management techniques, such as the use of crop rotation patterns and natural pest management. With this approach, the soil will be more fertile, biodiversity will be maintained, and the use of chemical pesticides can be reduced. Thus, in addition to gaining economic benefits, farmers also play a role in preserving nature for future generations.

Overall, to achieve farmer welfare through sustainable agricultural economic development, there needs to be synergy between the government, society, and the private sector. With supportive policies, as well as adequate education and training, farmers will be better prepared to face challenges and take advantage of existing opportunities. The implementation of this strategy is expected to have a positive impact that will not only benefit farmers, but also society as a whole in realizing food security and national economic sustainability.

Sustainable agricultural economic development is also inseparable from the empowerment of farmers themselves, where farmers are given the opportunity to participate in decision-making related to agricultural policies and access to broader economic resources. By improving farmers' abilities in managing agricultural businesses, accessing modern technology, and obtaining supporting financial facilities, they will be able to increase production yields and create more profitable agricultural business diversification. All of these efforts will ultimately create a fairer, more equitable, and more sustainable agricultural system, which will not only benefit farmers, but also society and the country as a whole. Therefore, sustainable agricultural economic development must be a priority in the national development agenda to realize sustainable farmer welfare and provide a broad positive impact on the economy and people's lives.

This article aims to provide an understanding of how sustainable agricultural development can provide long-term benefits, both in terms of economy, social, and environment. In addition, this article also wants to explore the various challenges faced by farmers, as well as solutions that can be applied to increase agricultural productivity without damaging natural resources. With a sustainable approach, it is hoped that farmers' welfare can improve, their lives become more stable, and the country's food security can be guaranteed.

The selection of the area in Bumijaya Village, Candipuro, South Lampung as a research location can be based on the following. First, significant agricultural potential. South Lampung, including Bumijaya Village, is known as an area that has great potential in the agricultural sector, especially for commodities such as oil palm, bananas, and various types of vegetables. Researching agricultural economic development in this area will provide insight into how to improve farmers' welfare by utilizing existing agricultural potential.

Second, challenges faced by farmers. Many areas in South Lampung, including Bumijaya Village, face challenges related to dependence on conventional farming patterns and limited access to modern agricultural technology. Research in this area can help find solutions to improve farmers' welfare through the application of sustainable agricultural techniques that can increase yields and incomes.

Third, relevance to sustainable economic development. Sustainable agricultural economic development is one approach that can be applied to improve farmers' welfare in areas such as Bumijaya Village. The application of sustainability principles in agriculture can increase agricultural yields, reduce negative impacts on the environment, and increase farmers' incomes sustainably.

Fourth, access to natural resources and infrastructure. Bumijaya Village may have good access to natural resources that support agriculture and also adequate infrastructure to support research. This can include access to water sources, fertile soil, and connectivity for distributing agricultural products to markets.

Lastly, support from the government and local community. Bumijaya Village may have support from the local government and local community in implementing sustainable agricultural development projects. This research can be relevant to provide more effective and strategic policy recommendations in improving farmers' welfare through a sustainable economic development approach. For these reasons, the selection of Bumijaya Village as a research location can provide a clearer picture of the challenges and opportunities faced by farmers in the area, as well as contribute to creating solutions to improve farmer welfare in a sustainable manner.

1. **Research Design and Method**

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach that aims to explore and understand more deeply about sustainable agricultural economic development in the context of improving farmer welfare in Indonesia. The qualitative approach was chosen because this study focuses on understanding complex phenomena, namely how the application of sustainability principles in agriculture can affect farmer welfare and its impact on social, economic, and environmental aspects. This study also aims to identify various challenges faced by farmers and solutions that can be applied in this context.

1. **Results and Discussion**

Sustainable agricultural development is key to achieving long-term goals in improving people's welfare and food security in a country. In this context, sustainable agricultural development includes efforts to optimize agricultural productivity in an environmentally friendly manner, maintain ecosystem balance, and support the sustainability of natural resources.

This type of development does not only focus on economic aspects, but also involves social and environmental dimensions that support each other. From an economic perspective, sustainable agriculture can create jobs, increase farmers' incomes, and open up wider market opportunities, both nationally and internationally. Meanwhile, from a social perspective, this agricultural model can improve the quality of life of farmers by providing them with access to the latest training and technology, and creating more inclusive and empowered communities.

