The current problem in the agriculture sector is the low interest of youth to become farmers. It's happened because the wrong community assessment of the profession of farmers. So far, farmers are only defined as someone who cultivates the land. This paper was aim to analyze the definition of farmers from the perspective of young farmers. This research was descriptive exploratory, using a qualitative approach. Informants in this study were include young farmers with specific criteria obtained by using purposive sampling technique. From the results, according to the youth in Bulukerto Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City, a farmer is someone who have a free choice for their own and can choose what they want. There was no restriction by certain rules. Based on interview, the meaning of farmers basically views as a way of life. The meaning from young farmers related to the peasant profession itself because of three processes, namely the process of externalization, objectivation, and internalization. Hence, there is need to be a redefinition regarding who is a farmer in order to get better perspective by the community and can motivate young people to get involved in the agricultural sector.

**1. Introduction**

Farmers are not a dream job for most Indonesians right now. Although agriculture is one of the biggest sectors in contributing to the country's foreign exchange, it does not necessarily increase the value of the agricultural sector. The fact also shows that the composition of the population in Indonesia is indeed the largest in the agricultural sector. The number of existing farmers in Indonesia reaches 33,487,806 people [1]. But that fact only applies to people who are 50 years of age or older. Regeneration is a problem in a country where the majority of the population are farmers. Many of the youth in the village does not want to become farmers.

The reluctance of young people in the village to involve in agriculture is motivated by many things. Not only economic background, but also socially. The community's stigma in seeing the agriculture and farmer sectors makes many of them do not want their children to become farmers. Farmers are always associated with poverty and distress. When talking about farmers, the first thing that comes to mind is a job that is not promising, does not provide a guarantee of life, heavy work, and other negative assessments. It is not surprising that parents do not allow their children to become farmers. Even their parents worked as a farmer, they prefer to give the higher education to their child rather than teach them to be a farmer.
Indeed the tendency of rural youth is not wanting to become farmers for certain reasons such as being farmers is unprofitable and difficult to do. Moreover, technological developments have also changed the way of young people think of this life [2], [3], and [4]. In the farming community, a farmer is also only defined as a person whose job is going to the rice fields, leaving early in the morning returning home with an uncertain income. Or the farmer is a person who cultivates the land and lives from his harvest. Not different from the community, the definition of farmer from experts is going similar, which means a farmer is a person whose job is farming on agricultural land [5].

The definition of a farmer is still very narrow and simple. Farmers are people who have responsibility for the natural, social and economic environment of their families. This definition and stigma is too simple and does not provide selling value to farmers, which then contributes to reduce the interest of youth to become farmers. These reasons were formed as the basis of writing this paper in order to analyze the definition of farmers from young farmer’s perspective, what changes in their minds are related to the definition of farmers. It also includes how the process that can make them make that definition. There result of this study will build a new stigma and understanding about who is a farmer and can increase the awareness of other youths to involve with agricultural sectors.

2. Materials and Methods

This research using qualitative approach to describe and explore about shifting the meaning of farmers from the young farmer’s perspective. This research was conducted in Bulukerto Village, Bumiaji Sub-District, Batu City and started from November to December, 2017. This location was chosen because one of the villages that have a lot of young farmers. Mostly they cultivated fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The informants were from the young farmers with the ages criteria between 16-35 years old and have a land, rent, or as a farm laborer. The informants were found in two sources using snowball sampling, first was from authorized village person’s information like head of farmers group and agricultural extension worker of Bumiaji Sub-District. Second was from the influencing young farmers to give the information about who are the next young farmers that can be the informants. Besides that, there were also additional informants, these are from Agriculture Bureau of Batu City to cross check the answer from young farmers. The aim was to know the credibility and validity of the data.

