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Farmer Household Strategy in Facing Price Increases to Maintain Economic Resilience in Sambit Distric of Ponorogo Regency

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Abstract

Introduction: This research is motivated by the phenomenon of rising agricultural prices, which is one of the challenges faced by farming households in maintaining family economic stability. This condition requires households to be able to implement appropriate economic strategies. This is similar to what is experienced by farming households in Sambit District, Ponorogo, so strategies are needed to maintain the sustainability of the household economy. The research aims to analyze the economic strategies used by farming households in dealing with price increases, to analyze the reasons why farming households in Sambit District, Ponorogo, tend to store their harvests as a strategy to deal with price increases, and to analyze the impact of economic strategies on resilience to price increases. **methods**: The study employed a qualitative approach with fieldwork in Sambit District, Ponorogo. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation of farming households in Sambit District, Ponorogo. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing using Frank Ellis's livelihood strategy theory, which emphasizes income diversification, household asset management, and economic risk management strategies from an Islamic economic

perspective.**The research results**: show that farming households use more work to store their harvests and diversify their income. Harvests are stored to maintain food availability, save money for emergencies, and wait for more favorable prices. This strategy contributes to income stability and the sustainability of household consumption. This strategy aligns with the principles of *maslahah (maslahah)*, the prohibition of *israf (israf),* and *hifz al-mal (the need for wealth)* from an Islamic economic perspective.

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INTRODUCTION

The economy of society in general supported by the sector agriculture. Not only as source food daily for society, but also as source foreign exchange. Until moment this sector agriculture Still become mainstay in absorption power work.(Kusumaningrum 2019) Through export commodities agriculture such as rice, corn, coffee, rubber, coconut palm oil, tobacco, and coffee, sectors This contribute large impact on state revenue. In fact, especially in the regions rural areas where access to industry and services are very limited, agriculture is one of the the most sectors absorb power work in Indonesia. The workforce in Indonesia is more of 29% still absorbed in the sector agriculture Still become one of the main pillars Indonesian economy. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2025, agriculture give contribution significant to Product National Gross Domestic Product (GDP), namely around 11.7%. Commodities the main dominant production Indonesian agriculture is rice, corn, coconut palm oil, rubber, coffee, and cocoa (BPS 2025).

Situation similar things also happened in the Regency Ponorogo, which is one of the agricultural areas in East Java. The economy local depend on agriculture Because the majority of people in society eyed livelihood as farmers (BPS 2025). Sambit District is one of the areas in the Regency Ponorogo, which is majority its population eyed livelihood as farmers. With the area is approximately 60.48 km² and the number resident approximately 41,281 people in 2024, this area contribute around 25.18% of the Regency's GRDP Ponorogo through sector agriculture. Based on BPS data, many Sambit residents depends on the commodity main such as rice, corn, and tobacco, as well as known own strong culture of mutual cooperation in activity agriculture, such as planting and harvesting rice (BPS 2024). Market conditions are influenced by factor local, national, and global causes income farmer No stable and difficult predicted, so that House ladder farmer prone to to uncertainty economy (Sujai 2011).

In agriculture, in particular increase price commodities like rice, corn and tobacco can happen caused by various factors , for example like decrease supply consequence fail harvest, increase cost production as well as increasing market demand, However, for farmer

manufacturers , changes price still impact significant to income and welfare House ladder they (Harati 2022). Because in in practice, the increase the price that occurred No always profitable farmer completely, because in a way proportional because at the same time cost production is also certain will experience increase. So that as a result, the profit margin obtained farmer Alone still thin though price sell results harvest experience improvement.

According to Frank Ellis, a livelihood strategy is efforts that can be made done House ladder in utilise various source power possessed For maintain sustainability live and improve welfare (Ellis 2001).Ellis explains that House ladder No only depend on one source income, but do various form adjustment through diversification eye livelihood, management assets, settings consumption, as well as utilization network social For face various risk economy. In context House ladder farmers, increase price need life and change price commodities agriculture can push the emergence of adaptive strategies to maintain stability economy family. Therefore that, Frank Ellis's theory of livelihood strategies became relevant For analyze How House ladder Farmers in Sambit District react to increase price through various decision economy, including storage results harvest, savings expenditure and utilization source income addition