However, despite its great potential, there are various challenges faced by farmers in implementing the principles of sustainable agriculture. Some of the problems that often arise include limited access to environmentally friendly agricultural technology, market price instability, and minimal policy support from the government. In addition, climate change is also a serious threat to agricultural output, which can cause major losses for farmers and disrupt food security. Therefore, solutions that can be implemented to overcome these challenges include increasing access to education and training for farmers, providing adequate facilities for agricultural technology research and development, and implementing policies that support sustainable agriculture, such as incentives for the use of environmentally friendly agricultural practices and wise management of natural resources.

With the right approach and collaboration between various parties, including the government, communities, and the private sector, sustainable agricultural development can not only increase farmers' productivity and income, but also ensure that our natural resources are maintained for future generations.

Sustainability in agriculture can be achieved if farmers have adequate access to adapt to existing changes, both in terms of technology and policies. Thus, the main goal of sustainable agricultural development is to create an agricultural system that is not only economically profitable, but also supports environmental sustainability and improves the quality of life of the community as a whole.

***Efforts to Improve Farmer Welfare through Sustainable Agricultural Economic Development***

Sustainable agricultural economic development in Bumijaya Village, Candipuro, South Lampung, is very important in improving the welfare of farmers. Bumijaya Village as an agricultural area has great potential to develop the agricultural sector which can have a positive impact on the lives of farmers and the village economy as a whole. The following is a discussion of efforts to improve the welfare of farmers through sustainable agricultural economic development in the area.

First, the importance of sustainable agricultural economic development. Sustainable agricultural economic development in villages such as Bumijaya aims to create a balance between increasing agricultural production, sustainability of natural resources, and improving the quality of life of the community. Sustainable means that agricultural activities carried out not only provide current economic benefits, but also maintain environmental sustainability and ensure that future generations can still utilize existing resources.

Second, increasing access to agricultural technology. One of the main factors in improving farmer welfare is by providing farmers with better access to efficient and environmentally friendly agricultural technology. This technology includes the use of superior seeds, modern agricultural tools and machines, and information technology to facilitate land management. With the application of the right technology, agricultural productivity can increase, which in turn will increase farmers' incomes. This can be done by: 1) use of efficient irrigation technology to overcome problems of drought or poor water management; 2) application of precision agricultural technology to maximize the use of fertilizers and pesticides efficiently; and, 3) agricultural information systems to help farmers access information related to market prices, weather, and the latest farming techniques.

Third, empowerment of farmer Human Resources (HR). Training and education to improve farmer skills are key to developing a sustainable agricultural economy. Farmers who have better knowledge of effective and environmentally friendly farming methods will be better able to increase their agricultural output. This can be done by: 1) training related to environmentally friendly agricultural cultivation techniques such as organic farming, agroforestry, and integrated farming systems; and 2) education on agricultural business management, including how to manage finances, sell products efficiently, and build farmer cooperatives to increase bargaining power in the market.

Fourth, diversification of agricultural products. Diversification of agricultural products can help farmers reduce dependence on one commodity that may have unstable prices or markets. In Bumijaya Village, in addition to staple crops such as rice or secondary crops, various other agricultural products can be developed, such as: 1) horticultural farming: planting vegetables and fruits that have a wide market; and 2) processed agricultural products: processing agricultural products into value-added products, such as organic rice, chips, or fruit-based drinks. This diversification will increase farmers' incomes and provide more stable economic options.

Lastly, development of supporting infrastructure. Adequate infrastructure is very important to support agricultural economic activities. The construction of better roads will facilitate access to markets and the distribution of agricultural products. In addition, the provision of adequate storage or post-harvest facilities can help reduce post-harvest losses due to damage to agricultural products. This can be done by: 1) construction of village roads and transportation facilities to facilitate the distribution of agricultural products; and 2) provision of agricultural storage warehouses to avoid rotting or damage before being sold to the market.

***Sustainable Natural Resource Management***

Sustainable agriculture is not only about increasing production, but also about preserving natural resources. The application of environmentally friendly agricultural techniques, such as organic farming and good soil management, will help ensure that agricultural land remains fertile and productive in the long term. This can be done by: 1) use of organic fertilizers and natural pesticides to reduce negative impacts on the environment; and 2) good soil management to prevent erosion and land degradation.

