DEVELOPMENT OF AGROTOURISM WITH LOCAL WISDOM BASIS MODEL (CASE STUDY IN THE VILLAGE OF KEBON AGUNG, DISTRICT OF IMOGIRI, REGENCY OF BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA)

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The purpose of this study is to provide an explanation of agro-tourism development model with local wisdom basis. In the first year, to find out the impact of agro-tourism development on increasing of value-added of agricultural products, on the level of farmers' income and the distribution of farmers' income. Research carried out by survey interviews with the farmers and stakeholders as well as field observation. Development of agro-tourism encourages the community to undertake the processing of agricultural products, to improve farm management and beyond the farm that can increase farmers' income significantly. The recommendation is to optimize its.

Keywords: agrotourism, agro-product processing, farm.

Sustainable development is a process that has the dimensions of an economic, social, cultural and ecological environment. This process was considered as the evolution of all things for the urban and rural communities. However, in most developing countries, the rural population will be decreasing, while agricultural land is lost productivity increases. This situation is a major culprit in the increase in rural poverty, also, cause problems such as loss of deforestation, erosion, and productivity with the misuse of natural resources. On the other hand, damage to natural resources leads to problems such as migration, poverty, and hunger. (Akpinar, et.all, 2004)

Agriculture-based rural area development to be encouraged in various areas. This activity is to develop the potential that areas, which during the previous period have experienced inequality area development. At the time of the construction of many priorities to urban areas, so that the countryside lag behind in all agricultural sectors. Though agriculture is the dominant industry in the countryside. Symptoms These gaps include much rural youth who speculate in urban areas, resulting in the displacement of labor in the agricultural sector (Arifin, 2007). The limited land was causing small-scale farming to be inefficient so that farmers' income is low. These conditions can decrease the motivation of rural communities to work in agriculture.

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Agriculture-based rural area development to be encouraged in various areas. This activity is to develop the potential in the countryside, which during the previous period have experienced inequality areas development. At the time of the construction of many priorities to urban areas, so that the countryside lag behind in all sectors, in particular for the agricultural sector. Though agriculture is the dominant sector in rural. Symptoms These gaps include many rural youths who speculate in urban areas, resulting in the displacement of labor in the rural sector (Arifin, 2007). The limited land was causing small-scale farming to be inefficient so that farmers' income is low. These conditions can decrease the motivation of rural communities to work in agriculture.

The government is now intensifying rural economic and social development, to anticipate and develop rural areas, among others the development of rural agribusiness and agricultural agro-tourism program. Rural agribusiness development meant the natural order of increasing value-added agricultural products that can be expected to increase the income of farmers. While the Agro is one way of agricultural development in the countryside, in the background backs with their few development constraints of the large-scale agricultural sector, and the potential of rural areas attractive for tourists. The biggest obstacle

to the elaboration of the countryside large-scale farming sector is land ownership conditions for most farmers already very narrow and mostly poor peasants. On the other hand turned out it to save fascinating potential to be developed by the agrotourism through the potential of agroecosystem, especially concerning the authenticity of nature, the diversity of agricultural commodities, the peculiarities of customs, art and culture. Conditions typical of rural areas that proved to be extremely varied for each region so that it can be a lure for the tourists (Arifin, 2007). The condition is also owned by the village of Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul Regency, which is being developed as an agro-tourism area so rank III National tourist village in 2010 (www.desakebonagung.com). The potential is being prepared so that in addition to increasing the welfare of the farmers in particular, also in order to become a pioneer in the development of agro other areas unspoiled or handled. Broadly speaking, this village is fascinating to be developed for storing a variety of potential that can be sold to tourists. Location Kebon Agung village lies on the path of travel from the city center towards the tombs of kings and beaches Parangtritis Mataram. Agricultural land in the town of Kebon Agung is dominated by rice and horticultural crops, and nearly all people have the wetland due to dams and irrigation channels are available fertile soil conditions. Aside from being a source of irrigation, dams can be developed as air travel. In addition to rice farming also has expanded the field of fisheries, animal husbandry and processing of animal waste into organic fertilizer and organic farming has grown. Enterprises processing of agricultural products has been developed in the form of home industry and culinary craft.