Study previously related with home anticipation strategies ladder farmer in face increase price has done by several researchers like Aulia Nurul Hikmah and Muhammad Alwi with title “Household Livelihood Strategy Lowland and Deep Field Rice Farmers Face Climate Change in the District Matakali , Regency Polewali Mandar” (Hikmah et al. 2023), Which is more focus on livelihood strategies House ladder farmer in face change climate. Research conducted by Yasmin Putri Masri and Nuraini Wahyuning Prasodjo, With Title “Household Livelihood Strategy ” Rice Farmers in Rural Areas (Case Study: Tapos I Village, Tenjolaya District , Bogor Regency)” (Masri and Prasodjo 2021), focus main study that is related to livelihood strategies House ladder Rice farmers in Tapos I Village, Tenjolaya District, Bogor Regency. Research conducted by Nadya Marsyella Sanggona et al. with title "Strategies for Maintaining the Household Economy Farmers in Maholo Village East Lore District, Poso Regency”, Focus study to How House ladder building economic strategies For maintain sustainability life in a way general (Nadya Marsyella Sanggona et al. 2024). Different focus with third study said, while in the research writer focus on anticipation strategies House ladder farmer in face increase price specifically with implementation storage results harvest in Sambit District, Ponorogo with apply principle Islamic economics.

Based on study previously which has presented, can concluded that part big study previously focus on livelihood strategies or livelihood strategy House ladder farmer when face problem like poverty, change climate, disaster nature and vulnerability ecological. In addition, some research also focuses on diversification income, utilization asset livelihoods and survival strategies community life. Meanwhile, in the research conducted focuses on what strategies farmers use when facing increase price, reason Why Apr farmer tend do storage results harvest , and impact from the strategy implemented, with combination draft Islamic economics: *maslahah* (Rahma and Wahyudi 2022), *hifdz al-mal* one of the draft from *maqasid syariah* (Aryo Jasmiko et al. 2024) and *prohibition israf* (Aminudin et al. 2025)

RESEARCH METHOD

In this Study, researchers use study qualitative descriptive with approach studies case. Approach This used For dig in a way in-depth strategies used by the house ladder farmer in respond change increase price to commodities agriculture (Abdul Fattah Nasution 2023). Approach This suitable Because focuses on complex phenomena in context life real and social. Study conducted in Sambit District, Regency Ponorogo. Election location study This based on conditions of the area which are partly big public eyed livelihood as farmers. Agricultural sector be one of source main livelihood public around. So that condition economy House ladder farmers are greatly influenced by various dynamics economy (Utami Agus Yulianti 2025). In this study, six informants were purposefully selected in accordance with the research objectives. These six informants were considered to have experience, knowledge, and direct involvement in the adaptation strategies of farming households facing price increases in Sambit District, Ponorogo. In addition, the six informants were chosen because each of them represents the socio-economic conditions of farming households, such as income sources, land area, and harvest management strategies and household consumption. Therefore, the data obtained can provide a more in-depth picture of farming household adaptation strategies in facing price increases.

In study this, researcher use Miles and Huberman's data analysis model. According to Miles and Huberman, the qualitative data analysis process done in a way interactive and continuous until study stated finished or data obtained considered fed up (Zuchri Abdussamad 2021, 179). There are three stages The main things to do include:

a. Stage Data reduction – the process of selecting, simplifying, and focusing on important data.
b. Data presentation stage – compiling data in the form of narratives, tables, or diagrams to make it easier to extract meaning.
c. Conclusion/verification stage – interpreting the findings that have been presented and verifying them with field data.

For guard data validity, research This use technique triangulation source and methods, namely with compare results interviews, observations, and documentation from various informant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results show that farming households in Sambit District, Ponorogo, have quite diverse economic strategies in dealing with rising prices of necessities and fluctuations in crop prices. Based on interviews and field observations, most farming households not only rely on crops as their primary source of income but also make various economic adjustments to maintain family livelihoods. The economic conditions of farming households are affected by high agricultural production costs such as fertilizers, seeds, and agricultural pesticides, as well as increasing household consumption needs. On the other hand, the selling price of agricultural products is often unstable, resulting in uncertain incomes for farmers. This

situation forces farming households to implement more adaptive economic strategies (Heriyanto et al. 2022)

Based on the research results, it was found that harvest storage is the most dominant strategy employed by farming households. Most farmers choose to store part of their harvest rather than immediately sell their entire crop during the peak harvest. This is because agricultural prices tend to decline during the peak harvest period due to abundant market supply. Besides anticipating price fluctuations, harvest storage also serves to maintain household food availability. Farming households utilize stored harvests for daily consumption, thereby reducing household expenditure on food. This strategy helps farming households survive when staple food prices rise.

