

The Socio-Economic Impacts of Tourism on the Agricultural Development in Sawarna Banten

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Abstract - Diverse research on food security have given differing attentions to issues of perception and local knowledge in food outcomes. A critical systemic discussion of paradigm shifting within society in particular local context has not yet addressed issues of the social, especially as social structures relate to access to and some agricultural economic production of food. This study is a critique of existing food security literatures for their lacks accompanying of the socio-economic perspectives that might lend it broad, cross-contextual coherence. The paper is a means of critically approaching how policy actors and community actors apprehend and negotiate the complex factors and connections from which they fashion the tourism sector in the village of Sawarna, Banten, Indonesia, for more socially and economically promising than the agricultural sector. Urban socio-economic mindsets seem to continue leaving angles to discuss power and knowledge to the study of society's role in seeing farmers and agriculture likely as a marginalized sector.

Index Terms - Socio-economic, marginalization, tourism

I. INTRODUCTION

The empirical evidence that accumulated from this study may broke down previous assumptions about the causal links between food production shortage and food security, suggesting that society, perception and knowledge had much more important roles in food outcomes than was previously imagined. Locals in Sawarna shifted their view of farming and food production activities as the product of a need to a livelihood perspective that treats food as one of a number of goals, resources and outcomes. To better understand the complex character of food outcomes, these studies extended to ever-smaller scales for consideration. Thus, with a few important exceptions (such as the socio-economical linking deprivation to broader structural issues declining numbers of people working in agricultural farming became an ever-more complex concept seeking locally specific causes of local views as a case in point.

Today in Indonesia there is a general view that food security is not so much an issue of dietary requirements as a much more complex question of access to food by households and individuals. Increasingly, this access is treated as a condition of the broader, diverse livelihood

strategies in which individuals and households engage. As a result, food security is today viewed as part of broad, multi-objective strategies that must be understood and addressed in their complexity, not through a reduction to the amount of food available in a given context. Taking the importance of the local in food outcomes to somewhat of an extreme, household food security is so highly contextual that the imposition of outside objectives to evaluate particular local strategies is problematic at best, and counterproductive at worst. Yet even in a remote area, there is surprisingly little exploration of the role of society in these strategies and their outcomes. As a result, current studies rest on undertheorized or unexamined assumptions about the social as a factor in food outcomes.

The qualitative research highlights the absence of discussions about the role of society in food outcomes, explores livelihood strategies and land use and land cover change in Sawarna village is a case in point. While we argue for the need to recognize and engage the diversity of local household livelihood strategies to understand land use and land cover change, this diversity could be the product of particular perceptions or knowledges or could be proceeded from underlying drivers, such as the size of landholding and the percentage of landholding in fallow. In this construction of local livelihood strategies, actors deal with these drivers through a rationale of economic feasibility that appears to lack local context.

This study is making the case that Indonesia has lost a generation of farmers in the agricultural rice production due to socio-economic aspects influencing views of farmers professionals. The term 'degeneration' of farmers used in the paper is defined as a way to explain how rice farmers leave their lands and in actual fact could be influenced by multilayers aspects which in turn make the degeneration issue is systemic. To some extent, the underlying aspects are complex and multilayered in nature. A critical ethnographic case study was conducted in Sawarna Village, famous for its reputation as granary for Banten Province located in West Part of Java Island, Indonesia.

TABLE.1
THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS HOW THE TOURISM
DESA SAWARNA KEC. BAYAH KAB.LEBAK PROVINSI BANTEN