The social conditions of people who are enthusiastic to develop rural areas, supported this condition during frequented by domestic and foreign tourists, making the development of agro be something very expected. Government institutions and farmer groups so call for support for the development of agro-tourism because this area is one area of Bantul urban development. Also in the village, there is a Farmer Museum of Java that exposes various cultural and local knowledge of local agriculture.

However, the existence of this agro potential still to be developed considering the number of tourists is still lower than any other region on the path to the tourist area in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta. Excursions in Bantul still dominated coastal areas especially Parangtritis. Meanwhile, tourism revenues Bantul regency in 2010 reached 5.41% (BPS Bantul, 2011). Based on the problems as mentioned above, it is necessary to study more in depth about the potential of the region to support the development of agro-based political wisdom. What is the impact of agrotourism development on the income of farming communities and how the level of sustainability of the agro-tourism development models?

This study aims to: (1) determine the impact of agro-tourism development to increase value-added agricultural products, (2) ascertain the impact of agro-tourism development on the level of farmers' income, and (3) determine the impact of agro-tourism development on the distribution of the income of farmers.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research methods for this study using survey research to farmers and parties interested in the agro such as research objects. Ecotourism development centers in Imogiri Bantul is the village of Kebon Agung. Kebon Agung is a tourist village that has been awarded as the third winner of national tourist village in 2010 (desakebonagung.com). Kebon Agung consists of five areas hamlets. Most of the livelihood is farming and domestic industry. Samples farmers /agribusiness taken from each hamlet proportional random sampling. Data were collected by observation and interviews with a guided questionnaire. The observations were made to the points area that potentially or supporting ecotourism. The supporting of ecotourism such as the Inn, garden, housing farmers, and agricultural infrastructure. To dig deeper informal conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with farmer groups, community leaders, and government.

Data processing techniques that will be used is to use inductive methods, namely of the facts and events which are known concretely, then generalized into a general conclusion based on empirical facts about the sites. Moloeng (2000) said that by using inductive analysis means data retrieval is not intended to prove the hypothesis that had been formulated before the study is done. The analysis of income, value added, and Gini index ratio used to know the socio-economic impacts of farming communities used. The level of sustainability of the model was analyzed while the factors that affect the level of sustainability of the model were analyzed using rank correlation analysis Spearman.

Ecotourism development impact on the income of farming communities can be seen from the increase in value-added agricultural products, farmers' income levels and the distribution of incomes. Value-added agro-industry can be analyzed with value-added analysis following format:

Tabel 1. The format of the calculation of value added.

No	Description	
1.	Raw materials (kg / month)	a
2.	Raw material price (USD / kg)	b
3.	The production (unit / month)	c
4.	The conversion factor	c/a = h
5.	The average product price (US $ / unit)	d
6.	Labor (HOK / mo)	e
7.	The labor coefficient	e/a = i
8.	The average wage (Rp / HOK)	f
9.	Other inputs (USD / kg of raw material)	g
10.	The product value (USD / kg)	h x d = j
11.	a. Added value (USD / kg) b. The ratio of added value	j – g – b = k k/j x 100% = l %
12.	a. Remuneration of labor (US$ / kg) b. Part labor	i x f = m m/k x 100% = n %
13.	a. Profit (USD / kg) b. The rate of profit	K – m = o o/j x 100% = p%

Armand Sudiyono 2004

Public income is the total income earned from farming, processing enterprises of agricultural and off-farm. Farm incomes and agricultural processing cost and income calculated based analysis can be determined by using the following formula:

a. Cost

The total cost (TC) is a total implicit cost plus the cost of explicitly expressed by the following equation:

$TC = TIC + TEC$

Information :

TC = Total cost

TIC = Total implicit cost

TEC = Total explicit cost

b. Net Revenue

In the counting of the revenue that has been achieved by the rice farmers can be calculated by the formula:
$NR = TR - TEC$

Information :

NR = Revenue

TR = Revenue

TEC = Explicit costs

c. Total farm family income = income + income farm processing + off-farm income

Used to measure income distribution Gini index ratio is calculated as follows: first the income of farmers are sorted from lowest to highest, are further divided into five groups, each class made cumulative percentage; Gini Value Ratio is calculated as follows:

GR = 1 - Σfi (Yi-Yi-1)

Information :

Fi = the cumulative percentage of farm households class i

Yi = cumulative percentage of farmers' income class i

Yi-1 = the cumulative percentage of farmers' income the previous class

GR value ranging between 0-1, the higher the value of GR, the increasingly unequal distribution of income.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Value Added Agricultural Products (Income Industry).

