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Article Title (English)
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ABSTRACT

An abstract is a concise, self-contained summary of a research article, designed to allow readers to quickly grasp its core content, assess its relevance, and decide whether to read the full document. A well-prepared abstract should be both informative and completely self-explanatory. It must provide a clear statement of the research problem, the study's proposed approach, its main findings, and its major conclusions. It should begin with a brief introduction to the topic, followed by a specific problem statement that identifies the knowledge gap. The abstract must then clearly articulate the research purpose. A concise overview of the research methods used, including the design and analytical techniques, should be included. Finally, it must present the brief research findings by highlighting the most significant results. The entire abstract should be a single, cohesive paragraph with a word count between 150 and 250 words. To adhere to formatting guidelines, it should be in Times New Roman, 11-point, single-spaced, and italicized. References should be avoided. The accompanying keyword list should contain 3 to 5 words arranged in alphabetical order and separated by commas (,), to aid in indexing and searchability.

Keywords: *Income, ... (3-5 words, Times New Roman, Italic, 11)*

INTRODUCTION

[The introduction should be a single, cohesive paragraph or a series of paragraphs, using **Times New Roman 12, 1.15 line spacing, and justified alignment**. The first line of each paragraph must be indented by **1 cm**. A well-structured introduction should guide the reader through the background of your research, the specific problem you are addressing, your research objectives, and the significance of your study. All statements should be supported by references to a wide range of relevant and up-to-date literature. Begin with a broad overview of the research topic and gradually narrow the focus to the specific problem or gap in existing literature. Clearly state the purpose of your study and outline its main research questions or hypotheses. Finally, explain the contribution your research makes to the field.]

Indonesia is widely recognized as an agricultural country, with a significant portion of its population engaged in agricultural activities. As a nation endowed with vast agricultural land and abundant natural resources, Indonesia possesses great potential for agricultural development. The agricultural sector plays a vital role not only in meeting the basic needs of the population, such as food and raw materials, but also in supporting broader aspects of national development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

[The methodology section should be a single, cohesive paragraph formatted in **Times New Roman 12-point font with 1.15 line spacing and justified alignment**. The first line must be indented by **1 cm**. This section provides a comprehensive overview of the research design, detailing the approach used, the research specifications, the types and techniques of data collection, and the methods for data analysis. It serves as a blueprint for the study, allowing readers to understand how the research was conducted and verify the findings.]

This research used a descriptive quantitative approach. Primary data was collected through direct interviews with members of the Sri Makmur Farmer Group, Jogosetran Village, Kalikotes District, Klaten Regency. The research was conducted from June to August 2024...

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

[This section should be written in one or more cohesive paragraphs, using **Times New Roman 12-point font, 1.15 line spacing, and justified alignment**. The first line of each paragraph must be indented by **1 cm**. The research results and their discussion should be explained in a scientific, analytical, and critically descriptive manner, linking the findings to relevant theories and literature. If this section contains subsections, the sub-headings must be in **Times New Roman 12-point font and bold**.]

[Every table and figure presented in the article must be accompanied by a clear sub-heading, such as **Table 1. Table Title** or **Figure 1. Figure Title**. This sub-heading, along with the source, must use **Times New Roman 11-point font, center alignment, and 1.15 line spacing**. Ensure that all visuals and supporting data are presented neatly and are easy to read.]

Feasibility analysis is one of the indicators used to determine whether a farming business is profitable and worth continuing. Before assessing feasibility, a cost analysis must be conducted to gather detailed data. Farmers need to understand their production costs to optimize profits (Muhammad D.A. Edyson, Natelda. R. Timisela, 2015). Costs are categorized into variable and fixed costs. While variable costs change with production volume, fixed costs remain constant. Economists also consider implicit costs—opportunity costs for owned resources. The table below presents the cost, revenue, income, and feasibility analysis before and after the rice price increase:

Table 1. Cost, Revenue, Income, and Feasibility of Rice Farming Before and After the Price Increase

Unit	Before	After
Production (kg)	4,529	4,529
Price (IDR)	7,000	9,000
Revenue (IDR)	31,703,000	40,761,000
Input Cost (IDR)	4,480,000	5,824,000
Family Labor (IDR)	679,000	679,000
Hired labor (IDR)	5,044,000	6,052,000
Total Cost (IDR)	10,203,000	12,555,000
Income (IDR) = Revenue – Total Cost	21,500,000	28,206,000
Break Event Point (IDR)	3,071	3,134
R/C Ratio	3.10	3.24

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2024)

CONCLUSION

[The conclusion section should be a single, cohesive paragraph, using **Times New Roman 12-point font, 1.15 line spacing, and justified alignment**. The first line of each paragraph must be indented by **1 cm**. This section contains a brief summary of the research conclusions, summarizing the main findings and their implications.]

The increase in rice prices from IDR 7,000 to IDR 9,000 per kilogram has resulted in a rise in farmers' revenue from IDR 31,703,000 to IDR 40,761,000, reflecting a 28.57% increase. However, this growth in income does not lead to a significant improvement in farmers' welfare. During the same period, farmers' expenditures rose by 31.45%, surpassing the rate of income growth. This condition indicates that although farmers earn more from selling rice at higher

prices, the additional income is quickly absorbed by increasing production costs and rising household expenses.

REFERENCES

[The composition of the bibliography must consist of **80% primary sources**, such as national and international journals, theses, dissertations, and national and international seminar proceedings. Other sources (**20%**) may include books or other reference materials. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources. A minimum of **10 (ten) references** is required, and only references that are cited in the manuscript should be included in the reference list. The use of a reference management tool such as **Mendeley** is recommended for consistency in formatting. All references must be written using the **APA 7th edition format**. Please use a consistent format for references and see examples for guidance.]

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