International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (IJEMP)
www.ijemp.com

MANAGEMENT OF COMPOST PRODUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSMIGRATION COMMUNITIES

Erfina Aras[1*], Salju[2], Rahmawati[3], Goso[4]

[1] Student Postgraduate Magister Management, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia
Email: erfinaaras78@gmail.com
[2] Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia
Email: saljusanuddin68@gmail.com
[3] Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia
Email: rahmawati@umpalopo.ac.id
[4] Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia
Email: risma11@umpalopo.ac.id
[*] Corresponding Author

Article Info:

Article history:
Received date: 29.08.2024
Revised date: 12.09.2024
Accepted date: 15.10.2024
Published date: 28.11.2024

To cite this document:

Aras, E., Salju, S., Rahmaawati, R., & Goso, G. (2024). Management Of Compost Production For Sustainable Transmigration Communities. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices, 7* (27), 93-105.

DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of compost production training in enhancing technical skills, economic welfare, and environmental awareness among transmigrant communities in UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai, South Sulawesi. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach and involves 20 purposefully selected participants. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis. The results show a significant improvement in participants' knowledge and skills, followed by the application of composting techniques in daily agricultural practices. This study's novelty lies in its focus on empowering transmigrant communities through organic waste management, which not only increases agricultural productivity but also creates new economic opportunities. The use of compost has proven effective in reducing dependency on expensive chemical fertilizers, improving soil quality, and enhancing environmental sustainability. This study provides a significant contribution to the literature on compost management and community empowerment in the context of transmigration.

Keywords:

Compost, Community, Agriculture, Empowerment, Transmigration

Introduction

Transmigration is a strategic policy implemented by the Indonesian government to address regional disparities and enhance the welfare of communities in densely populated areas. This

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008
policy has been ongoing since colonial times and remains a critical component of national development strategies, particularly for optimizing agricultural land resources that have yet to be fully utilized in specific regions. However, it currently faces challenges from the implementation of decentralization and autonomy principles (Zuriah et al., 2023). While the transmigration program offers communities the opportunity to acquire new land and improve their quality of life, transmigrant communities often encounter substantial challenges, especially in adapting to new environments and managing natural resources. Furthermore, transmigration has inevitably shaped new social, cultural, and economic identities within these communities (Nova, 2016).

A primary challenge faced by transmigrant communities lies in limited skills and knowledge regarding efficient agricultural land management. Many transmigrants originate from regions with differing agricultural practices, necessitating considerable adaptation to the agrarian conditions at new transmigration sites. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure and limited access to technical training frequently impede their capacity to optimize the potential of available land, resulting in low agricultural productivity and constraining economic welfare (Final Journal Erfina Aras).

Amid these challenges, community empowerment through technical training is crucial. One relevant approach is compost production training, which not only provides a practical solution for enhancing soil fertility naturally but also promotes sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices. The use of compost fertilizer can mitigate dependence on costly and potentially harmful chemical fertilizers (Suwarni et al., 2022) while generating new economic opportunities for transmigrant communities.

In the context of transmigration, community empowerment is essential for enabling transmigrants not only to subsist in a new environment but also to thrive and sustainably elevate their standard of living. This empowerment encompasses capacity-building across a range of areas, from technical knowledge to the development of practical skills tailored to local conditions. In this regard, compost production training aims not only to improve agricultural productivity but also to promote the adoption of more sustainable and environmentally responsible agricultural practices (Kusuma et al., 2023).

Beyond its technical aspects, this training also fosters awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability. The excessive use of chemical fertilizers has long posed a threat to soil fertility and environmental quality in many agricultural regions across Indonesia. By educating transmigrant communities on utilizing organic waste to produce compost, which serves as an organic material that enhances soil structure and fertility (Ramadan et al., 2023), this training is anticipated to reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers and support the balance of agricultural ecosystems. Furthermore, independent production of compost fertilizer can offer an additional income stream, potentially improving the economic welfare of transmigrant communities.

