

Study of Socio-Economic Aspect and Community Perception on The Development of The Agricultural Area Shrimp Ponds in Pasir mendit and Pasir Kadilangu

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ABSTRACT

Kulon Progo Government plans to make Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu areas agro-tourism of shrimp ponds. The success of a regional development program is usually associated with technical problems and socialization. However, the readiness and ability of the community and the positive perception of the community affect the success of regional development programs. This study aims to assess the socio-economic conditions, determine the public perception of agro-tourism shrimp pond development, and determine the factors that affect public perception of agro-tourism shrimp pond development. Primary data were obtained using a survey method with observation and interview techniques. Descriptive-qualitative analyzed the data through frequency tables, cross tables, and images, while quantitative analysis was carried out based on the regression and multiple linear regression results. The results showed that social and economic conditions are pretty good and rising after the development of shrimp pond farming in Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu. In this regard, the public perception of agro-tourism development of shrimp farming areas can be pretty high and agreed on the construction of several considerations. The factors that significantly affect the public perception of agro-tourism products are general knowledge about agro-tourism and income levels.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Government Regency Kulon Progo planned to make the Pasir mendit and Pasir Kadilangu areas an area of agrotourism pond shrimp. During this, Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu developed as area pond shrimp Oriented Vananmei and Windu export. Regent Kulon Progo says that possible potential developed, including the charm of the Bogowonto River, ponds, shrimp,

mangroves, lagoon, and culinary. Moment This development area agrotourism Pasir mendit Already got to the stage of planning. Following This is an explanatory picture of proper positions in the Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu areas said as isolated and necessary areas of regional development special.

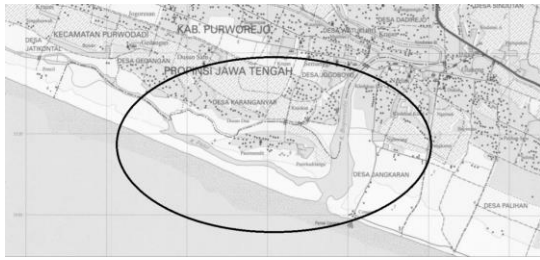


Figure 1. Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu areas

Success from a regular regional development program related to problem technical and outreach. However, more from That readiness and ability public, as well as the perception positive from the crowd, influence regional development program success. Of course, the Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu communities become objects and subjects in the development area agrotourism pond shrimp this, so society feels impact direct nor no direct from exists development this, acceptable impact the characteristic positive nor negative. The Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu communities must follow and include agrotourism pond shrimp in the plan development area. Desire, as well as thinking public, must be considered in drafting policy. At least, the perception they have about development area agrotourism pond shrimp This is known and used material base in formulating policies that favor all stakeholders.

In the development area, agrotourism pond shrimp needed an arrangement of ample space that covers setting, evaluating, controlling, and reviewing return to utilization space, acceptable from side ecology, economy, and social culture. Based on the matter, it is necessary exists study an aspect of social economy to know the readiness and ability of public Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu to follow as well as in a manner comprehensive in building territory become area agrotourism pond shrimp. Besides, it is also required exists a response or perception from the public Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu about the development of their environment to become an area of agrotourism pond shrimp. If society is ready and able, as well as its attitude, optimism, and positive thinking to develop area agrotourism

pond shrimp, then, Of course, it will become strength outside normal in advance the economics of the Anchor region, especially and Kulon Progo in a manner general.

A pro tour is A system of integrated and coordinated activities for the development of tourists at a time of agriculture, about the preservation of the environment, and upgrades the welfare of public farmers. Development agrotourism is an effort to utilize potency attractions tour agriculture [1]. Based on the Decree (SK) with the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications (Menparpostel) and the Minister of Agriculture No. KM/PW.DOW/MPPT-89 and No. 204/KPTS/HK/050/4/1989, agro-tourism as part of object tour interpreted as something form exploiting activities business agro as object tour with objective For expand knowledge, experience recreation, and relationships business in the field agriculture.

Development is something effort or Suite business planned growth and change in a manner aware of something nation, state and government going to modernity in framework coaching nation (nation building) (Soekirno,1976). Activity development often causes no effect source plan from social and physical dimensions and is often known with a negative[3]. Condition is also known by the term negative externality of something activity economy. The impact is something change as a consequence of something activity. The effect can be biotic as well as social, economic, and cultural[3].