Research also shows that farming households diversify their income as an additional strategy to maintain family economic stability. This diversification is achieved through side jobs such as small-scale trading, day labor, informal sector employment, and livestock farming. This strategy helps households generate additional income when agricultural income declines. In addition to income diversification, farming households also implement strategies to reduce household consumption. Expenditures deemed non-essential tend to be reduced to prioritize the family's basic needs. Household consumption patterns become more selective, especially when the price of basic necessities increases.

The research results show that these strategies have a positive impact on the economic resilience of farming households. Households that are able to store their harvests and have additional sources of income tend to be better able to maintain family economic stability than households that rely solely on agricultural products. This economic resilience is evident in the household's ability to meet food, education, health, and other urgent needs.

According to perspective Islamic economics, the strategies implemented show suitability with principle *benefit* (fulfillment primary and secondary needs), farmers still apply principle *benefit* with do fulfillment primary needs and secondary moment price results harvest experience increase price with method sell part results harvest and store part For need urgent, *hifdz al-mal* (maintaining) treasure from damage and loss), farmers in House stairs also keep treasure from damage through activity drying results harvest before saved For avoid damage goods and for sale with higher price Good again, and prohibition *Israf* (No excessive in spend assets), in the data shows existence effort savings made by the house ladder farmers, and efforts fulfillment need House stairs, things the is implementation real from Islamic economics.

Farmer Households' Anticipatory Strategies for Facing Price Increases

Anticipatory strategy House ladder is planning For understand How House ladder persist and try For increase prosperity , balance and justice family , in home strategy ladder often involving diversification income through various mechanism adaptive (Kusuma et al. 2026). Because the costs sufficient planting height of the houses ladder farmer must implementing economic strategies in arrange income earned from results agriculture and from which non- agricultural Later used Again for capital as well as fulfil need a day day to stay

walk with good, so that the activity business farmer still efficient as well as Can get maximum profit (Suryandari and Rahayuningsih 2020).

Connection results interview with Frank Ellis's livelihood strategy theory shows that House ladder farmer apply various strategies for guard stability economy and reduce risk. Selling strategy results harvest moment price tall as well as postpone sale when price low is form *income smoothing*, namely effort stabilize income so as not to experience sharp fluctuations. However, when face need urgent, farmers still sell results harvest although price currently down. The strategy also reflects *risk management*, because farmer try reduce risk consequence fluctuations price. Appropriate with Ellis' view, livelihood strategy No only aim increase income, but also reduces vulnerability to shock economy.

Research results also show that farmer keep results harvest For various goals, such as need consumption family, reserves moment condition emergency, or wait higher price profitable. Practice This show that results harvest No only functioning as source food, but also as asset flexible economy. In Ellis's perspective, the is form *consumption smoothing*, namely effort guard stability consumption House stairs for needs base still fulfilled although happen change income or price. Findings This strengthen Ellis's opinion that House ladder farmer tend prioritize resilience food compared to profit economy term short. In addition, storage results harvest for need school children, investment capital, purchases fertilizer, as well as rent land is also form *risk management*, because results harvest functioning as reserves or "informal insurance" when happen needs that are not unexpected.

Beside that, a lot farmer own source outside income sector agriculture, such as weaving bags, livestock poultry, and making bricks. Conditions This show implementation diversification livelihood, namely effort expand source income For reduce dependence on agriculture as well as increase resilience economy House ladder in face fluctuations price, uncertainty seasons, and risks fail harvest. From the perspective of Frank Ellis's livelihood strategy theory, this strategy includes active strategies and household asset management strategies(Masri and Prasodjo 2021). Farming households strive to utilize all available resources to maintain the family's economic sustainability.

Household Reasons Farmer Storing the Harvest

Storage is a process for secure and extend the period of use products, storage usually done in space with temperature as well as pressure humidity suitable air with nature and characteristics results harvest. According to with understanding on can concluded that storage expected can guard quality stored commodities. According to Wisuwati say that keep product agriculture before for sale own objective For extend Power save product in permanent condition good. Storage the product basically No can increase quality product But only try For maintain quality product so that No experience decline (Siti Asiyah Sya'adah 2021).