This study also seeks to address gaps within the existing literature on the adaptation and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in transmigration settings. While many studies have examined the challenges faced by transmigrant communities, few have explored in depth how interventions such as compost production training can be implemented effectively to improve technical skills, enabling communities to produce fertilizers independently using locally available materials (Pengabdian et al., 2024). Consequently, this study not only focuses

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008
on assessing training outcomes but also aims to provide broader insights into the integration of this approach within empowerment and sustainable development efforts in transmigration areas.

Literature Review

The Literature Review will address three key points:

Transmigration and Community Empowerment

Transmigration has become a crucial policy implemented by the Indonesian government to reduce population density in certain areas and to develop new regions that have yet to be fully utilized. While this program has commendable objectives, it often encounters complex challenges, particularly related to community adaptation and adjustments to new environments that differ ecologically and socioculturally from their place of origin. A study conducted by (Hartati, 2008) indicates that the primary challenge in transmigration is structural transformation, where communities must adapt to different social, economic, and environmental systems. Thus, community empowerment through capacity-building and knowledge enhancement is essential to ensuring the success of the transmigration program.

(Medaline & Moertiono, 2023) emphasize that land rights guarantees and sustainable land management are critical factors in supporting community adaptation in new areas. In the context of transmigration, these guarantees are often not assured, resulting in low agricultural productivity and limiting transmigrant communities' ability to utilize land optimally. Empowerment through technical training, such as composting, can provide practical solutions for transmigrant communities to improve land productivity and reduce dependence on costly chemical fertilizers.

Compost Production Training as a Tool for Empowerment

Compost production training is a form of intervention that can enhance the capacity of transmigrant communities to manage agricultural land more efficiently and sustainably, with the primary benefit of organic fertilizers and compost being their ability to improve soil fertility (Sanjaya et al., 2023). According to several studies, well-designed agricultural training can significantly increase farmers' technical skills and promote more environmentally friendly farming practices. Such training not only helps transmigrant communities to produce compost independently but also creates new economic opportunities, such as selling compost to other farmers.

Furthermore, Wiggins & Keats (2020) emphasize the importance of agricultural input subsidies in supporting the adoption of sustainable farming practices in rural areas. However, they also underline that these interventions should be accompanied by adequate training to ensure that communities fully understand the long-term benefits of these practices. In this context, extension and training efforts utilizing household waste can be seen as part of broader initiatives to promote sustainable agriculture among transmigrant communities (Fajri et al., 2020).

Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Their Impact on Economic Welfare

Sustainable agricultural practices, such as the use of compost, have gained increased attention in recent decades due to their crucial role in achieving sustainable organic farming (Siregar, 2023). These practices positively impact not only environmental quality but also the economic welfare of communities. Schutter (2019) explains that transitioning to agroecological practices,

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

which include the use of organic fertilizers, can reduce the negative effects of intensive farming and improve food security in rural areas. Therefore, compost production training is essential not only for enhancing agricultural productivity but also for creating more sustainable farming models.

In their study, Hussein & Omari (2021) also demonstrate that sustainable agricultural practices can significantly contribute to food security in areas vulnerable to climate change. By promoting compost use, transmigrant communities can improve soil fertility, which in turn increases crop yields and enhances their economic welfare, as economic growth is an indicator of improved community welfare (Kristriantono, n.d.). Thus, this training can be viewed as a strategic step toward supporting sustainable development, which entails guaranteeing human quality of life without exceeding the ecosystem's capacity to sustain it (Dan & Petani, 2020) in transmigration areas.

Conclusion of the Literature Review

Based on this Literature Review, it can be concluded that compost production training is an effective intervention for empowering transmigrant communities. This intervention not only enhances their technical skills but also has a significant positive impact on agricultural productivity, economic welfare, and environmental sustainability. Thus, this study holds strong relevance in the context of community empowerment and sustainable development in Indonesia.