1). Production Costs Tempe

The production costs are expenses incurred by craftsmen in the production process. In this tempeh industry costs that are used include the cost of the means of production, labor costs, and the cost of depreciation of tools. These costs can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that the means of production of soybean had the largest percentage compared to other production facilities such as additional materials, depreciation costs, labor costs, which amounted to 68.68%, while the smallest proportion of the cost is labor costs outside the family 0,00%.

Table 2. Average Production Cost Tempe in Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Description Soybean Capacity (Kg)			
	once (40 kg)	Per Week (120 Kg)	Per Month (480 Kg)	Per Year (6.480 Kg)
1. Cost (Rp)				
- Raw Materials Soybean	272.000	816.000	3.264.000	44.064.000
- Supplementary Material	113.280	339.840	1.359.360	18.351.360
- Depreciation	10.783	32.349	129.396	1.746.846
- Labor	0	0	0	0
Total	396.063	1.188.189	4.752.756	64.162.206
2. Cost (%)				
- Raw Materials Soybean	68,68	68,68	68,68	68,68
- Supplementary Material	28,60	28,60	28,60	28,60
- Depreciation	2,72	2,72	2,72	2,72
- Labor	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: Primary Data Analysis, Tahun 2015

2). Acceptance And Revenue Tempe

Acceptance is the amount of production multiplied by the price of unity output. While revenue is all revenue obtained from the soybean production after deducting production costs. To know tempeh industry revenue and income can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Average Revenue and Income Industry Tempe Di Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Description Soybean Capacity (Kg)			
	Once (40 kg)	Per Week (120 Kg)	Per Month (480 Kg)	Per Year (6.480 Kg)
1. Production (seeds)	2.200	6.600	26.400	356.400
2. The price per seed (USD)	250	250	250	250
3. Receipt (IDR)	550.000	1.650.000	6.600.000	89.100.000
4. Production Costs (USD)	396.063	1.188.189	4.752.756	64.162.206
5. Revenue (USD)	153.937	461.811	1.847.244	24.937.794

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2015

Table 3 shows that the average receipts per month from this tempeh industry amounted Rp6.600.000, -, while revenues per year by Rp89.100.000, -. As for the average income per month is Rp1.847.244, - and to its annual revenue amounted Rp24.937.794, -. Although revenue per year by Rp24.937.794, - but employs three family labor, so that the income of Rp8.312.598 per person., - Per year or Rp692.717, - per month.

3). Production costs Emping Melinjo

The production costs are costs incurred by craftsmen in the production process. In the industry's costs, melinjo used include the cost of the means of production, labor costs, and the cost of depreciation of tools. These costs can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Average Production Cost Emping Melinjo In Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Description Melinjo Capacity (Kg)	
	Per Month (145 kg)	Per Year (1740kg)
1. Cost (Rp)		
- Raw Materials Melinjo	1.377.500	16.530.000
- Supplementary Material	75.000	900.000
- Depreciation	4.680	56.160
- Labor	0	0
Total	1.457.180	17.486.160
2. Cost (%)		
- Raw Materials Melinjo	94,53	94,53
- Supplementary Material	5,15	5,15
- Depreciation	0,32	0,32
- Labor	0,00	0,00
Total	100,00	100,00

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2015

Table 4 shows that the raw material production facilities melinjo (klathak) has the largest percentage compared to other production facilities such as additional materials, depreciation costs, labor costs, which amounted to 94.53%, while the smallest percentage of the cost is labor costs outside the family 0, 00%.

4). Acceptance And Revenue Emping Melinjo

Acceptance is the amount of production multiplied by the price per unit of output. While revenue is all revenue derived from the production melinjo after deducting production costs. To determine the revenue and income melinjo industry can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 shows that the average receipts per month from the industry's melinjo of Rp6.600.000, -, while revenues per year by Rp30.240.000, -. As for the average income per month is Rp1.062.820, - and to its annual revenue amounted Rp12.753.840, -.