Perception is the process of giving meaning to sensation. The sensation is the earliest stage in reception information. The sensation process happens when tool sense changes information and becomes impulses nerves the brain understands. Perception changes sensation become information[4]. Perception will influence the attitude and behavior of man toward the environment, in turn, will raise the problem environment, therefore, the attitude and behavior of the inhabitants become the center of attention in handling the problem environment[5]. Attitude can be defined as something trend

For evaluating something object, or something idea in the form of positive or negative. Attitude This concerns influence or emotions, feelings satisfied-no satisfied, happy, and not like to something.

Perception according to [6] experiences about an object, event, or obtained relationships with concludes information and interprets the message. Influencing factors perception is distinguishing factor functional, among other's needs, experiences, motivations, concerns, emotions and moods heart. Distinguishing factors structural, among them, intensity stimulation, size stimulus, change stimulation, and opposition stimulation, are good cultural or cultural norms held by individuals.

A critical thing To study is How ecosystems can work together related to sub-systems, impact what will occur, and how long the impact will be going on. Inside life, three sub-systems are interconnected and interactive: the social system, economic system, and physical system or environment physique (Hadi, 1995).

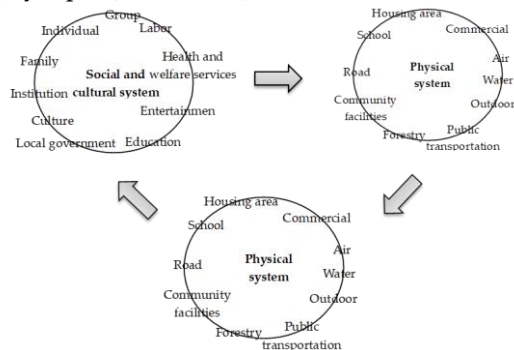


Figure 2. Interaction between component ecosystems (Lou D. Amore and Sheila Rittenberg (1979) in (Hadi, 1995).

Objective study This is a study condition social economy public Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu, know the perception public Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu to development area agrotourism pond shrimp and know various influencing factors perception general to development area agrotourism pond shrimp. Benefit study This is as source information and donations thinking for institution education For development study kind, in particular aspect

social economy in public isolated. To increase knowledge of regional development, in particular in the aspect of social economy society. As material input for government area in set policy about development area agrotourism pond shrimp, as well as a tool measuring for public Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu to condition social economy as well as perception they related with readiness, ability, and form his perception to development area agrotourism pond shrimp.

2. METHODS

2.1 Tools and Materials

Material research used _ from the RBI map sheet Temon and Bagelen Scale 1:25000 to know the location region and be guidelines in research at Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu. Besides that, image sensing far off the Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu areas are also used as guidelines for research and known use of land Good as pond or position geographical area. Monograph data village is also used in describing other sites with observation fields. A questionnaire is a tool foremost in a study. SPSS 16.0 Inc was used for processing statistical data. The digital camera is used To photograph phenomena that exist in the field.

2.2 Variable Study

Variable study This consists of variable dependent and variable independent. Following This is detailing variable measured research:

- a) Independent Variable = level of education, level of knowledge, income level, and job type.
- b) dependent Variable = perception.

2.3 Data Collection

Primary data was obtained with the use method survey with technique observation and interview. Tools used are completed questionnaire prepared. The questionnaire is divided into three parts: part condition social economy, conditions knowledge society to potential and plans development area agrotourism pond shrimp, as well his perception. Following This are details regarding the required data

Table 1. Types of Data and Research Data Sources

| No. | Data Type | Data Source |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Factor social economy public | Interview |
| 2 | Knowledge potential and plans for development | Interview |
| 3 | Perception of the development area | Interview |
| 4 | Condition geographic and demographic | Profile Village and Monograph Data |
| 5 | Condition physical and environmental | BPS and Literature Review |

2.4 Processing and analysis of data

Data analysis is a process of simplifying data into more shapes that are easy to read and interpret (Effendi and Manning, 1989). Before field data is analyzed, several steps are taken, viz editing stage, stage coding, data entry stage, data processing, and data visualization. Data is analyzed in a manner descriptive qualitative through table frequency, table cross, fig, or map, whereas quantitative analysis is done based on regression test results and multiple linear regression.