To achieve sustainable agricultural economic development, collaboration between the government, communities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is very important. The government can provide policies that support sustainable agriculture, while NGOs can provide training or technical assistance to farmers. Policy support from local governments in the form of agricultural subsidies or incentives for farmers who implement sustainable agriculture. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations for farmer capacity development and the application of new technologies.

One of the biggest challenges faced by farmers is limited access to wider markets. By introducing a more efficient marketing system, farmers can get better prices for their agricultural products. One solution is to form a farmer cooperative or join a wider marketing network, namely direct marketing to consumers or through larger local markets, and using digital platforms to market agricultural products, opening up wider market access.

***Sustainable Agricultural Economic Development Concept***

Sustainable agricultural development involves two main dimensions: economic and environmental aspects. Economically, this development aims to improve the welfare of farmers and communities that depend on the agricultural sector, through increased productivity and efficiency. Meanwhile, from an environmental perspective, this approach aims to minimize negative impacts on natural resources, such as land, water, and biodiversity.

There are several principles that underlie sustainable agriculture: 1) Sustainability of Natural Resources: Using natural resources wisely so that they can be maintained for future generations. One example is the practice of organic farming that reduces dependence on chemicals; 2) Energy and Resource Efficiency: Increasing efficiency in the use of energy and other inputs (such as fertilizers and pesticides), and reducing waste; 3) Improving Farmer Welfare: Creating a system that supports farmers' lives by providing access to education, technology, and markets; and 4) Responsible Management of Natural Resources: Applying management techniques that involve the conservation of land, water, and biodiversity.

***The Importance of Technology and Innovation in Sustainable Agriculture***

Technology plays a very important role in sustainable agriculture. Environmentally friendly agricultural technologies, such as the use of precision farming technology, biotechnology, and modern agricultural tools, can help farmers increase yields and reduce losses from pests and diseases more efficiently. Another important innovation is the development of crop varieties that are resistant to climate change and disease, as well as more efficient irrigation systems, which can save water and reduce waste.

***The Role of Government Policy in Supporting Sustainable Agriculture***

The government has a very important role in supporting the development of sustainable agriculture. Some steps that can be taken include: 1) Providing Subsidies for Sustainable Agriculture: Subsidies for environmentally friendly technology or for organic agricultural products can stimulate sustainable agriculture; 2) Encouraging Policies that Support Farmer Welfare: Increasing farmers' access to credit, training, and markets; and, 3) Building Supportive Infrastructure: Such as the construction of efficient irrigation networks and better access to transportation.

***Challenges and Benefits in Sustainable Agricultural Economic Development***

Despite its many positive potentials, sustainable agricultural development also faces several challenges, including: 1) Limited Access to Technology and Information: Farmers in many areas, especially isolated ones, often do not have sufficient access to the latest technology and information that can help them switch to more sustainable agricultural practices; 2) Climate Change: Increasingly extreme climate change poses a major threat to the agricultural sector. Unpredictable weather, droughts, or floods can damage agricultural yields; and, 3) Natural Resource Management: Lack of awareness and knowledge about the importance of natural resource conservation often leads to overexploitation of land and water.

Benefits of sustainable agricultural economic development are follows: 1) Economic Sustainability: Sustainable agriculture creates jobs and supports long-term food security; 2) Poverty Reduction: Increasing sustainable agricultural productivity can increase farmers’ incomes and reduce poverty; and, 3) Environmental Sustainability: Reducing negative impacts on ecosystems and improving soil and water quality.

Sustainable agricultural economic development is a critical approach to addressing global challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, and food security. Through the use of efficient technologies, policies that support farmers, and the application of sustainability principles, the agricultural sector can thrive without damaging the environment and ensuring the well-being of future generations.

***Determinants of Success in Sustainable Agricultural Economy***

Success in sustainable agricultural economy is influenced by various interrelated factors. Some of the main determinants of success in sustainable agricultural economy include as follows. First, sustainable availability of natural resources. The success of sustainable agriculture is highly dependent on the availability of natural resources such as fertile soil, sufficient water, and a favorable climate. Wise and sustainable management of natural resources is key to ensuring the long-term sustainability of agriculture.