Numbers of homestays	Name of Homestays	Numbers of rooms showing the size of the homestays	Types of Homestays
1	Famili	9	Permanent House
2	Angsana	7	Permanent House
3	Citro	6	Wooden-stilt Houses
4	Anggra	2	Permanent House
5	Aura	7	Mixed of Permanent house and Wooden-stilt houses
6	Niken	7	Mixed of Permanent house and Wooden-stilt houses
7	Batara II	7	Wooden-stilt houses
8	Millang	10	Wooden-stilt houses
9	Asep	6	Wooden-stilt houses
10	Widi	27	Mixed of Permanent house and Wooden-stilt houses
11	ABG	4	Wooden-stilt houses
12	Clara	10	Wooden-stilt houses
13	Aditya	4	Permanent House
14	Bayu	4	Wooden-stilt houses
15	Mita	6	Permanent House
16	TanjungLayar	10	Permanent House
17	Restu	10	Permanent House
18	Java Beach	15	Mixed of Permanent house and Wooden-stilt houses
19	Aldista	2	Permanent House
20	Mega Aura	10	Permanent House
21	Harto	5	Permanent House
22	Repli	4	Permanent House
23	Elsa	6	Permanent House
24	Melati	4	Permanent House
25	Kang Hendi	10	Permanent House
26	Reuay	4	Permanent House
27	Encuh	4	Permanent House
28	Cacih	4	Permanent House
29	Ence	4	Permanent House
30	Udin	8	Permanent House
31	Bidadana	4	Permanent House
32	Barna	3	Permanent House
33	Andrew	8	Panggun
34	Soni	3	Permanent House
35	Batara	6	Permanent House
36	Clara	5	Permanent House
37	Sumar	3	Permanent House
38	Barbara	3	Permanent House
39	Seroja	4	Permanent House
40	Eek	3	Permanent House
41	Swarna	6	Permanent House

42	Katapang	3	Permanent House
43	Tumenggung	6	Permanent House
44	Hula-hula	7	Permanent House
Numbers of homestays	Name of Homestays	Numbers of rooms showing the size of the homestays	Types of Homestays
45	Padi-padi	6	Permanent House
46	Aliya	5	Permanent House
47	Cihaseum	4	Panggun
48	Gina Ripki	12	Permanent House
49	Sabumi	2	Permanent House
50	Sabumi2	4	Permanent House
51	Cariang	8	Permanent House
52	Nopanopi	4	Wooden-stilt houses
53	Dedi	3	Wooden-stilt houses
54	Aurel	2	Wooden-stilt houses
55	Ade	6	Permanent House
56	Batara III	3	Permanent House
57	Java Beach II	7	Permanent House
54	Villa	2	Wooden-stilt houses
55	Ade	6	Permanent House
56	Batara III	3	Permanent House
57	Java Beach II	7	Permanent House
58	Villa	5	Villa
59	Villa	3	Villa

The tables shows the growing numbers of homestay as an alternative accommodation offered for the tourists to overcome the problem unable to accommodate the overflowing numbers of tourists coming to Sawarna especially over the weekend arrivals by local entrepreneurs. As a result of the continuous efforts of tourism atmospheres and fashions in the village, the tourism activity, which then becomes an industry, had experienced a rapid growth and gained importance in local's economy. Homestay is a tourism product which was introduced to give a chance to the tourist to stay with selected local family and experience their daily lifestyle and learn their cultures. The local government does not list the homestays as a part of accommodation industry because of its initial concept is more focused on lifestyle and experience which include culture and economic activity. Currently, there are 59 homestay recorded offering 227 rooms.

Homestay has large contribution towards the growth of eco-tourism and heritage tourism, whilst eco-tourism and heritage tourism was introduced to promote nature, culture and adventure aspects of Banten Province where the village is parted of. Homestay is one of the effective medium for the locals to share their lifestyle and cultures to outsiders or tourists. So, the locals views this industry as an industry that has unique local appeal and proactively supports the growth of its activity. The local government seem to have also viewed this industry as an opportunity for rural community to participate in tourism industry and en-

courages the households to grab this opportunity as chance to supplement and generate household income.

This research aims to identify the socio-economic aspects that encourage the growing tourism industry in the village and its impacts to particularly in declining numbers of farmers professionals as a socially acceptable occupation. Again, most local farmers view tourism industries as promising alternative incomes having seen to the massive paddy failure. The search for alternative incomes earnings such as motorcycle taxis driver, food stallers (kiosk), home stays and so forth going along with the development of tourist industries. The casual jobs drive nearly all local people to leave farmer professions. Economic survival influence not only the local farmers per se but also their families and relatives. Serious attention from the Department of Agriculture, particularly in educating proper farming techniques. The attentions nevertheless should be in line with the socio-cultural understanding of the locals. Local farmers underline the way government doing the supervising program so far as disempowering farmers instead of blending in with the farmers either socio-culturally or economically. Accordingly, official economics supports could help with both farmers trapped in illegal rice dealers, making them fall in huge debt, and on top of all ruin the market price of locally produced rice and being too low. Loosing benefits from paddy fields is a main crisis of farmer' degeneration. Tourism industries now major attractions. As the two vies as a quick money related with surviving economic crisis caused by the systemic issues in local agriculture.