The primary data was obtained using in-depth interview and observation. The secondary data were gathered using documentation. Firstly, the research begun with validity and reliability test using triangulation. Data checking were from various sources through triangulation. The triangulation was testing the credibility of the data by checking the data that has been obtained to several sources. Second, checking the data to the same source with different techniques for example using in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. There were 3 activities of data analysis, those were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing verification [6].

3. Results and Discussion

Interpreting farmers can be done with a lot of definition. Every single point of view can give the difference perspective. A farmer has played a role as entrepreneurs in the agribusiness system or are those farmers who work on land with narrow land ownership (peasants). Basically defining farmer and peasant are two different things, but many people mistakenly perceive farmers as peasants. There is a narrowing of meaning when talking about farmers. In Indonesia, the existing socio-economic characteristics are actually more feasible if classified as peasants, but what happens is that they are classified as farmers.

Peasants in the economic approach are always illustrated as someone who does not dare to take risks, is on the subsistence line, does not have much choice, until low adaptation to the newest technology. In doing business, peasants tend to use technology that is simple and not modern, they do not really follow modernization in the agricultural sector because their level of knowledge and skills are still low. The use of simple technology results in low productivity. The small scale of production makes farmers with low income, have limited access to sell their crops, hence they are always on the poverty line. So peasant
is a transition society from primitive society to modern society (commercial farmers). Where peasant is accustomed to connecting with the outside world, namely urban areas.

Scott in his research even characterized peasants as people who did not want to take risks. They will still maintain the standard that has long been formed [7]. The reason is difficult to encourage peasants to change to leave traditional technology and switch to using new technology. Moreover, the adoption of innovation is mostly difficult with peasant. Peasants tend not to want to take risks, low income levels and narrow land makes them think repeatedly if they have to change something they are used to do. They will have fears if using new technology will give benefit for them. They thought if it fails will affect the sustainability of his family life. Peasants will take a safe path that causes stable production. Hence, if there is something that causes the security and welfare of peasants to be disrupted, then they will tend to fight back.

Another feature owned by peasants was a simple and unorganized division of labor. Peasants tend to do all their tasks individually and only use external energy if needed. The nature of business owned by peasants is to empower family members to cultivate their land. This is because of the economic capacity to pay for labor and the limited ownership of land. So, peasants are not market oriented, they have a tendency to work for themselves or their families. The conclusion that peasants are subsistence farmers where they support their families from managing their own land, leasing, or profit sharing with a limited area (usually less than 5 ha).

Unlike peasants that are identical to household scale farming, a farmer is a farmer who is already commercial in nature. The orientation of the farmer is no longer at the level of how to support his family from the farming business, moreover, a farmer can sell his products to the market with a high level of profit. Farmers’ attention is focused on maximizing profits and they are more willing to take risks. Farmers will be more intend to try new technologies, new seeds, or other innovations. This is inseparable because their goal is to maximize profits, not just stay on the subsistence line.

### 3.1. The Definition of Farmer from Young Farmers Perspective

Small farmers as including the low-income producers of agricultural, livestock and aquatic products [8]. They referred to, in particular, to tenants, informal tenants such as share croppers, landless agricultural laborers and small owner-operators. In Indonesia, the definition of smallholder farmers more often refers to the area of farmland [9]. Data from SUTAS BPS also shows that the majority of farmers in Indonesia have an area of land less than 0.5 hectares, which is 16,257,430 farmers [1]. Ploeg then provides an equation of the many definitions developed as "self-controlled resource base, coproduction or interaction between humans and nature, cooperative relations that allow peasants to distance them from monetary relations and market exchange, an ongoing” struggle for autonomy “or” room from maneuvers “that reduces dependency and aligns farming” with the interests and prospects of the producers” [10].

