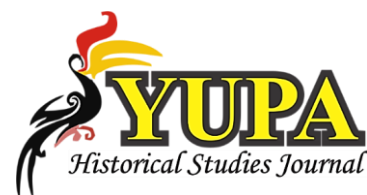


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The “Sweetness” of Coffee for Jeme Pagar Alam, South Sumatra

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Abstract Indonesia, known as an agrarian nation, relies heavily on agriculture as the foundation of its economy and a provider of basic human needs. Among its agricultural subsectors, plantations particularly coffee hold strategic economic, social, and cultural significance. In South Sumatra's Pagar Alam, situated at the foothills of Mount Dempo, coffee cultivation has long been the cornerstone of the local economy. For the indigenous Jeme Pagar Alam community, coffee represents both livelihood and cultural heritage, reflecting generations of agricultural tradition. Despite its economic contributions, challenges such as limited productivity, poor infrastructure, and restricted market access persist. This study examines the socio-economic impacts of coffee cultivation on the Jeme Pagar Alam people in Dempo Utara District from 1997 to 2023, focusing on production trends, pricing, and cultivation practices to reveal the enduring “sweetness” of coffee in sustaining local life.

Keywords: Subdistrict Dempo Utara, Agriculture, Coffee, Socio-Economic

Abstrak Indonesia, yang dikenal sebagai negara agraris, sangat bergantung pada pertanian sebagai fondasi perekonomian dan penyedia kebutuhan dasar manusia. Di antara subsektor pertaniannya, perkebunan, khususnya kopi, memiliki makna ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya yang strategis. Di Pagar Alam, Sumatera Selatan, yang terletak di kaki Gunung Dempo, budidaya kopi telah lama menjadi tumpuan ekonomi lokal. Bagi masyarakat adat Jeme Pagar Alam, kopi mewakili mata pencaharian sekaligus warisan budaya, yang mencerminkan tradisi pertanian turun-temurun. Terlepas dari kontribusi ekonominya, tantangan seperti produktivitas yang terbatas, infrastruktur yang buruk, dan akses pasar yang terbatas masih ada. Studi ini mengkaji dampak sosial-ekonomi budidaya kopi terhadap masyarakat Jeme Pagar Alam di Kabupaten Dempo Utara dari tahun 1997 hingga 2023, dengan fokus pada tren produksi, harga, dan praktik budidaya untuk mengungkap “manisnya” kopi yang abadi dalam menopang kehidupan lokal.

Kata kunci : Kecamatan Dempo Utara, Pertanian, Kopi, Sosial Ekonomi



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is described as an agrarian country because it possesses abundant natural resources, particularly in the agricultural sector, with extensive and diverse areas of farmland and rice fields, which causes the majority of Indonesians to work as farmers (N. K. Sari, 2024). Agriculture constitutes a business environment that plays an essential role in human life because it provides the basis for clothing, food, and shelter. Land may also be utilized for other purposes, such as forestry, livestock, and plantations (Rizal Frisca Putra, 2018).

Within agriculture, the term farmer refers to residents engaged in agricultural activities. Most of them work to ensure the availability of food-producing land, which is the primary source of survival for Indonesian society (Rizal Frisca Putra, 2018). In general, a farmer is an individual who carries out agricultural business activities, whether in food crops, livestock, plantations, horticulture, or fisheries, to meet livelihood needs (Izzaty et al., 2014). One agricultural commodity is coffee plantations; plantations fall under the agricultural sector, and coffee cultivation more specifically belongs to the plantation subsector (Farhaty & Muchtaridi, 2016).

In community social life, farmers who cultivate coffee at the foothills of Mount Dempo belong to the Besemah ethnic group, commonly referred to as Jeme Besemagh. This group is a local community that has lived around the Bukit Barisan mountain range up to the foothills of Mount Dempo for hundreds of years (Irpinsyaha et al., 2019). The word Jeme is a morpheme, or the smallest unit of language, meaning “person” in the Besemah language (Juherni et al., 2021). This language is also used in daily life by the Semende people, who are widely distributed in Muara Enim Regency, and by several other groups within the administrative area of Lahat Regency, such as the Gumay, because these three groups share the same cultural lineage. In the contemporary era, communities in Pagar Alam City identify themselves as “Jeme Besemah” or “Jeme Pagar Alam” (I am a Besemah person / I am a Pagar Alam person).