Second, appropriate agricultural technology. The use of environmentally friendly and efficient agricultural technology can increase agricultural yields, reduce waste of resources, and maintain ecosystem balance. Technologies such as water-saving irrigation, use of organic fertilizers, and conservation farming methods are essential in supporting sustainable agriculture.

Third, supportive government policies. Supportive government policies, whether in terms of subsidies, regulations governing the use of natural resources, or support for research and development of agricultural technology, are essential in creating an environment conducive to sustainable agriculture.

Fourth, improving farmer skills and knowledge. Education and training for farmers on sustainable agricultural methods, understanding the market, and efficient financial and production management are essential to increasing productivity and success in sustainable agriculture.

Fifth, access to finance. Adequate finance for farmers to access new technologies, purchase environmentally friendly agricultural inputs, and increase their production capacity can drive the success of a sustainable agricultural economy.

Sixth, community and market acceptance. The success of a sustainable agricultural economy is also influenced by market acceptance of agricultural products produced with sustainable principles. High demand for organic or environmentally friendly products can increase the competitiveness of sustainable agricultural products.

Seventh, diversity of agricultural products. Diversification of agricultural products can reduce the risk of failure due to climate change or market fluctuations. Sustainable agriculture tends to encourage this diversification pattern to create economic resilience for farmers.

Eighth, environmental protection and biodiversity. Agricultural practices that maintain biodiversity and reduce negative impacts on the environment, such as soil erosion and water pollution, are important elements in a sustainable agricultural economy.

Lastly, collaboration between the private sector, government, and community. Collaboration between various parties, including farmers, government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector, is essential to creating an ecosystem that supports agricultural sustainability. The success of a sustainable agricultural economy depends on the integration of these factors, as well as a commitment to implementing practices that take into account the balance between economic benefits, social welfare, and environmental sustainability.

***Weaknesses and Countermeasures in Efforts to Improve Farmer Welfare***

In efforts to improve farmer welfare through sustainable agricultural economic development, there are several weaknesses that are often faced. Here are some weaknesses and their countermeasures. First, limited access to capital. The weakness is farmers often have difficulty in gaining access to sufficient capital to develop their agricultural businesses, especially to adopt new technologies and improve agricultural infrastructure. The mitigation is the government and financial institutions can provide financing or credit programs with low interest rates, as well as facilitate agricultural insurance to protect farmers from losses due to natural disasters. In addition, empowering farmer cooperatives can be a solution for collective capital access.

Second, lack of access to agricultural technology. The weakness is many farmers still use traditional farming methods that are inefficient and not environmentally friendly, making it difficult to achieve optimal and sustainable results. The mitigation is extension and training for farmers on modern agricultural technology, such as the use of efficient agricultural tools, and the application of environmentally friendly agricultural practices (agroecology). The government can also provide incentives for the adoption of new technologies.

Third, dependence on certain commodities. The weakness is high dependence on one or several types of commodities makes farmers vulnerable to market price fluctuations and losses due to crop failure. The mitigation is diversification of agricultural products can reduce this risk. The government can support the development of various types of agricultural commodities that have good market potential and are in accordance with local conditions.

Fourth, limited infrastructure and production facilities. The weakness is inadequate agricultural infrastructure, such as poor irrigation, difficult transportation, and limited storage, hinders increased productivity and efficiency. The mitigation is the government must invest in the development and maintenance of agricultural infrastructure, including irrigation systems, farm roads, and agricultural storage facilities. This will improve farmers' access to markets and reduce waste of agricultural products.

Fifth, climate uncertainty and natural disasters. The weaknesses are climate change and natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, can damage agricultural output and threaten farmers' livelihoods. The mitigation is implementation of climate-resistant technologies, such as crop varieties that are more resistant to drought or flooding, and ecosystem-based farming systems that are more resilient to extreme weather. The government also needs to provide protection and assistance programs for farmers affected by natural disasters.

Sixth, lack of marketing knowledge. The weaknesses: Farmers often have difficulty marketing their agricultural products, either due to a lack of market knowledge or because of limitations in building distribution networks. The mitigation is training on effective marketing strategies, including digital marketing, can help farmers reach a wider market. The formation of farmer groups or associations can also increase their bargaining power in the market.