In line with what was expressed by Parwana and Nur, which was limited to interpreting farmers is a person who is doing a suitable planting from his farm or raising livestock with the aim of earning a living from the activity [11]. Even the Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 2 of 1960 is only limited to interpreting farmers as people who either have or do not own land whose main livelihood is to cultivate land for agriculture. It can be concluded that in general, farmers are only defined as individuals who do farming and the majority of their income comes from the agricultural sector. Farmers should no longer be interpreted as limited to those who cultivate the land or those who go to the fields carrying hoes, leave early in the morning, and returning home without high revenue. If the definition continues like this, according to Syahyuti, as a result they will be excluded from policy making. They were knocked out accidentally because the regulations drawn up did not pay attention and accommodate them specifically [12].

Different from the standard that already exist. Different definitions are actually explained by young farmers in the Bulukerto Village. According to them, farmer is someone who free to make their choice. People who are free to choose what they want. Not restricted by certain rules or restrictions. Farmers are those who live with pleasure and passion to get involved in the agricultural sector. Even the farmer
is a food hero and the backbone for the development of the agricultural sector in the village. Farmers are the leader if Indonesia want to achieve food self-sufficiency.

"The farmer is an art worker. They are people who use their land as a medium or media to be creative. They have the authority to plant what they want, to use what seeds, what to do with the land. So, the farmer is a free individual. They can freely express their ideas and imagination on a piece of land they own. Farmers are people who use and integrate intuition, instinct, and science. The farmer is a free individual" (informant 1)

"Farmers are people who have the initiative and freedom to determine their own destiny. These farmers are independent and have a love of the agricultural sector so that they do not depend on others” (informant 2)

"The farmer is a king and a noble job. Noble because it can provide food for other humans. Farmers also cannot be corrupt. King because if there are no farmers, there will be no life” (informant 3)

"Farmers are a way of life. The farmer is my identity and routine that I will continue to live” (informant 4)

"Farmers are directors, secretaries, treasurers, managers, coolies too. We take care of everything ourselves and we do it ourselves. Farmers are the freest people because they are not bound by time and are not bound by people” (informant 5)

The meaning of young farmers in the profession of farmers basically looks at farmers as a way of life. Farmers are agricultural sector actors as a whole, not only farmers as homo economicus, but also as homo socius and homo religious [5]. This interpretation can not be separated from their choice to become farmers because they want to have free time, not be bound to other people, their level of education, and what information they got from the media.

Informants here get agricultural information from extension activities, ranging from mass media, both from newspapers, books, magazines, to the internet. Extension was not only defined as the teaching of exchanging information from agricultural extension agents to farmers. Broader extension was an activity that seeks to increase farmers' knowledge. Counseling can be done through a variety of media and not limited to information provided by agriculture extension agents. The information can be disseminated by old farmers, fellow young farmers, traders, mass media, and social media. In fact, the young farmer has done the extension activities independently. Every night the young farmers gather in a coffee shop to discuss the progress of what is happening in the agricultural sector, including a variety of new technologies used, good seeds, market access, how to deal with pests and diseases. What they do based on self-awareness among young farmers. The coffee shop is a gathering place for all information and knowledge needed by young farmers.

It can also be seen that the higher level of education is expected that the flow of information and technology will also be easily accepted because they are more dynamic and responsive in dealing with new things [13]. Highly educated farmers will influence the way of thinking and their views in running their farms, namely in terms of business rationality and the ability to take advantage of opportunities [14].

3.2. The Process of Understanding Farmers' Profession by Young Farmers

The meaning of the rural youth related to the farmer profession itself does not come right away, but rather occurs because of a long process. There are at least three processes that cause such meaning to be present in this article, namely the process of externalization, objectivation, and internalization. It is these three processes which then bring up the meaning of farmers in the minds of rural youth. First, it is an externalization process, this process has occurred since the rural youths were invited by their parents to
take part in the rice fields. Whether only from playing to helping their parents, in the end the rural youth began to know and be familiar with the agricultural sector. From this condition, the rural youth began to accept the agricultural sector and then became an internal motivation before they decided to become farmers.