Coffee was first discovered in the ninth century by a herder in Ethiopia who noticed that his sheep became hyperactive after consuming small beans that grew around the grazing area, commonly referred to as Kaffa. The term coffee subsequently emerged, and coffee gradually became known worldwide (Gide, 2018).

In 1696, the Dutch first brought coffee from Malabar, India to Java. The imported coffee was then cultivated on the island, and its harvest was examined at the Amsterdam Botanical Garden. The findings indicated that coffee grown in Indonesia had high quality. Based on these results, coffee plantation seedlings were subsequently developed in Indonesia. Coffee cultivation was later expanded to other regions, including Bali, Sulawesi, Timor, Sumatra (Aceh, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, and Bengkulu), and other islands (Hasibuan, 2019).

The history of coffee in South Sumatra began during the Dutch colonial period, around the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Coffee plants were first introduced by the Dutch through the forced-cultivation policy (*cultuurstelsel*), which was implemented in 1830 (Apriani, 2021). One coffee-producing area in South Sumatra is Pagar Alam City. Within the local economy, coffee is a leading commodity and plays a major role (Novitasari, 2017). In South Sumatra Province, Pagar Alam is recognized as one of the best coffee-producing areas; coffee from Pagar Alam is well known and has been exported abroad at a relatively high value (BPBD & Alam, 2022).

The first study on coffee was conducted by Arie Sugara, entitled *Deskripsi Sosial Ekonomi Petani Kopi di Desa Sukarame Kecamatan Balik Bukit*. The study population comprised 128 individuals and the sample included 32 respondents. Using a descriptive method, the study found that most children's education was at the upper secondary level (SMA/SMK), the number of family dependents was greater than 3, and most coffee farmers' income was less than Rp 15,000,000.00 (Sugara et al., 2016).

The second study was conducted by Firda Wati (2019), entitled *Analisis Sosial Ekonomi dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan di Kabupaten Lampung Barat Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Studi Pada Petani Kopi di Kecamatan Balik Bukit)*. Primary data were collected directly from sources using various techniques, including questionnaires and interviews. The study describes area size, population, and farmers' income among 148 households, with an average income of Rp 500,000-1,000,000 per month, average monthly expenditure of Rp 2,255,360, and concludes that the welfare level of coffee farmers in Balik Bukit District, West Lampung, falls into the poor category (Wati, 2019).

The third study was conducted by Endang Sari (2024), entitled "*Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi dan Budaya Petani Kopi Rakyat di Desa Pace Kecamatan Silo Kabupaten Jember Tahun 2000-2019.*" This study applied the historical method, consisting of topic selection, heuristics, verification, interpretation, and historiography. The results indicate that the emergence of smallholder coffee plantations in Pace Village was influenced by a fatwa of President Gus Dur, which motivated residents to open forest land for coffee planting. This development was supported by GAPOKTAN, which provided information and guidance to farmers, and the socio-economic life of coffee farmers in Pace Village improved. They were able to meet daily needs, and rising coffee prices contributed to the village's economic development. Social relations among farmers, laborers, and collectors remained harmonious, and the *selamatan* tradition before and after the coffee harvest also experienced changes (E. Sari, 2024).

These three studies similarly describe the socio-economic lives of coffee-farming communities across different regions. On this basis, the author is interested in conducting research with a delimitation on the socio-economic influence of coffee plantations on the

community in Pagar Alam City, specifically in Dempo Utara District. This focus is chosen because no prior research has examined the influence of coffee plantations for the Jeme Pagar Alam community, particularly in Dempo Utara District. In terms of spatial scope to provide a more detailed discussion, this study focuses on coffee plantations and coffee farmers in Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra.