Table 1: Summary of Findings

Author	Year	Findings
Hartati	2008	The primary challenge in transmigration is structural transformation, where communities must adapt to social, economic, and environmental systems that differ from their place of origin.
Medaline & Moertiono	2023	Guarantees of land rights and sustainable land management are key factors in supporting community adaptation in new areas.
Sanjaya dkk.	2023	The main advantage of organic fertilizers and compost is their ability to improve soil fertility.
Wiggins & Keats	2020	The importance of agricultural input subsidies in supporting the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in rural areas, and these interventions must be accompanied by adequate training to ensure that communities truly understand the long-term benefits of these practices.
Fajri dkk.	2020	Extension and training utilizing household waste can be seen as part of broader efforts to promote sustainable agriculture among transmigrant communities.
Siregar	2023	The use of compost has become an increasing subject of attention in recent decades due to its important role in achieving sustainable organic farming, positively impacting not only

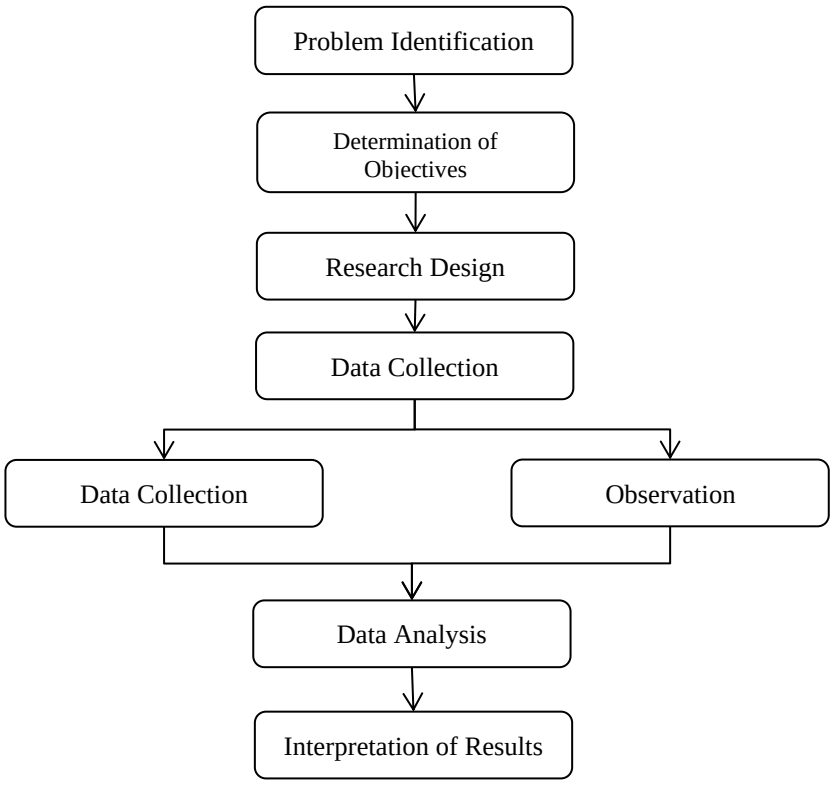
International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

Author	Year	Findings
		environmental quality but also the economic welfare of communities.
Schutter	2019	The transition to agroecological practices, which includes the use of organic fertilizers, can reduce the negative impacts of intensive farming and improve food security in rural areas.
Hussein & Omari	2021	Sustainable agricultural practices can significantly contribute to food security in areas vulnerable to climate change.
Kristriantono	2022	Economic growth is an indicator of improved community welfare.
Lagiman	2020	Ensuring the quality of human life without exceeding the ecosystem's capacity to support it.

