

V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research and discussion in this study, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. The results of the analysis show that farmers who use the mina rice farming method have a higher level of well-being compared to farmers using conventional rice farming methods. This is due to the use of arable farming land for fish farming as well, thus producing two outputs in a single growing season.
2. The results of the analysis show that the size of land has a significant impact on the welfare of farmers. This is because the area of land is one of the indicators of the large income received. If the surface of land increases then the income increases, which in turn can improve farmers' well-being.
3. The results of the analysis showed that the farmers who were members of the peasant group had a higher level of well-being compared to those who were not. This is due to the group of peasants providing knowledge, understanding, and training that can support the empowerment of farmers, thus increasing their agricultural productivity.
4. The results of the analysis show that age has a positive influence on the well-being of farmers. This is because productive farmers tend to work more efficiently and effectively compared to non-productive

old farmers. Farmers with a productive age also have more energy and knowledge to develop further farming.

5. The results of the analysis show that farmers who use superior variety seeds have a higher level of well-being compared to those who do not use superior varieties seeds. This is due to the positive influence of superior variety seeds on the yield of grain production obtained. In addition, superior varietal seed has a higher quality and higher selling price, which contributes to improved farmers income and farmers welfare.
6. The results of the analysis indicate that labour has a positive and significant influence on the welfare of farmers. This is because the labor force can increase the production of farming enterprises. With the added labour force, production can be done faster and more efficiently.

B. Implications

Based on the research of the research and discussion in this study, there are implications that:

1. The widespread use of mina rice farming methods in agriculture is necessary to encourage farmers to apply them, so that farmers' incomes can increase as well as improved well-being. This mechanism can be run by giving approval and following the membership of the peasant group.

2. Farmers need land to maintain the sustainability of grain production. In order to improve the welfare of farmers, it is important to add land. However, if it is not possible, farmers can maximize the extent to which they use their existing land by working with other farmers.
3. The dissemination of peasant group membership in agriculture is necessary in order to encourage farmers to join the farm group. It aims to support the empowerment of farmers by enhancing insights and skills that can contribute to improved farmers' well-being. The mechanism can be achieved by spreading awareness of the benefit of participating in peasant group.
4. Farmers need to pay attention to the age of each member of the farmer to ensure optimal productivity and energy, so that farmers can work effectively to generate adequate income to improve the welfare of farmers. The only way to do this is to invite the younger generation of farmers to engage actively in agriculture.
5. The development of the use of superior variety seeds in agriculture is necessary to encourage farmers to adopt superior varieties of seeds. This is aimed at improving the quality of the production of more fertile grain, in order to increase the sale price to improve the welfare of farmers. The mechanism can be implemented through dissemination activities and following the village groups.
6. Labour involvement in farming activities contributes greatly to reducing the burden on farmers, which can also improve the

efficiency of farmers' work. It not only opens up employment opportunities for local communities, but also potentially improves farmers' well-being.

C. Limitations Research

The study was conducted on a farmer in the panembangan village of Cilongok District of Banyumas Regency. The objects of the research were only carried out on the scope of peat farming. The variables in this study were limited to measuring the use of the peat harvesting method, land area, peasant group, age, seed, labour force, and farmers' well-being. Climate and weather have an impact on the growth of grain production and can improve farmers' well-being, but these factors are not used in this study, thus becoming a limitation.