Limited financial supports are argued to be the main reason why barely no action taken from the local government to come up with policy actions controlling the invasion. No government control in determining market price on local agriculture products seemingly put farmer on the views that farming jobs are not worth doing economically compared with working in either tourism or industrial sectors. For example, a kilo of "singkong" (cassava) is worth only 1000 rupiahs (AUD 10 cents) on market. The cassava takes huge efforts to bring in from arable land. As a comparison, a person working as a motor vehicle taxi driver in the village can earn up to 1 million rupiah pe day (AUD 100).

The tourism activity at Sawarna is developing fastly. Locals sell lands to companies as to work in the tourism sector. Seven companies have bought lands from the locals, some of them are PT. APS that have occupied wide hectares of land where which locals work as laborers, PT. Gama that works in mining and cemen industries, and PTPN. The threat though is the land conversion to be used for tourism sectors, taking over rice field and continuing to build homestays:



Fig 1. Land shifting from rice field into homestays in one of the Sawarna Village Block

Changing perceived views of income generating

The numbers of farmers in Banten is decreasing significantly. This is also shown by the declining numbers of farmer's households in the Province by 33.59 percent (from 892 thousands in 2003 to 592 thousands by 2013). The highlighted point is on Tangerang District, as an instance, 222 thousands household farmers change their profession and thuse contribute to the continuing decline into 86 thousands of farmers households. Approaching perceived knowledge from for instance Foucauldian perspective allows us to create a new understanding of food security that takes the focus on society (in the form of social-economic and social capital, seen in much of the livelihoods literature and changes its place in the analysis of economic conditions in a given context, and local knowledge and perceptions as outside of, and reacting to, such conditions. The socio-economic approach to food security of the paper argues that the understanding of food outcomes is best constructed from an appreciation of local power and perceived knowledge as inextricably bound up with these conditions by the unfolding of actions in a particular context because such actions require as a precondition. The key points of access to power and farming knowledge for example are these social relations and categories. Social relations and categories are imminent to local perceptions of economic insecurity. This explains why so many empirically-based food security studies suggest that we must look to local perceptions to understand particular problems and responses. Further, the social differentiation inherent in power and perceived knowledge ensures that power is not uniformly perceived or experienced within a given context, thereby accounting for the variable coping strategies and food supply outcomes we see within regions, villages and households.

By examining how social differentiation and categories are reproduced with reference to material conditions, we can understand how livelihoods resources are categorized, valued and integrated into particular food security strategies. In other words, the paper concerns with the discourses that shape behavior. Here, then, we see the convergence of Foucault's ideas on power and knowledge with the contemporary livelihoods concern with local perceptions. Most farmers have lack of environmental knowledge in understanding ecosystem of agricultural production including how to use their farming land productively, such as avoiding excessive use of a single land without any breaking time and

to free the land from pest naturally without too much relying on pesticide or other chemical substances. The local government admits the lack of knowledge is due very limited numbers of agricultural extension workers on behalf of the Departments of Agriculture in terms of educating environmental knowledge to the locals. A village is ought to be supervised by one worker. In point of fact, a worker can supervise or responsible to three or more village. The incapacity of the Department of Agriculture in educating farmers seems to worsen the crisis of de-generation. Some farmers can be in-debt for saving harvests by looking out loans to buy pesticide and fertilizer.

Following the former argument, the impact of developing tourism activities on local agriculture-industry is another reason why somewhat the crisis of de-generation is continuing. According to a socio-religious leader, since farming lands have been sold to investors, farmers today could be merely low-rate labors paid by the investors.

Homestay is locally viewed as a facility that provides a chance to stay with selected host family, for the tourists who wish to stay for a long period of time to enjoy the beauty of Sawarna beaches. The villagers opened doors for the tourists and allow them to stay in their families and the house owners provided breakfast for the tourists who stay at their house. Although community participating in the tourism-homestays industry initially was not that much widespread because the homestay industry was just used as an alternative accommodation option besides motels or resort for those who wanted to save on accommodation expenses.

According to one of the locals homestay is a house of an individual having several vacant rooms which are not used for the personal purpose are rented to those who wish to stay in those vacant rooms. Therefore, those vacant rooms have become a source of income to the owner of the house. The provincial government of Banten routinely prioritizes large-scale, export-oriented production over the needs of local growers and consumers. The regional policy has accelerated this dramatic land grab as farmland is now seen by the finance industry as a considerable source of returns. Instead of protecting local farmers from massive evictions, the Indonesian government is further opening the doors to foreign investors. The idea is to increase food productivity in Indonesia.