Besides that, the length of their business is also varied, the longest was informant 5 because they have chosen to become farmers since graduating from elementary school and that is equivalent to 23 years. Informant 2 who had been a farmer for 19 years since 1998. Informant 3 who pursued the farmer profession since graduating from high school at the age of 18, and this meant informant 3 had been a farmer for 13 years. Informant 4 was 100 percent serious about being a new farmer in the last 13 years, previously informant 4 has only been a part time farmer since junior high school. Informant 4 has been a part time farmer since childhood because he helped his parents in the fields. The unfavorable economic situation at that time resulted informants 4 having to involve their children in various activities in the fields. As a result, from morning until noon, informant 4 would be in the rice fields and would only continue his studies from noon until the afternoon. In addition, informant 1 said that he started seriously into the agricultural sector in the last 2 years.

The longer farming experience of the rural youth was expected to increase the amount of knowledge gained as a result of the daily learning process. In line with what Soekartawi said that experienced farmers will be able to make comparisons and considerations before making a decision, they are also flexible and more adaptable to new situations [14]. That way young farmers will be wiser in handling problems they faced.

This direct experience felt by the rural youth then shaped their positive attitude towards the agricultural sector. Especially according to Crano and Prislin also Oscamp and Schultz, the process of socialization from parents from an early age and direct experience with objects (direct personal experience) will affect one's attitude when choosing or assessing something [15] and [16]. Strengthened by the opinion of Baron and Byrne which states that direct experience will give a strong and profound impression on individuals [17]. It can be said that the positive perception of youth in Bulukerto Village regarding work in agriculture was formed because there was direct experience from rural youth since childhood. The long learning process is what makes young farmers have experience and information related to work in the agricultural sector. Gradually this repetition process produces positive perceptions and attitudes resulted they intend to choose to become farmers.

Secondly, it is an objectivities process, rural youths who start to enter the agricultural sector start to think about whether or not they will become farmers including what advantages and disadvantages they will get if they make farming as a source of income. This process is also related to the number of the family they have. Because the choice to become a farmer will be related to the income they will get to meet the living needs of family members.

For the number of dependents person in a family, informant 1 does not have because they are not married. Whereas informant 2 had to struggle to support 3 family members, informant 5 were 4 people, and informant 3 had to support 5 people. Different conditions were experienced by informant 4 who only support two people in the family. To support this condition, all informants have basic jobs as farmers. However, 4 of the total informants claimed to have side jobs. The side jobs they chose were still struggling in the agricultural sector. Informants 2 and 4 were both chose to seek additional income by becoming fruit traders. While informant 3 preferred to rabbits’ livestock and start to make organic fertilizer for the second business. Moreover, informants 5 informed they had the initiative to make a cafe in his land.

Schultz even mentioned in Arham and Suyanto that during the objectivation process, there are two motives that work, those goal and reason [18]. The goal motives related to achieving the results. The result here was the achievement of what rural youth have done when they are as a farmer, such as the desire to be successful, restore the glory of agriculture, prove that they can be a “tie farmer”, and be able to provide food. Second was the reason motive that happened because the previous experience. From the past experience, rural youth then analyze how beneficial it is to be a farmer in the future. Based on
the results of interviews that the reasons to become farmers based on motivation as a hobby, socialization in the past, curiosity to become a farmer, and enjoying working as a farmer.

Third, it is the internalization process. At this stage the rural youth who chose to become farmers considered that farmers as a profession were something in accordance with what they wanted. It came from the assumption of rural youth that farmers are a promising job, have guarantee in the future, and in accordance with the job criteria they are looking for. These young men chose to become farmers for various reasons. Four people except informant 1 claimed that they became farmers because they continued their parents’ business. While informant 1 chose to become a farmer because he wanted to open his own business. Informants 1 and 2 finally decided to initiate the emergence of youth farmer groups in Bulukerto Village. The group that arises because of the spirit of togetherness is felt to be more cooperative, everyone can participate freely, without certain rules that are too binding, so there is no need to fear the differences in principles will occur.