Research Methodology

This study obtained a sample of 20 participants selected purposively using a descriptive qualitative approach aimed at exploring and describing the effectiveness of compost production training in enhancing the technical skills and knowledge of transmigrant communities in UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai, Towuti District, South Sulawesi. This approach was chosen because descriptive qualitative research allows the researcher to understand complex phenomena within real-world contexts and provides a detailed depiction of the experiences, perceptions, and changes experienced by the training participants.

Flowchart 1: Research Methodology Process Flow



International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative case study design, focusing on UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai as the research site. This location was selected due to its strategic significance and the active participation of its transmigrant community in agricultural practices. The case study approach facilitates the collection of in-depth, holistic data regarding the implementation of compost production training and its subsequent effects on the transmigrant population.

Research Subject

The research subjects comprise a total of 95 households from the transmigrant community who participated in the compost production training at UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai. A purposive sampling method was employed to select 20 participants deemed representative based on their engagement in agricultural activities and their interest in the training program. The selected participants had completed the full series of training sessions and expressed a commitment to applying the acquired knowledge in their daily practices.

Data Collection

Data were collected using multiple qualitative techniques to ensure both the accuracy and depth of the information obtained:

In-Depth Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants to explore their experiences, perceptions, and the changes they underwent post-training. These interviews provided valuable insights into the participants' motivations, their understanding of composting before and after the training, and their perceptions of the training's benefits for their agricultural practices and overall livelihoods.

Participatory Observation

The researcher engaged directly in training activities as a participant observer, enabling the observation of interactions between participants and facilitators, as well as the practical application of compost production techniques. This engagement facilitated a deeper understanding of group dynamics, learning processes, and the challenges encountered by participants throughout the training.

Document Analysis

Relevant training documents—including training modules, implementation reports, and participant diaries—were subjected to analysis to extract additional information regarding the structure and content of the training. This analysis also contributed to a contextual understanding of the training environment and corroborated findings derived from interviews and observations.

Data Analysis

The data collected from interviews, observations, and document analysis were analysed using thematic analysis techniques. This process commenced with coding the data to identify key themes pertinent to the research objectives. The coding was iterative, allowing the researcher to revisit the original data to ensure consistency and accuracy in the findings.

Theme Identification

The coded data were subsequently organized into themes that emerged from the analysis, such as the enhancement of technical knowledge, application of compost production techniques, and economic impacts of the training.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

Categorization and Grouping

Once themes were identified, data related to each theme were categorized and grouped to provide a comprehensive overview of the study's primary findings. This step also facilitated the exploration of relationships among the identified themes.

Data Triangulation

Triangulation was employed by comparing data obtained from various sources (interviews, observations, and documents) to enhance the validity of the findings. This approach ensures that the study's conclusions are robust, reflecting a synthesis of multiple perspectives rather than relying on a singular data type.

Validity and Reliability

To enhance the validity and reliability of the research, data triangulation was employed through the utilization of various data collection techniques and sources. Additionally, member checking was conducted with participants to ensure that the researcher's interpretations aligned with their experiences and perceptions. Field notes and interview transcripts were regularly reviewed to guarantee that the analysis was performed consistently and accurately.

Discussion

Enhancement of Knowledge and Skills

The compost production training conducted at UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai significantly impacted participants' technical knowledge and skills. Prior to the training, many participants possessed only basic knowledge, with some entirely unaware of composting concepts. They primarily relied on chemical fertilizers, which not only incurred high costs but also posed long-term risks to soil quality. Results from in-depth interviews and observations indicated that post-training, participants demonstrated a notable increase in their understanding of various materials suitable for composting, such as plant residues, dry leaves, and household organic waste. This newfound knowledge was subsequently implemented in their agricultural practices.

For instance, participant Mrs. Siti remarked,

> "Before, I had no idea that kitchen waste and dry leaves could be processed into highly beneficial fertilizer. I used to rely solely on chemical fertilizers, but now I feel more confident in making my own fertilizer." Similarly, Mr. Ahmad, a farmer who participated in the training, stated, "I have been farming for a long time, but this is the first time I learned how to make compost. It has truly opened my eyes to the fact that we don't always have to depend on expensive chemical fertilizers. Now, I can utilize waste from around me to create fertilizer."