The perceptual data analysis public use scale was Likert. Every alternative response on the scale Likert given weight or score. For characteristic statement positive, the answers strongly agree the score is 5, agree the score is 4, in doubt the score is 3, no agree the score is 2, absolutely not agree the score is 1. Meanwhile, For characteristic statement negative, the weight is vice versa from distinctive statement positive. The score given to the answer For every item is then summed up. The assessment score consists of maximum, minimum score, median, 1st, and 3rd quartiles. The statistics scale is ordinaly converted to a scale or interval value to get a complete analysis. Conversion done with the method assign each value scale in a group on

one normal distribution, so the distance mark becomes the same with this method, determination mark scale is done with scoring members in something average deviation for every category response.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Analysis Aspect Social and Economic Society

Research This was done in the village Pasirkjudigu and Pasirmendit, which are in the Regency Kulon Progo. The region is isolated because of the river logo, and it's challenging to get clean water, as well as difficult transportation. Although the site is isolated, the public has resulted in potency pond shrimp. The existence of pond prawns in Pasirmendit and Pasirkjudigu gives good and significant physique changes experienced by the public after pond shrimp exists. Many people replaced type the first job farmer changed become fisherman shrimp. Shooter shrimp in this region become work trees. Then work aside from being an average businessman at home. Can be seen in figure 3 below. This eye livelihood in ponds Shrimp is very significant when compared to others.

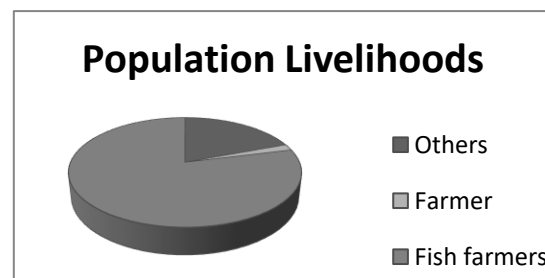


Figure 3. Livelihood Diagram

At hamlet Pasir mendit and Pasir kadilangu, the plan will be made to object to Agrotourism by the Government Regency Kulo Progo, with will point pond shrimp in the area _ this, besides That near with beach. However, _ existing facilities and infrastructure _ Not yet adequate and lack support when made area agrotourism. Lots _ of problems that occur among them means transportation yet _ available with well, and there is inhabitant around which not agree when made agrotourism. Of course, it can help citizens and add income for public local and owned ponds, but inhabitants must have

relocated elsewhere when _ wanted to make area Agrotourism.

The Pasir kadilangu and Pasir mendit communities hang their life on the land pond because of pond shrimp. This becomes a priority for inhabitants around who has a pond. People harvest shrimp on average in 1 year Can up to 4 harvests. The community average gets profit up to IDR 1,000,000.00 to 1,500,000.00, including medium. But there is a profit of more than IDR 2,500,000 for every shrimp harvest. Matter This can change the general social condition compared to less average farmer sufficient for daily life. The Pasir kadilangu and Pasir mendit communities usually rent ponds Because There is a society with more than one pond shrimp. It can be seen from the condition building changed house _ significantly after exists pond shrimp. On earnings, every harvest can be seen in Figure 4 below this.