Although urbanization is accelerating and many young people are leaving the agricultural sector, youth in Bulukerto Village had the belief that business in the agricultural sector still has good prospects as long as they knew market access and opportunities. Being a farmer was also to provide a guarantee for the future. As long as people still need food, they also believed that it worth to become farmers.

"As long as there is a life cycle, all humans need food so the prospects are very clear if they become farmers. Both at the end user and industrial level all of them still need results from the agricultural sector. So struggling in the agricultural sector is still promising. However, now the regeneration of farmers has almost stopped. There are rarely rural youths who want to live in the village and choose to become farmers" (informant 2)

"If before becoming a civil servant it was seen as only a job that had a stable income and being a farmer could be a rich person. Today the rural youth actually prefer to work outside the agricultural sector. The youth's mindset of the agricultural sector is dirty and not promising work. Even though being a farmer is promising" (informant 3)

That way, young people in Bulukerto Village have seen farming as a very promising choice and an opportunity to improve way of life. Given the condition of the land they have supports and the ability to see opportunities. Farming was a life choice that is in accordance with what they want. Being a farmer was a pleasure that is in accordance with their conscience. The agricultural sector was still considered to be able to provide a decent living. This was given the central role of the agricultural sector, where everyone needs to eat and the food comes from the land they are working on. Agriculture will always have a good prospect, even business in the agricultural sector is felt to continue to grow in line with the increasingly high population explosion.

"Everyone needs to eat, especially now that the free market era. So yes, agriculture is actually still very promising. In my opinion, in the next five years, business in the agriculture sector can be seen as an opportunity and the opportunity will be able to compete with businesses in other sectors. Moreover, the scope of agriculture is very broad ranging from upstream to downstream” (informant 1)

3.3. Obstacles and Expectations in Realizing Farmer Regeneration

The freedom of the youth in Bulukerto Village to choose to become a farmer was apparently not free from various obstacles. Whether it's economic, social, or policy obstacles. The main obstacle was related to economic constraints such as it was difficult for young farmers to be able to sell their crops freely to the market. The role of middlemen is still very high when young farmers want to sell their own crops. It is important to solve this problem, hence, young farmers can raise their bargaining position. In addition, there have been no policies or programs specifically targeting young farmers. It is also hoped that the development of the Bulukerto Village area will be more focused on maintaining the continuity of young farmers. Support from the village government is expected to be more massive so that it can
attract the interest of rural youth to become farmers and maintain the consistency of existing young farmers.

Another obstacle was that land ownership is still low. Owned land only comes from the inheritance of parents. To increase the size of the land required no small cost so that young people find it difficult to develop their businesses. In line with Zagata and Sutherland which states that one of the obstacles that will be faced by young farmers is the problem of land ownership [19]. It is understandable because land ownership will affect the motivation of young farmers when engaged in farming.

The second obstacle is social barriers. The obstacles of young farmers in the development of the agricultural sector in the Bulukerto Village were farmers with an uncooperative old age who seem more isolated. Older farmers rarely want to share information with young farmers hence there is no information exchange process. Youth farmers hope that more young farmers will be included in various activities related to the agricultural sector. The elderly is expected not to underestimate the youth and the senior farmers thought they had better experience. In addition, being a farmer in the eyes of the people in Bulukerto Village was still considered low and not prestigious. In the future, they hope that this obstacle can be resolved. Most of the informant said that they do hope to be able to motivate other rural youth to participate in the agricultural sector. Because if there is no regeneration, it is feared that will be no farmers longer. There is a need to be an effort to be more active in getting rural youth to become farmers, bearing in mind that businesses in the agricultural sector still have high prospects.