Application of Composting Techniques

The practical application of composting techniques in participants' daily activities yielded positive outcomes. Observations conducted over several months following the training revealed that most participants began actively collecting organic materials for composting. They constructed designated areas for composting, such as compost pits or containers, designed to facilitate the decomposition of organic materials. This application led to improvements in soil quality, characterized by enhanced soil texture and increased crop yields in both quantity and quality. Interviews further indicated that many participants had started implementing composting techniques in their everyday lives. Enthusiastic participant Mr. Yusuf expressed,

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

> "Now, I collect all organic waste from my home and garden to make compost. Initially, I was doubtful about whether this method would work, but after seeing the results, my garden soil has become more fertile, and my plants are thriving." Mrs. Rina, a homemaker who attended the training, added, "My family now regularly makes compost. Even my children help gather leaves and food scraps. This is not just about farming; it's about how we can care for the environment and reduce waste."

Economic and Social Impact

The training also positively influenced the economic and social aspects of the transmigrant community. The independent utilization of compost helped participants reduce production costs by lessening their dependence on expensive chemical fertilizers. Several participants reported starting to sell excess compost to nearby farmers, thereby creating additional income opportunities. Furthermore, the interactions fostered during the training strengthened social bonds among participants, who often collaborated in the composting process. This collaboration cultivated a sense of community and social support crucial for the development of the transmigrant society. However, despite the significant benefits of the training, some participants expressed challenges in implementing composting techniques. Mr. Ali, one participant, stated,

> "One of the difficulties I face is the limited availability of certain materials, especially during the dry season. Sometimes, it's hard to gather enough dry leaves or other organic materials for composting in sufficient quantities." He added, "This training has been incredibly helpful, but I feel I need to learn more about how to speed up the composting process and better manage moisture."

Environmental Sustainability

From an environmental perspective, the utilization of compost, as taught in this training, contributed to reducing organic waste and decreasing reliance on chemical fertilizers, which can potentially harm soil quality in the long run. Participants began to recognize the importance of sustainable agricultural practices and felt more motivated to protect their surrounding environment. This aligns with findings by Hussein & Omari (2021), which indicate that implementing sustainable agricultural practices can enhance soil fertility and food security in vulnerable areas. Interviews also revealed positive economic impacts experienced by some participants after applying composting techniques. Mr. Ridwan, who has sold his produced compost, shared his experience:

> "I not only utilize compost for my own garden, but I also sell it to neighbors in need. The results are sufficient to supplement my family's income."

Similarly, Mrs. Laila noted that the training also strengthened social relationships among participants, stating,

> "We often meet and discuss ways to improve composting techniques. This has brought us closer and created a supportive environment."

Table 2: Summary of Research Findings

Variable	Research Findings
Enhancement of Knowledge and Skills	The increase in knowledge and skills acquired by participants through this training not only boosts agricultural productivity but also has widespread positive impacts on economic well-being and environmental sustainability.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

Variable	Research Findings
Application of Composting Techniques	Participants who attended the compost-making training were able to apply the techniques taught and observed tangible results in their agricultural practices. This highlights the importance of continuous training that focuses not only on knowledge transfer but also on ongoing support and guidance post-training.
Economic and Social Impact	Training accompanied by appropriate economic support can help communities overcome their dependence on costly and unsustainable agricultural inputs.
Environmental Sustainability	To achieve long-term sustainability, ongoing efforts are necessary to provide technical support and access to resources for transmigrant communities. Such initiatives will ensure that the benefits of the training are sustained over time, contributing to both improved agricultural practices and enhanced livelihoods.