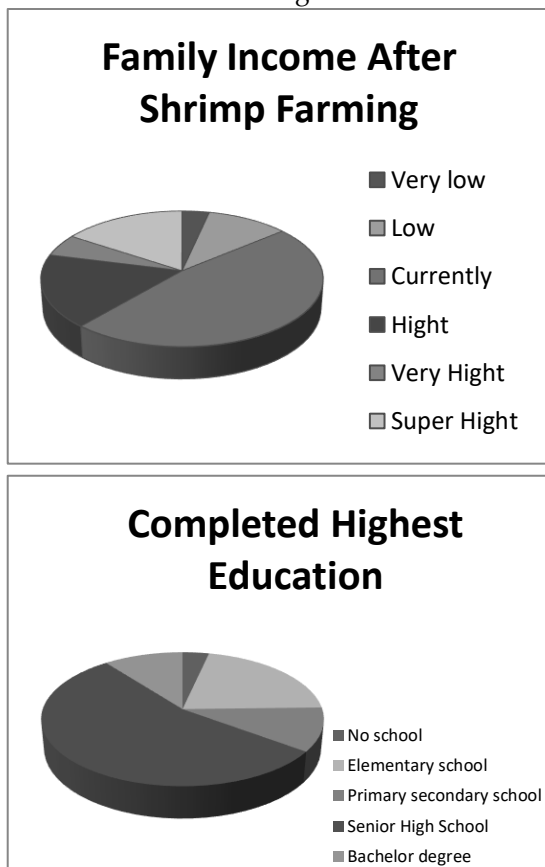


Figure 4. Income diagram family after pond Shrimp and Graduated Higher Education

Pasirkjudigu and Pasirmendit usually do meeting group pond held shrimp _ One month with two meetings. Inhabitants gather follow participate in the management of pond shrimp for more ok. Inhabitants can exchange thought with the inhabitant else, p This because the inhabitant's habit is good social as well as mutual care with others. Educational status is very influential in society and the economy. On social and economic status, factor education plays a significant role important that is the room of minimal scope. The average community in the location study most of the high school and usually Works as laborer pond or forward business parents. Although the parent can finance his son more levels _ tall, factor environment matters a lot because many young people, after graduating later, look for a job.

3.2. Public Perception About Plan Agrotourism Area Development Pond Shrimp

Pond area shrimp are rated critical Because they can increase society's economy. According to the results, the study shows _ that some respondents have a change in income level. Circumstances: This triggers the government to develop the pond shrimp area, that is, plan the formation of agrotourism in the region of pond shrimp. Development agrotourism pond shrimp This expected capability becomes a pedestal new to the sector tourist in an increase in regional GRDP. Besides, it is also used as an alternative object tour sea in Pasirmendit, Kulon Progo, replacing beach Glaga which will be used as an airport.

Plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp needs to be shared from various parties as form implementation. One of them is from the party society to be followed and managing area agrotourism pond shrimp. Knowledge and perception public related development area agrotourism This is used as form approval and readiness in implementation plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp Pasirmendit and Pasir kadilangu. Following This is a diagram that explains knowledge the.

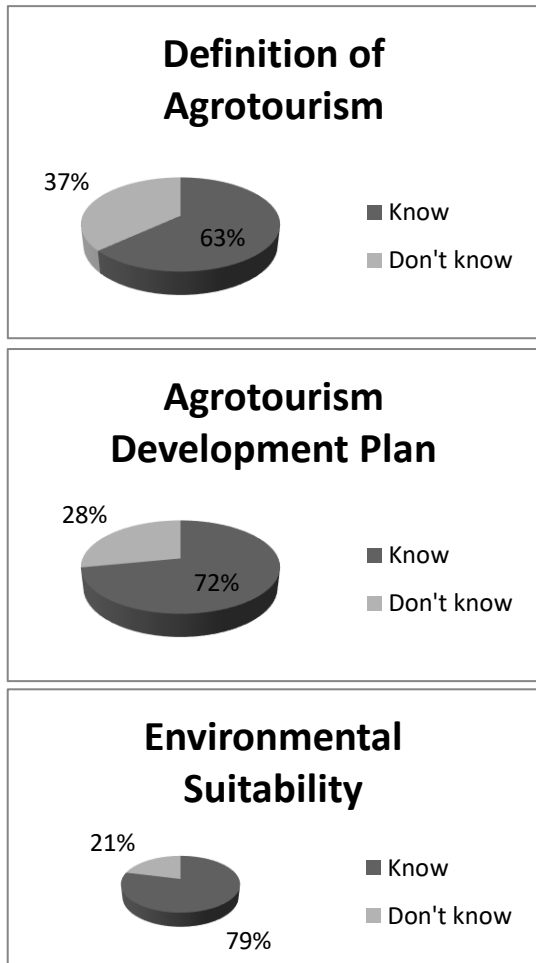


Figure 5. Level of knowledge public to understanding agrotourism, plan development agrotourism, and suitability environment to develop agrotourism.

The Pasir mendit and Pasir dindinggu communities know about understanding agrotourism, incl impact is positive and negative. This _ has become an excellent move _ in continuing the planned development area agrotourism pond shrimp. The plan for the government to make pond shrimp become an area of agro-tourism is also known by the public, and some respondent state has to get socialization related plan development of agrotourism. Besides That, public consider the pond area shrimp. This suitable made area agrotourism pond shrimp. Kindly generally rate the knowledge public about agrotourism high, p This will influence the level of perception related to public development and sustainability area agrotourism pond shrimp. Following This is a

diagram that explains the perception general to plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp.