Another obstacle felt by young farmers was that there was still no focus policy on young farmers. The lack of policy was considered as an obstacle. The informants expected support from the government so they can be stay as farmers. According to young farmers, becoming a farmer was a complex, systematic job. Moreover, they also need a system that supports from the government. Even in Europe, the biggest obstacle felt by young farmers is related to policies that are less favorable for the position of young farmers themselves [20].

It was also unfortunate when the Agriculture Office of Batu City has not fully paid attention to the existence of young farmers. No official records have been made by the Agriculture Office regarding their number. This will be difficult process when there will be a policies being implemented specifically targeting young farmers. The Department of Agriculture should be able to work together with the Population and Civil Registration Department to create a data base on the number of young farmers in order to make it easier when one day the data is needed. The Department of Agriculture also admitted that they could not definitely mention the village which had the highest or lowest number of young farmers. The data based on experience in the field and rough data from farmer groups.

Government support for youth farmers engaged in horticultural and floricultural commodities was still low. The Ministry of Agriculture has always been promoting agricultural modernization so that youth interest in the agricultural sector will be increasing. But unfortunately the focus of the government is only on young farmers who grow food crops. The Ministry of Agriculture has even begun implementing transplants and combine harvesters for those who grow rice.

Not only at the central level, at the regional level according to the recognition of the Agriculture Office of Batu City and PPL there were also no policies, regulations or concrete efforts that target farmers' regeneration efforts. What has been done was only to invite youth to be able to participate in farmer groups. Various activities such as counseling, training, FFS, and demonstration plots have been carried out within the group. The goal is that they can get the latest information related to the agricultural sector. However, the problem was that many of the rural youth do not join the farmer groups. Hence, the Department of Agriculture need to motivate rural youth to be part of farmer groups.

Government support was still considered low for farmers with vegetable and fruit commodities. In fact, it should be remembered that the mechanization of agriculture can only be applied to young farmers with extensive land ownership and the rice crop production. This has not been supported by young farmers with narrow land and cultivated vegetable and fruit plants. Therefore, policies are also needed that can improve their farming management hence the welfare of young farmers can be improve.

Even further, young farmers in the Bulukerto Village have thought of concrete efforts to improve the welfare of young farmers. One way is to adjust the planting pattern. This effort is made considering the
characteristics of agricultural products that take place and are easily damaged. They can plant a lot of vegetable or fruit in the same time. So, they can harvest regularly. It made they can get the money faster rather than they planted paddy.

In the future the use of information technology also needs to be more socialized. The youth was close to the information media. With the use of information technology, the young farmers will be more comfortable and will decrease the traditional way of farming. Another advantage is that with the existence of information technology, farmers can be more independent. Farmers can sell their crops directly to consumers as well as they can promote their products more creatively and limit the role of middlemen [21]. Young farmers are also free to exchange information with anyone and at any time related to farming activities. This is in order to improve knowledge and increase network.

4. Conclusion
Young farmers in Bulukerto village has its own meaning related to farmers as a job. Farmers are interpreted as someone who is free to make their choices. People who are free to choose what they want, starting from what commodities will be grow, what fertilizer will be use, where they will sell their crops, as well as related to their farming management. Farmers are those who live with pleasure and passion to get involved in the agricultural sector. The farmer is the manager of the land he owns. Someone who has the authority to create their land in order to get maximum production. Farmers are no longer interpreted as limited to people who cultivate land or people who go to the fields carrying hoes, leaving home early in the morning and back in the afternoon with uncertain income.

The meaning of the rural youth related to the peasant profession itself does not come right away, but rather occurs because of a long process. There are at least three processes that cause such meaning to be present, namely the process of externalization, objectivation, and internalization. These three processes which then bring up the meaning of farmers in the minds of rural youth. First, it is an externalization process, this process based on their experience to take part in the rice fields since they were young. Secondly, it is an objectivation process, rural youths who start to enter the agricultural sector start to think about whether or not they will become farmers. Third, it is the internalization process. At this stage the youth who chose to become farmers considered that a farmers was in accordance with what they wanted.

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