Conclusion

The findings of this research indicate that compost-making training can serve as an effective empowerment tool for transmigrant communities. The increase in knowledge and skills gained by participants through this training not only enhances their agricultural productivity but also positively impacts economic well-being and environmental sustainability. As discussed in the literature by Ahmad & Afzal (2022), effective agricultural training can enhance farmers' technical capacities and encourage the adoption of more environmentally friendly agricultural practices. This research supports those findings by demonstrating that participants who attended the compost-making training were able to apply the taught techniques and witness tangible results in their agricultural practices. This underscores the importance of continuous training that focuses not only on knowledge transfer but also on ongoing support and assistance post-training.

Moreover, the success of this training in creating new economic opportunities for participants indicates that economic empowerment through sustainable agriculture can be an effective strategy for enhancing the well-being of transmigrant communities. Wiggins & Keats (2020) highlight the importance of economic support in implementing sustainable agricultural practices, and this study shows that training accompanied by appropriate economic support can help communities overcome their reliance on costly and unsustainable agricultural inputs.

However, this research also identifies several challenges faced by participants in implementing compost-making techniques, such as limited access to certain raw materials and the need for ongoing support. This indicates that the success of training depends not only on the design and implementation of the training itself but also on sustained support from government and relevant institutions to ensure participants have adequate access to the necessary resources.

Overall, the compost-making training at UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai has successfully enhanced the technical capabilities, economic well-being, and environmental awareness of the

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008

transmigrant community. However, to achieve long-term sustainability, ongoing efforts are needed to provide technical support and access to resources for these communities.

Research Limitations

Despite offering valuable insights into the impact of compost production training on transmigrant communities, this research has several limitations.

First, there were limitations in data acquisition; the data collected was incomplete because the sample population consisted of only 20 participants chosen through purposive sampling, which restricts the generalizability of the findings. While this study provides an in-depth understanding of the experiences and outcomes of the training, the small sample size may not fully represent the broader transmigrant community in various regions or contexts.

Second, the reliance on qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews and participant observations, while providing rich and detailed data, may introduce subjective bias. The interpretation of participants' experiences is influenced by both the researchers' and participants' perspectives, which may affect the objectivity of the findings.

Third, the research faced limitations due to a lack of resources, including the necessary tools and materials for producing high-quality compost, as well as limited funding for research and the implementation of compost management programs.

Fourth, the study was conducted within a specific geographic and cultural context in South Sulawesi. The results may not be directly applicable to other regions with different environmental, social, and economic conditions. The unique challenges and opportunities faced by transmigrant communities in this area may not exist in other environments, thus limiting the transferability of the findings. Technically, there was also a limited understanding of how to efficiently produce compost and maintain the quality of the compost produced.

Lastly, the research focused on short-term outcomes following the training, with limited assessment of sustainability and long-term impacts. Future studies should consider longitudinal research to evaluate the long-term effects of compost production training on agricultural productivity, economic development, and environmental sustainability within transmigrant communities.

Future Studies

Future research can explore the application of new technologies in compost management, such as the use of biodigesters and IoT sensors to improve production efficiency. Additionally, quantitative studies are needed to measure the economic, environmental, and social impacts of compost programs in the long run. Economic empowerment of communities through compost-based business models should also be explored, including the potential for marketing compost products beyond the transmigrant community.

Furthermore, research could evaluate government policies and support programs necessary to strengthen the sustainability of compost production in transmigrant communities. Socio-cultural analyses are also essential for understanding changes in agricultural patterns and community acceptance of such programs. Comparative studies among transmigrant communities could provide deeper insights into the factors contributing to the success of compost programs in various geographical contexts. Lastly, further research could focus on the

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008
contribution of composting to climate change mitigation and innovations in education and community training for sustainable practices.