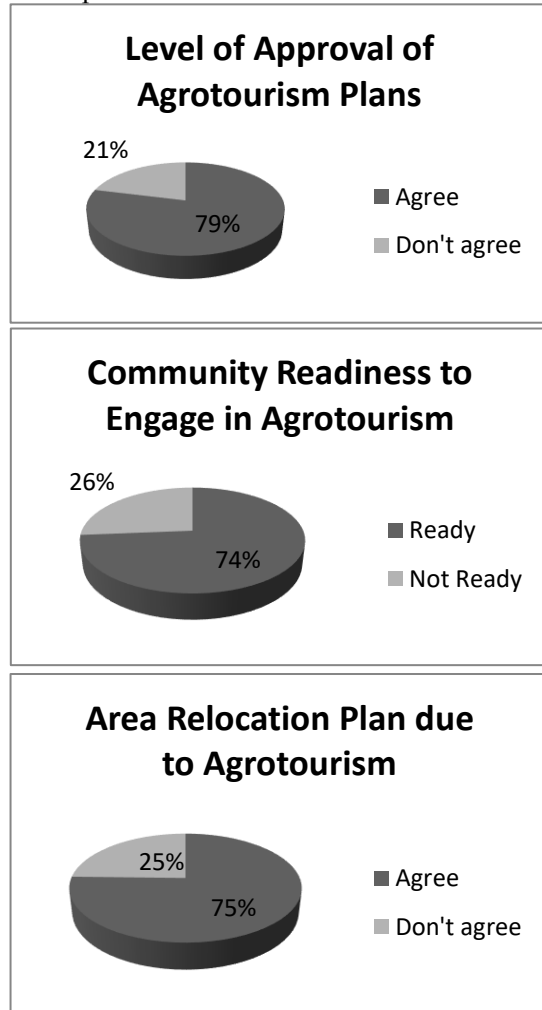


Figure 6. Level of Community Approval of Plan Agrotourism, Community Preparedness Falls in Agrotourism, and Plans Consequent Area Relocation Agrotourism

Perception of the public to development area agrotourism pond shrimp is explained in figure 2. The most public agrees to plan the agrotourism pond proposed shrimp _ government. The society stated that it agrees, wants, and is happy with the plan Because it can increase the economy and make the area tourism. Humanity has too.

Ready To plunge into prospective agrotourism pond shrimp, fine as owner land ponds, managers ponds, or maintainer areas agrotourism. Various types of jobs show up from plan agrotourism. This includes culinary tours, tourism families, and nautical travel.

Plan relocation area if development agrotourism pond shrimp This Correct also agreed _ both by society, with notes all cost for relocation borne by the government.

3.3. Influencing Factors _ Public Perception About Plan Agrotourism Area Development Pond Shrimp

Objective third study This is known influencing factors perception public about plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp in Pasirmendit and Pasir kadilangu. For the answer objective, analysis regression has been done between perception community (variable dependent) with various variable independent. Various variable independent in the regression test is level of knowledge about agrotourism pond shrimp, level of income society, level of education society, level of age productive, as well ownership of land pond. Following This is the analysis of the result visualized regression.

Table 2. Table of Analysis Results Regression Between Variables Dependent Community Perception with Various Variable Independent About Plan Pond Area Development Shrimp in Pasirmendit and Pasirkdindinggu

| No | Variable Independent | Correlation Value | R value | R Square value |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1 | Knowledge Level About Agrotourism | 0.683 | 0.683 | 0.466 |
| 2 | Community Income Level | -0.506 | 0.506 | 0.256 |
| 3 | Community Education Level | -0.254 | 0.254 | 0.064 |
| 4 | Age Level Productive | -0.123 | 0.123 | 0.015 |
| 5 | Ownership Land Pond | 0.134 | 0.134 | 0.018 |

1. Factor Influence of Community Knowledge Level About Agrotourism

Variable, independent level knowledge public about agrotourism own mark coefficient correlation 0.683. it _ signifies that the level of knowledge has its own solid and positive correlation _ to the public's

perception of the pond shrimp's planned development area. The R value of 0.683 indicates that there is a strong relationship _ between the perception public and knowledge society. The R square value of 0.466 shows that the level of influence perception public from variable, independent level knowledge public about agrotourism is high Enough, if percentage that is by 46.6% affected perception public or variation variable independent used _ in capable models explained 46.6% of perceptions public about plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp.