Tabel 5. Average Revenue and Income Industry Emping Melinjo In Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Description Melinjo Capacity (Kg)	
	Per Month (145 kg)	Per Year (1740kg)
1. Production (kg)	72	864
2. Price per kg (USD)	35.000	35.000
3. Receipt (IDR)	2.520.000	30.240.000
4. Production Costs (USD)	1.457.180	17.486.160
5. Revenue (USD)	1.062.820	12.753.840

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2015

5). Apem Cake Production Costs

The production costs are expenses incurred by craftsmen in the production process. In this apem cake industry used apem costs include the cost of the means of production, labor costs, and the cost of depreciation of tools. These costs can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Average Production Cost Cakes Apem In Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Capacity Description Rice / Flour (Kg)	
	Per Month (72 kg)	Per Year (864kg)
1. Cost (Rp)		
- Raw Materials Rice (Wheat)	705.600	8.467.200
- Supplementary Material	1.587.920	19.055.040
- Depreciation	30.638	367.656
- Labor	0	0
Total	2.324.158	27.486.160
2. Cost (%)		
- Raw Materials Rice (Wheat)	30,36	30,36
- Supplementary Material	68,32	68,32
- Depreciation	1,32	1,32
- Labor	0,00	0,00
Total	100,00	100,00

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2015

Table 6 shows that for the extra material production facilities had the largest percentage compared to other production inputs such as raw materials, depreciation costs, labor costs, which amounted to 68.32%, while the smallest proportion of the cost is labor costs outside the family 0,00%.

6). Revenue Receipts And Cake Apem

Acceptance is the amount of production multiplied by the price per unit of output. While revenue is all revenue derived from the production of pastry apem after deducting production costs. To determine the revenue and income apem baking industry can be seen in Table 7.

Table7. Average Revenue and Income Industry Cake Apem In Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Capacity Description Rice / Flour (Kg)	
	Per Month (72 kg)	Per Year (864kg)
1. Production (kg)	2.880	34.560
2. Price per kg (USD)	1.000	1.000
3. Receipt (IDR)	2.880.000	34.560.000
4. Production Costs (USD)	2.324.158	27.486.160
5. Revenue (USD)	555.842	7.073.840

Table 7 shows that the average receipts per month from this industry apem cake for Rp2.880.000, -, while revenues per year by Rp34.560.000, -. As for the average income per month is Rp555.842, - and to its annual revenue amounted Rp7.073.840, -.

7). Value Added Tempe, Chips, and Snacks Melinjo Apem

To calculate the value-added soybeans into tempe, melinjo into crackers and rice flour into a cake apem on a household scale industries in Kebon Agung should be known in advance the value of inputs which support production activities except the value of labor tempe tempeh maker. The value-added industry tempe, melinjo and cake apem in Kebon Agung can be seen in Table 8.
Table 8 shows that the value-added processing of soybeans into tempeh on a household scale industries in Kebon Agung amounting to Rp6.947, - for every 1 kg of raw material with added value ratio of 29.95%, is meant every Rp100, - the value of the product obtained would generate an added value of Rp29,95, -. The added value of processed melinjo into crackers on a household scale industries in Kebon Agung amounting to Rp7.483, - for every 1 kg of raw material with added value ratio of 42.76%, is meant every Rp100, - the value of the product obtained will produce added value by Rp42,76, -. While the added value of processed rice / flour into cake apem on a household scale industries in Kebon Agung amounting to Rp8.146, - for every 1 kg of raw material with added value ratio of 20.37%, is meant every Rp100, - the value of the product obtained would generate an added value of Rp20,37, -. Of the three domestic processing industry melinjo into crackers provide the greatest added value this is because melinjo the household products industry with high economic value.