Seventh, lack of policies that support sustainable agriculture. The weaknesses is government policies that are less supportive of sustainable agriculture, such as subsidy policies that are more inclined towards intensive agriculture, can hinder the transition to more environmentally friendly agriculture. The mitigation is the government needs to formulate policies that support sustainable agriculture, including incentives for farmers who implement environmentally friendly practices, and introduce regulations that encourage efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

Lastly, limited human resources. The weakness is the limited number of skilled workers in the agricultural sector, especially in rural areas, can hamper efforts to improve productivity and quality of agricultural products. The mitigation is the government and educational institutions can introduce education and training programs that focus on technical agricultural skills, and increase the attractiveness of the agricultural sector to the younger generation through programs that support innovation in agriculture.

Improving farmer welfare through sustainable agricultural economic development requires addressing various existing weaknesses, prioritizing farmer empowerment, infrastructure development, and developing policies that support sustainability. Collaboration between government, financial institutions, and the private sector is essential to realizing a productive and environmentally friendly agricultural sector.

1. **Conclusions**

Improving the welfare of farmers in Bumijaya Village, Candipuro, South Lampung through sustainable agricultural economic development requires a holistic approach. In this case, increasing productivity, empowering farmers, implementing environmentally friendly technologies, and supporting appropriate infrastructure and policies will create better conditions for farmers and the village economy as a whole. With these steps, this village can develop into a productive and sustainable agricultural center, which in turn will improve the welfare of farmers and the quality of life of the local community.

**Reference**

**Serial/journal article (online with DOI):**

Adnan, M., & Fatimah, S. (2020). Pengembangan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani. *Jurnal Agribisnis Indonesia*, 12(2), 150-160.

Alamsyah, D. (2019). Peran pembangunan pertanian dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani di pedesaan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian*, 18(3), 230-245.

Arifin, B., & Sulistyawati, N. (2018). *Pembangunan Pertanian Berkelanjutan: Pendekatan Teori dan Praktik*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Baskoro, Y., & Suryani, I. (2021). Strategi pembangunan pertanian berkelanjutan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 26(4), 305-317.

Fitrani, E., & Lubis, N. (2017). Sistem pertanian berkelanjutan sebagai solusi untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani. *Jurnal Studi Pembangunan*, 10(1), 85-95.

Fauzi, A. (2020). Kebijakan dan implementasi pembangunan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Indonesia*, 15(2), 75-89.

Hartono, S. (2019). *Pemberdayaan Petani dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi Pertanian Berkelanjutan di Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Andi.

Hidayat, R., & Putra, I. (2018). Manajemen sumber daya alam dalam pembangunan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan*, 14(3), 120-134.

Junaidi, M. (2016). Meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani melalui pendekatan pembangunan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Agribisnis*, 9(1), 45-58.

Kurniawan, P., & Maulana, D. (2021). Peningkatan produktivitas pertanian untuk kesejahteraan petani melalui pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Pertanian Maju*, 20(4), 112-123.

Lubis, S. (2020). Pembangunan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan: Tinjauan teori dan kebijakan. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Nurdin, A., & Purnama, R. (2021). Transformasi sistem pertanian berkelanjutan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani di pedesaan. *Jurnal Pembangunan Pedesaan*, 11(2), 90-104.

Prasetyo, A., & Yuliana, L. (2017). Peran sektor pertanian dalam pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan*, 8(4), 150-162.

Putra, W. (2016). Kesejahteraan petani dan pembangunan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Manajemen Pertanian*, 4(2), 210-223.

Rachmawati, D., & Hartanto, B. (2020). Strategi pengembangan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan untuk kesejahteraan petani. *Jurnal Ekonomi* *Daerah*, 16(1), 50-63.

Sari, M., & Jaya, R. (2019). *Pembangunan Ekonomi Pertanian Berkelanjutan: Perspektif Kebijakan dan Implementasi di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Santosa, S. (2020). Keberlanjutan pembangunan pertanian di Indonesia: Meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani. *Jurnal Pertanian dan Pembangunan*, 13(3), 135-148.

Setiawan, A., & Simanjuntak, R. (2018). Pengelolaan sumber daya alam untuk pembangunan pertanian berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Agribisnis dan Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 22(1), 99-112.

Sulistyo, A. (2017). Model pembangunan ekonomi pertanian berkelanjutan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani di Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Agronomi Indonesia*, 30(2), 110-121.