Based on with Ellis's theory, storage is carried out moment price experience increase This including in *income smoothing,* namely effort stabilize income so that No fall drastic moment price low*,* storage is done For consumption is part from *consumption smoothing*, namely effort for guard stability consumption House stairs so as not to disturbed by

fluctuations price. And the storage that is carried out for fulfil urgent need, the existence of practice drying is part from *risk management,* namely efforts made for anticipate and manage various possible risks will happen in the future. As for the practice drying of rice carried out by farmers is form from intensification, namely efforts made for increase mark plus from results the harvest that has been there is without need expand land or add cost large production, Ellis explained that intensification often become choice First House ladder rural Because limitations land and capital.

Farming households in Sambit District are more tend keep results harvest Because a number of reason main. First, storage results harvest used as reserves need food family. Second, the results harvest saved as form savings House ladder for face need urge like cost education, health, and need sudden other. Third, farmers hope get price sell more profitable at the time certain. Fluctuations price cause farmer choose postpone sales so as not to experience loss when market prices fell. From the perspective Islamic economics, storage strategy results harvest can understood as form guard wealth *(hifz al-mal)* and effort reach welfare family (Nadya Marsyella Sanggona et al. 2024). Behavior it also reflects attitude No excessive (*israf*) in consumption as well as management source Power in a way wise.

Impact of Strategy on Household Economic Resilience.

Resilience economy House ladder is role important in build House intact stairs as well as harmony. Resilience the economy in Indonesia is reflection strong foundation for development and prosperity community. Resilience economy House ladder own positive impact on aspects life. Resilience economy house ladder create independence, where the family can manage finance without depend on help external. In order to be able to help prevent vulnerability to fluctuations price both global and national (Syamsuri and Sumarlin 2026).

The strategies implemented House ladder farmer give impact positive to resilience economy family. Storage results harvest help guard stability consumption house stairs and reduce risk lack food when price need increase. Diversification income also helps ouse ladder farmer get source income addition so that no fully depending on the results agriculture. With existence various strategies, home ladder farmer become more capable endure face pressure economy consequence increase price. In perspective Islamic economics, the strategies implemented House ladder farmer show implementation principle benefit Because aim guard sustainability life family and create sustainable well- being.

In framework Ellis's livelihood strategy theory, impact positive from the strategy implemented family farmer show success farmer in utilize the capital owned for reach resilience economy. Ellis explains that success livelihood is largely determined by access against five assets main capital, namely human capital (knowledge and skills), natural capital (land and natural resources) Power natural capital), physical capital (infrastructure and equipment), financial capital (savings and access credit), and social capital (networks and trust). Farmers in Sambit District have succeeded utilise these five capitals tend feel impact positive. In Ellis' explanation of the livelihood strategy nature dynamic and adaptive. Success

influenced by several factors that are often outside control House stairs, such as policy government and conditions weather that affects results harvest. The farmers No capable control factor said, they only capable respond just.

Based on perspective Islamic economics, the impact of strategies that have been help fulfil need base House ladder show achievement principle *benefit*. *benefit* is all something useful for life human beings, and in matter this, the fulfillment need base House ladder is form from the most fundamental *maslahah.* The savings strategy implemented farmer is form *hifdz al-mal* (guarding property), because including in protect treasure from expenses that are not necessary, and things it is also a implementation from principle prohibition *israf*. farmers who do savings in the middle pressure economy increase price show attitude moderate.

CONCLUSION

Study This show off that House ladder farmers in the sub-district together Ponorogo apply various anticipatory strategies For face increase and maintain resilience economy family. The most dominant strategy that is storage results harvest, diversification income, and management consumption House stairs, storage results harvest done For fulfil need food family, facing need urge, and also obtain price sell more profitable. While that, diversification income through non- agricultural work help reduce dependence to income vulnerable agriculture towards fluctuations prices and lower production.

Study This strengthen Frank Ellis's livelihood strategy theory with show that storage results harvest No only functioning as mechanism stabilization income (income *smoothing*), but also as instrument stabilization consumption (consumption *smoothing*) and management risk management at home ladder farmers. In addition, research This give contribution to development Islamic Economic Studies with show that livelihood strategy House ladder farmer own relatedness with values *Maslahah, hifz al- mal,* And *prohibition israf*. Findings This enrich literature about integration between currency strategy theory livelihood and principles Islamic economics in context resilience economy House ladder rural.

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