Table 8. Value Added Industrial Tempe Di Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Description Value Added		
	Tempe	Emping Melinjo	Kue Apem
1. Raw Materials (kg / month)	480	145	72
2. Raw material price (USD / kg)	6.800	9.500	9.800
3. The production (unit / month)	26.400	72	2.880
4. The conversion factor	55	0,50	40

5. The average product price (US $ / unit)	250	35.000	1.000
6. Other inputs (USD / kg of raw material)	2.832	517	22.054
7. The value of the products (USD / kg)	13.750	17.500	40.000
8. Added Value (USD / kg)	4.118	7.483	8.146
9. The ratio of the value-added of	29,95 %	42,76 %	20,37 %

B. Revenue Farming

1) The cost of farming

Farming is an economic activity that requires the production costs for the production process can take place. The size of production is influenced by the scale of the cost of production used. The cost of production is affected by the amount of input and input price of unity. The production costs are taken into account in this study include the cost of the land rental, depreciation costs, the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, chemical pesticides for pest and disease control, labor, and another costs. Rice seed varieties grown by farmers include a variety of fragrant Mentik, Sinta Nuriya, and fragrant pandan. The amount of seeds used by farmers by an average of 40 kg per hectare.

The type of fertilizer used by farmers for rice farming includes organic fertilizer is manure and inorganic fertilizers which include urea, TSP, NPK, KCL, ZA, granules and liquid Poska. The amount of fertilizer used by farmers on average for the manure of 2,647 kilograms per hectare, Urea fertilizer was 66 kg per hectare, TSP fertilizer amounting to 139 kilograms per hectare, NPK fertilizers amounted to 1.5 kg per hectare, KCL fertilizer by 70 kilograms per ha, ZA fertilizer by 92 kilograms per hectare, fertilizer granules Cait of 90 liters per hectare, and for fertilizer Poska equal to 68 kilograms per hectare. Nearly 92 percent of farmers cultivate paddy farming using organic fertilizer, Urea 22 percent, 58 percent TSP fertilizer, NPK 1 percent, KCL fertilizer 34 percent, 39 percent ZA fertilizer, liquid fertilizer granules 32 percent and fertilizer Poska 29 percent. While the pesticide used by farmers to combat pests and diseases of rice plants include Score, Recotd, and Furadan. Nearly 39 percent of farmers cultivate rice farming using pesticides.

Table 9. Average Cost per Hectare Rice Farming in Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Average cost	Padi I (Rp)	Padi II (Rp)	Total (Rp)	%
Seed	62.020	62.020	124.040	1,95
Fertilizer	354.935	354.935	709.870	11,16
Pesticide	20.312	20.312	40.624	0,64
Families of Labor Affairs	1.082.328	1.082.328	2.164.656	34,03
Labor In The Family	1.234.680	1.205.250	2.439.930	38,36
Others			735.487	11,56
Depreciation			146.878	2,30
Total			6.361.485	100,00
Seed	316.106	316.106	632.212	1,95
Fertilizer	1.809.049	1.809.049	3.618.098	11,16
Pesticide	103.527	103.527	207.054	0,64
Families of Labor Affairs	5.516.453	5.516.453	11.032.906	34,03
Labor In The Family	6.292.966	6.142.966	12.435.932	38,36
Others			3.748.660	11,56
Depreciation			748.561	2,30
Total			32.423.423	100,00

*) For plants Polowijo when research has yet to produce

Labor used for rice farming comes from within the family and outside the family, of the total labor required 53 percent come from within the family. This labor used to nursery activities, tillage, planting, weeding, fertilizing, pest eradication, irrigation, harvest, and post-harvest. Labor needed for rice farming is the largest is for tillage and weeding activities. Meanwhile, other costs include the cost of salvation, tax sakap, irrigation, land rent, gasoline, diesel and bawon lease.

Based on Table 9 shows that the cost of production per hectare for rice farming during two cropping seasons of Rp32.423.423, - ,. The production cost is labor costs for both labors outside the family and in the family. The smallest production cost is the cost of the use of pesticides of Rp207.054, - per hectare, or about 0.64 percent, the low cost of pesticides for farmers only use pesticides when there is the pest.

2) Revenue Farming

Paddy farm income can be calculated from the difference between revenue and costs of farming except for the cost of labor in the family. Revenues, expenses and farm income paddy for two seasons can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. Average Revenue, Cost and Revenue Rice in Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY.