Acknowledgement
The author wishes to express gratitude and heartfelt thanks to Allah SWT and Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, as well as all parties who contributed to this research by providing support that enabled the successful completion of this study. Special thanks are extended to reviewers and proofreaders for their valuable feedback in refining this research report. The author also thanks the residents of the Transmigration UPT SKPC 1 Koromolai for their active participation and enthusiasm, which were crucial for the success of this activity. Finally, the author hopes that the findings of this research can positively contribute to enhancing the capabilities of the transmigrant community in UPT Mahalona SKPC 1 Koromolai, Towuti District, and serve as a beneficial reference for future studies.

References
Afdhal Chatra, M. P., Sunijati, E., Harto, B., Boari, Y., Astaman, P., & Hikmah, A. N. (n.d.). Ekonomi Kreatif. Retrieved from www.buku.sonpedia.com.

Ahmad, M., & Afzal, M. (2022).** Community empowerment through agricultural training programs in rural Pakistan. *Community Development Journal, 57*(1), 71-88. https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/bsab035

Barrett, C. B., Christiaensen, L., Sheahan, M., & Shimeles, A. (2020).** On the structural transformation of rural Africa. *Journal of African Economies, 29*(1), 63-115. https://doi.org/10.1093/jae/ejz033

Dan, P., & Petani, K. (2020). Prosiding seminar nasional fakultas pertanian upn " veteran " yogyakarta 2020. 365–381.

Faggian, A., Modrego, F., McCann, P., & Scanu, M. (2020).** Human capital and regional development: a review of evidence. *Regional Studies, 54*(3), 313-328. https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2019.1679660

Fajri, S. R., Fitriani, F., Hajiriah, T. L., Armiani, S., & Sukri, A. (2020). Pelatihan Pembuatan Pupuk Kompos Menggunakan Teknologi EM4 di Desa Kidang Kabupaten Lombok Tengah. Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA, 1(1), 8–11. https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v1i1.2547

Gebre, G. G., & Gebremedhin, B. (2019).** The nexus between land tenure security and sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa: A review. *Land Use Policy, 81*, 539-552. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.11.024

Hartati, P. (2008). Adaptasi Masyarakat Transmigran Dalam Lingkungan sosial (Adaptation of transmigrant society in social environment). 4(2), 55–58.

Hussein, M. A., & Omari, A. R. (2021).** Sustainable agricultural practices and their impact on food security in the Horn of Africa. *Food Policy, 103*, 102057. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102057

Indro Kuswono, B., Firmansyah, A., & Mirzachaerulsyah, E. (2022). Social Dynamic of Transmigration Society in Dak Jaya Village Binjai Hulu District Sintang Regency 1981-1988. Journal of Public Policy and Social Issues, 7(4). Retrieved from http://jpps.uho.ac.id/index.php/

Jumadil, M. N., Rinduwati, W. A., Ramli, A. S. N., Sricendani, A. I., Ekasalim, A. M., & Lestari, N. (2021). Pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pelatihan pembuatan pupuk organik menggunakan tabung fermentasi berbasis teknologi di Desa Ulugalung Kabupaten Bantaeng. Riau Journal of Empowerment, 4(2), 119–128. https://doi.org/10.31258/raje.4.2.119-128

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008
Kristriantono, P. (n.d.). Dampak Perubahan Struktur Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kesejahteraan Petani Dan Tenaga Kerja Sektor Pertanian. 141–158.

Kusuma, Y. R., Cahyani, A. P., Aprilianto, E., & Prazidno, B. (2023). Prosiding Seminar Nasional Prosiding Seminar Nasional Prosiding Seminar Nasional. Proseding Seminar Nasional Politeknik Pembangunan Pertanian Yogyakarta Magelang, 5–6.

Noorazem, N. A., Md Sabri, S., & Mat Nazir, E. N. (2021). The Effects of Reward System on Employee Performance. Jurnal Intelek. https://doi.org/10.24191/ji.v16i1.362

Norsidi, W., Cahyaningrum, W., & Paramika, Y. (2023). Dampak Masyarakat Transmigran Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi dan Budaya di Desa Tunggal Bhakti Kecamatan Kembayan. Sosial Horizon: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial.