However, as it may happen nationally, the province also has to cope with uncertainty about commodity prices, instead of producing for export and filling in the local market, prices have become unpredictable. According to the local farmers in Sawarna, prices of seeds, fertilizers and energy have become very volatile, making it impossible for them to assess our production costs. For farmers, price instability and volatility are worse than simply low prices: It makes it virtually impossible to plan what to grow in the coming season, other than having to deal with catastrophe of plant hoppers and massive palm oil invasion, lack of food reserves and the arrival of foreign financial speculators in

agricultural markets. Imported rice for instance is likely cheaper than local product in the domestic market.

At Sawarna, the multilayered aspects mentioned formerly discourage farmers from producing, ultimately raising unemployment, encouraging more people to migrate away from the village, resulting in a paradigm shift of farming production. The shift starts what the study terms as 'de-generation'. Global climate change impacts, to some extent, the natural-traditional farming production such as unpredictable weather/climate prediction.



Fig 2. Some of the Sawarna's fisherman nowadays appear to fashion to work in tourism industry as boat taxi for tourists to get to an island as a tourism spot instead of sailing as they formerly did.

Food security critical review

Food security is a vigorous concept that has suffered substantial transformations in its practical stages with-in differing context. One of the noteworthy transformations is the shift from an early view of food security as a product of reliable supplies of food to the growing contemporary highlighting on food as a single input in varied local livelihood strategies [3]. In this contemporary discussion, food security could be understood through a focus not only on biophysical and economic conditions, but also on socio-economic conditioned local knowledge and perceptions of those conditions. The contemporary focus on local knowledge and perceptions, however, has not yet resulted in a critical discussion of the role played by Indonesian society. In most Indonesian rural areas generally, agricultural-based food productions are centered in villages wherein the majority of the villagers work as farmers. Whilst generating incomes from agricultural food production, Indonesian farmers are likely dependent of the changing condition of their natural surroundings such as climate changes and natural resources. Indonesian Directorate General of Rural Development revealed that farming is a predominant income earnings in Indonesian villages.

Ongoing establishment of 'food security' concept in Indonesia champions four conceptual frameworks in measuring the term 'security' (UNTIRTA 2017), which are 'availability', 'access', 'utilization' and 'stabilization'. Difficulties arise, however, when an attempt is made to put the frameworks into practice in Indonesia. The use of national

policy to respond all regional issues may be linked to regulating policies in terms of strengthening institutional capacities in rural areas particularly that could support the wellbeing of farmers.

A study by The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI, 5 October 2015) revealed four factors leading to continuing loss of farmers in Indonesia. Firstly, the decreasing numbers of farmers own their own lands, shifting farming from family-owned business to industry. The second factor is the aging problem of farmers. The study provides a census showing that most farmers nowadays are in the age of 45-50, meaning less on their productivity. Thirdly, the elder farmers could be in fact have only very basic education, elementary level at most, which then might find it hard to adapt agricultural technology. The next factor is farmers professional is not correlated with adequate income earning. Young villagers may seek other professions rather than following their parents to do farming jobs. This study aims to explore those interconnected factors and to test out as to whether the factors are in actual fact can be the basis of the argument of 'de-generation' of farmers.

Based on statistics published by [1] approximately up to 2009, 57 percent of Indonesians live in 79,075 villages and were relied on the villages for their living earnings (General Guidelines on Governing Villages 2014, p. iii). The data reported here appear to support the assumption that the existence of villages has had a significant contribution for the country and to confirm Indonesia's identity as agraris country. Thus it is believed that a proper joint-up strategies that could network national development policies, agricultural-plantation sectors and livestock sectors would likely lead to the prosperity of the rural community.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research approach is qualitative explorative. Critical ethnographic case study was taken to describe and to interpret socio-cultural system shaping the degeneration of famers issue. The idea is to drawing out themes from socially excluded communities in particular context. Jackson [15][16] revealed that discussing the 'voice' epistemology in qualitative research is really about how 'voices' should talk for themselves or in other words 'let voices speak for themselves'. This study investigates certain facts in which 'voice' should have been given to those excluded in the decision making cycles on a policy where they are at the receiving ends in fact — 'to give voice for the voiceless'.