Description	Paddy/Rice
PER FARMING (1962 M^2)	
Receipts (IDR)	8.370.503
Cost (Rp)	3.921.555
Revenue (USD)	4.448.948
PER HECTARE	
Receipts (IDR)	42.663.114
Cost (Rp)	19.987.491
Revenue (USD)	22.675.623

According to the table 10 in mind that the income of farmers of paddy during the two season of Rp22.675.623, - per hectare. Farmers sell their products mostly in the form of grain and partly in the form of rice. For grain prices ranged from Rp3,000, - up to Rp4,000, - per kilogram, while the large price ranges between 6,500, - to 9,000, - per kilo gram.

C. Revenue Farming Affairs

Off-farm income in the form of results yard consisting of banana, mango, coconut, beans and home stay. Off-farm income for one year can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11. Revenue Farming Affairs in Kebon Agung Imogiri Bantul DIY

Type Revenue	Rp
Banana	162.850
Mango	71.200
Coconut	188.250
Long beans	29.200
Home Stay	1.008.000
Total	1.459.500

According to the table 11 in mind that the income of farmers from outside the farm during the year amounted to Rp1.459.500, -. The off-farm income is from businesses that rent out rooms for both Touris Tourism foreign and domestic. Revenues amounted Rp1.008.000, - from 60 respondents who rent out rooms to Tourism. Off-farm

income while the smallest is the result of long beans, this happens because the farmers in the planting of beans are done in the dike-rice field.

D. Farmer Household Income

Farmer's household income is income households that acquired and produced during the year. Farmer household income consists of income or processing of domestic industry, farm income and off-farm income. Product processing industry income or household is income derived from agricultural processing businesses, industry in the village of Kebon Agung consists of the processing of rice / rice flour into a cake apem, melinjo be melinjo and soybeans into tempeh. Farm income is the income of farm households for one year, covering all of the seasons of rice farming. While the household income of farmers from outside the farm is calculated or analyzed business income home stay and yards are comprised of the results of mango, banana, coconut and beans. For more details about the household income of farmers can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12. Household Income Farmers in the village Kebonagung Imogiri Bantul DIY During the Year.

Activity	Revenue	
	Rp	%
1. Processing		
a. indsutri Tempe	4488800	56,30*
b. Industry Emping Melinjo	2423230	30,39*
c. Cakes industrial Apem	1061076	13,31*
Total	7973106	71,82**
2. Farming	1668894	15,03**
3. Off Farm	1459500	13,15**

    * Percentage of Income Processing
    ** Percentage Household income

Table 12 shows that household income of farmers most of which come from the processing of household or industry amounted to 71.82 percent. Most of the home income come from processing tempe. Table 12 also shows that family income is derived from the smallest off-farm income derived from the banana plants, mango, coconut, beans and home stay.

E. Distribution of Household Income Farmers

Used to measure income distribution Gini index ratio is calculated as the income of farmers initially sorted from lowest to highest, are further divided into five groups, each class made cumulative percentage, then calculated the Gini Value Ratio. CRevenue is calculated or analyzed include income from industrial processing or household, farm income and income from outside the farm. The results obtained by analysis of the Gini index or value Gini Ratio of 0.739, which means that the distribution of household income of farmers in the village of Kebon Agung uneven. This could happen because some people simply seek farm and rents out his house for home stay tourists, but also some people seek in addition to agriculture and renting out the house for home stay is also seeking product processing industry or households.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclusions

After discussion of the research results, it can be concluded that the existence of agrotourism or Village Kebon Agung affects:

a. The emergence of domestic industries processing agricultural products such as soybeans into soybean processing industry, processing industry melinjo be melinjo and industrial processing of rice or rice flour into a cake apem will eventually add up and increase the income of farm households.

b. More intensive farm management activities to support agro-tourism or rural tourism will ultimately increase the production and income of farmers from farming.

c. Yard management more intensively to support the activities of agrotourism or rural tourism will eventually increase farmers' revenues from the management of the yard.

d. Public income distribution is uneven.

2. Recommendations

Based on the research that has been done, it can be recommended a few things in order to develop agro-tourism or rural torism based on local knowledge, as follows:

a. For the government especially for Department of Tourism, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Industry Bantul to better provide motivation, education, training, and mentoring thoroughly and continuously, both in the field of tourism management, management of farming and management of domestic industry.

b. For the farmers to be more active and creative, optimize the potential of its domestic industry to support the activities or management of agrotourism or tourist village.

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