Nova, Y. (2016). Dampak Transmigrasi Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Masyarakat: Studi Sejarah Masyarakat Timpeh Dharmasraya. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan, 5(1), 23–36. https://doi.org/10.22202/mamangan.v5i1.1927

Nur Santy Asminaya, Fitrianingsih, P. N., Prasanjaya, R., & Nurhayu, L. (2023). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Pelatihan Pembuatan Pupuk Kandang dari Limbah Peternakan di Kelurahan Anggoeya Kecamatan Poasia Kota Kendari. Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Ilmu Terapan, 4(1), 43–48.

Medaline, O., & Moertiono, J. (2023). Legalisasi Aset Tanah Transmigrasi Dalam Rangka Penguatan Reforma Agraria di Sumatera Utara. Jurnal Ilmiah Penegakan Hukum, 10(1), 21–32. https://doi.org/10.31289/jiph.v10i1.8862

Pengabdian, J., Masyarakat, K., Nursyeha, M. A., Rahmat, M., & Rochim, A. N. (2024). Pengembangan kawasan pusat pelatihan pertanian pedesaan swadaya melalui pembuatan sarana wisata edukasi dan pelatihan pembuatan pupuk kompos. 5(1), 6–13.

Ramadan, M. Z., Quinola, A. A., Shafira, N., Yomo, S., Prasanti, E., Zunuba, R. B., Fakhriah, T., Caessar, A. S., Majapahit, J., Mataram, N., & Barat, N. T. (2023). Prosiding Seminar Nasional Gelar Wicara Volume 1 , April 2023 Universitas Mataram , 23-24 Februari 2023 PENDAMPINGAN PEMBUATAN PUPUK ORGANIK UNTUK MENGURANGI KETERGANTUNGAN SEMBALUN Teknik Universitas Mataram , 2 Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Ma. 1(April), 23–24.

Rivaldo, Y., & Nabella, S. D. (2023). Employee Performance: Education, Training, Experience and Work Discipline. Quality - Access to Success, 24(193). https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/24.193.20

Sanjaya, P., Tantalo, S., Sirat, M. M. P., Fauzan, T. A., & Fauzi, T. A. (2023). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Dan Keterampilan Petani Dalam Proses Pembuatan Pupuk Organik Di Desa Margomulyo Kecamatan Tegineneng Kabupaten Pesawaran. Jurnal Pengabdian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung, 2(1), 183. https://doi.org/10.23960/jpfp.v2i1.7107

Schutter, O. D. (2019).** The agroecological transition: Transforming food and farming systems in Europe. *European Review of Agricultural Economics, 46*(2), 245-271. https://doi.org/10.1093/erae/jbz019

Siregar, M. A. R. (2023). Peran Pertanian Organik Dalam Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Lingkungan Dan Kesehatan Masyarakat. Lingkungan Dan Kesehatan Masyarakat, 1–11.

Suwarni, S., Bulu, A. I., Wulandari, A. R., & Setyaningrum, P. (2022). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pemanfaatan Obat Tradisional. Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat (Abdira), 2(2), 142–146. https://doi.org/10.31004/abdira.v2i2.149

Sugiyono. (2022). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif. Alfabeta.

Totok Suhadak. (2023). Kehidupan Masyarakat Transmigrasi Bangun Jaya. Jurnal Senja: Sejarah dan Humaniora, 1(1), 9–17.

International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Practices
IJEMP
EISSN : 2600-8750
Volume 7 Issue 27 (November 2024) PP. 93-105
DOI: 10.35631/IJEMP.727008
Wiggins, S., & Keats, S. (2020).** Agricultural growth and rural poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa: The impact of agro-input subsidies. *World Development, 129*, 104890. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104890

Zuriah, Y., Purba, W., & Saleh, W. (2023). Transmigrasi Sebagai Upaya Pertanian. 1, 71–92.