The study is on critical systemic thinking tradition that goes with a mixed combination of methods .Combining critical ethnography [10] and case study [22] aims to bridge the voicing (by way of narrative interview), in which researchers are using multi-lenses by considering different views in differing contextual situation. Multi-stage purposive technique applied to discover and to sample the people in a network, where 'each person or unit is connected with another through a direct or indirect linkage' [12]. Sampling 'begins with one or a few people or cases and spreads out on

the basis of links to the initial cases' in anticipation that 'no new names are given, indicating a closed network, or because the network is so large that it is at the limit of what [the researcher] can study' [12].

III. RESULTS

Lack of knowledge in modern farming techniques is an issue regardless another related fact people in their productive ages seems to have lost their interests in farmer professional. Again, promising and permanent incomes have attracted these people to let their parents (who are now mostly in their elderly) do farming jobs. Sharing system ("maro" in Bahasa) is an actual farming production method where people rice-farm in group to do a single land. The system fits the local culture with strong solidarity. The government missed out adapting the system to their strategic programs. Natural economic market runs the system and so benefiting farmers to the extent where they can do farming and other works at the same time, but also create another issue. Mining industries are developed in the local area among agro-business industries. Some farmers are doing double job, laboring and farming with which the former has a threat to de-generate farmers professionals

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The above facts can be seen by the below picture:



Fig 3. Some investors look out for lands in Sawarna for the reason of mining purpose. Massive invasion of China's investments¹ result in urban lifestyle and mindset worsen the crisis of de-generation of farmers.



Fig 4. The photos show a massive land conversion coming with its all impacts to local farming and farmers from a foreign company

Again, most local farmers view tourism industries as promising alternative incomes having seen to the massive paddy failure. The search for alternative incomes earnings such as motorcycle taxis driver, food stallers (kiosk), home stays and so forth going along with the development of tourist industries. The casual jobs drive nearly all local people to leave farmer professions. Economic survival influence not only the local farmers per se but also their families and relatives.

Serious attention from the Department of Agriculture, particularly in educating proper farming techniques. The attentions nevertheless should be in line with the socio-cultural understanding of the locals. Local farmers underline the way government doing the supervising program so far as disempowering farmers instead of blending in with the farmers either socio-culturally or economically. Accordingly, official economics supports could help with both farmers trapped in illegal rice dealers, making them fall in huge

¹Chinese workers being imported from China are valued to be ignoring sanitations. One of the extremes examples that the workers can sometime defecate in places where toilets are actually available. Since the workers are placed in employee mess, locals view the as the company (Semindo) try to socially exclude the workers. They are rarely seen around Darmasari or other local settlements other than the giant cement factory sees. The daily cement production also polluted air in the surrounding areas for being dusty all days and sour throat may be felt as people coming across the areas (Narrative interview with Om Pejabat (pseudonym) Head Deputy of Human Development, Social and Culture, Regional Planning and Development Agency.

debt, and on top of all ruin the market price of locally produced rice and being too low. Loosing benefits from paddy fields is a main crisis of farmer' degeneration. Tourism industries now major attractions. As the two vies as a quick money related with surviving economic crisis caused by the systemic issues in local agriculture.

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IV. SUMMING UP

The rural tourism concepts also known as agriculture tourism or ago-tourism could be a way to enable tourists to enjoy the lifestyle of a farmer whereas maintain the farmers professionals in ways that can give the profession acceptable social status and can develop the needs for locals to stay in the profession for both the social status and generating incomes . Ago-tourism is different from normal tourism strategic programs because it doesn't involve a whole community of the village in arranging tourism activity due to the farms are well off in a large land area. Thus, agro-tourism only involves the families of the farmers in arranging the tourism activities.

The possible pull factors that shall cause an individual to involve in tourism industry that have been highlighted in this study are desire to generate more income, passion in homestay business, to prove one's own ability to succeed, personal satisfaction, pursue one's interest in entrepreneurship, desire to own a business, desire to have control over what one is desired for more flexibility in managing own time, opportunity or potential that available homestay industry, inspired by friend's and other people's success. The push factors that promote the homestay entrepreneurs are economic depression, unemployment of the host, re-trenched, dissatisfaction with former job, lack of job security in previous job and unsatisfactory income level received in farming. The ongoing development of tourism industries somewhat provides opportunities for the local community to have alternative income earnings and to have unconventional quality welfare supports. Nonetheless, the alternatives might leave agricultural sectors unattractive and even left behind.

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