Basically, _ the level of knowledge public about agrotourism is factor most significant and most potent effect perception public of plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp. This _ shows that the taller general knowledge about agrotourism will be, the higher perception _ they have to plan development area pond shrimp. That perception _ consists of agreement development of agrotourism pond shrimp (approval, desire, and pleasure), readiness To plunge into the story of agrotourism pond shrimp (willingness to become part development of agrotourism, dependency on agrotourism pond shrimp, and concerned public to progress other people's lives for the sake of its realization compactness society), as well readiness For relocated to make it happen are agrotourism pond suitable shrimp _ with hope whole stakeholders interests.

The Pasirmendit and Pasirkdindinggu communities are part of a significant, known definition of agrotourism, plan development agrotourism pond shrimp, and suitability environment local For developed become area agrotourism. However, knowledge public the No together with high appreciation. _ The people are impressed, only agree, only merely want, and only like with a plan this. However, motivation to keep going and push the government immediately _ to build can say low. This _ is because No he urged the need will develop agrotourism. The Pasirmendit and Pasirkdindinggu communities can be said own level enough economic _ Good, so it is an urgently needed moment. This is

building evacuation To minimize the risk of disasters and bridges or repairing roads For support activity ponds.

2. Factor Effect of Community Income Level

Income level public correlation with perception general to plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp, however the correlation characteristic negative with a value -0.506 or correlated while the opposite. Analogy, if the level of income public is higher, then the perception of the people will lower. The R Square value is 0.256, which affects the perception public to plan development area pond shrimp by 25.6% or can be said to influence No as high-level knowledge.

3. Factor Influence of Community Education Level

Education level society also correlates with the perception public to plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp with a mark coefficient correlation of -0.254. Education level society also matters negatively to mark perception society. R Square value of 0.064 no so affect the perception public to plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp because variable independence is the only influential by 6.4%.

4. Factor Influence Productivity Age

Variable, independent productivity age No entered as a variable independent in pre-research, however variable the felt influence on perception society. Apparently, after calculation analysis, regression appears, the value coefficient of the correlation is only equal to - 0.123, or the level of the correlation is deficient. So as with R Square, values are just 0.015 or only 1.5% affect mark perception. So, age productive public does not influence the perception public of planned development area agrotourism pond shrimp.

5. Factor Influence Type Occupation (Ownership Land ponds)

Type work or in matter This is represented by the shooter's mark coefficient correlation of 0.134 or correlated in a manner positive to perception society. Although the correlation is very low, however in a matter, it can be said that fishermen. Not everything agrees/wants/is happy with the plan

development area agrotourism pond shrimp. R Square value type work to the perception of 0.018 or only 1.8% affect perception society, so though worth positive, kind work No influential significant to perception public about plan development area pond shrimp.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

1. Condition social and economic public belong Enough good and improving for aspect economy after development area pond shrimp in Pasirmendit and Pasir kadilangu.
2. Perception public to plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp can say tall Enough and agree for development with several considerations.
3. The factors that are _ significantly affect the perception public to plan development area agrotourism pond shrimp is the level of knowledge public about agrotourism and the level of income society.

Suggestion

Based on the research results, it is known that the public Pasirmendit and Pasirkjudigu agree/want/are happy with the plan development area agritourism pond shrimp. However, development area agrotourism is no urgent matter _ For quick carried out in the region. Transport line for transport results, harvest ponds are matters of urgency in Pasirmendit and Pasir kadilangu. So as with development building urgent evacuation _ For minimize risk tsunami disaster. Suggestions for local government reviews the repeat return plan development area agrotourism. People agree/want/are happy with a plan. However, the environmental area pond shrimp the felt No in accordance for made agrotourism Because narrow land _ as well as will the disturbance activity worrying ponds _ will happen to fail harvest. Government Kulon Progo should focus more on the development system

suitable for transportation _ For activity ponds. Because basically, the public Pasirmendit and Pasirkjudigu have their condition of good economy and activity _

exceptionally social anyway, so more needs attention in the field of transportation and management disaster. Review repeats for plan development agritourist need doing.

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