Dempo Utara District is located in the northern part of Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra Province, and is known for its distinctive geography and remarkable natural beauty. The district borders Lahat Regency to the north, Dempo Selatan District to the east, and Pagar Alam Utara District to the south (Lestari, 2022). This research focuses on land development, coffee production, coffee prices, coffee production systems, and the influence of coffee plantations on the socio-economic life of the Jeme Pagar Alam community in Dempo Utara District. The temporal rationale for the periodization is 1997-2023. The year 1997 is selected as the starting point because Indonesia's monetary crisis at that time had a significant impact on coffee prices in the area, increasing sharply from Rp 4,000/kg to Rp 17,000/kg. The year 2023 is used as the endpoint because in that year coffee prices again experienced a significant increase, from Rp 22,000/kg to Rp 35,000-Rp 40,000/kg.

METHOD

The method used in this study is the historical method, which is multidisciplinary and critical, with main stages including: heuristics (source collection), source criticism (evaluation of the validity and reliability of sources), interpretation (meaning-making), and historiography (writing the research results). The research is qualitative and employs in-depth interviews with credible informants relevant to the research topic, namely Mr. Boedi (50 years), Mr. Sulaiman Effendi (47 years), Mr. Mirlan Kusnadi (55 years), Mr. Akbar (40 years), and Mr. Hendra (48 years). Furthermore, observations of coffee plantation activities in Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, and documentation studies were obtained from the researcher's personal records during interviews and observations. Each stage must be conducted carefully to avoid historical distortion. Historical research also applies a structured scientific approach that prioritizes systematic and objective principles. In the process, historians do not rely on a single source; instead, they verify the accuracy of multiple relevant sources to build a comprehensive understanding of the events under study (Herlina, 2020).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Influence and Benefits of Coffee Plantations on the Socio-Economic Life of the Jeme Pagar Alam Community in Dempo Utara District

In Dempo Utara District, coffee plantations cultivated by the local community not only meet livelihood needs but also shape the lives of people around them. Coffee plantations in Dempo Utara District exert a significant influence that fosters harmonious relations among community members. Relationships among coffee farmers are clearly reflected in harmonious cooperation. Some coffee farmers are even related by blood, because coffee cultivation has been carried out across generations within certain families (Interview with Mr. Sulaiman Effendi, 26 July 2025).

Thus, the social life of farmers is strongly influenced by the social interactions that occur among coffee farmers. In managing coffee plantations, farmers interact socially with collectors, farmer groups, and the wider community. A farmer typically works in the coffee garden from 07:00 WIB and returns home at around 16:00 WIB. Farmers whose coffee gardens are relatively far from home travel by motorcycle; however, it cannot be denied that many farmers still walk to their gardens, either because they do not own a motorcycle or because the access roads to the gardens cannot be reached by motorcycle. When farmers walk together to their gardens, social interaction can emerge (Interview with Mr. Akbar, 8 February 2025).

While farmers are in the garden, interactions among coffee farmers include visiting one another and helping each other. For example, if Farmer A is harvesting, Farmer B may assist for four days so that the harvest can be completed more quickly; later, when Farmer B harvests, Farmer A will help for as many days as Farmer B previously devoted to assisting with the coffee harvest process (Interview with Ms. Suratmi, 10 September 2025). Farmer interaction is not limited to the garden. In the village, farmers generally join farmer groups; in this context, farmer-group activities further strengthen social interaction, such as in activities and extension sessions where farmers interact to share and acquire knowledge about land management, coffee-tree care, proper fertilization, and appropriate coffee cultivation practices.

The number of farmer groups in Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, is as follows:

| No. | Kelurahan (Urban Village) | Number of Farmer Groups (groups) | Members of Farmer Groups |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Agung Lawangan | 37 | 598 |
| 2 | Bumi Agung | 38 | 520 |
| 3 | Pagar Wangi | 21 | 222 |
| 4 | Jangkar Mas | 24 | 355 |
| 5 | Reba Tinggi | 38 | 460 |
| 6 | Muara Siban | 29 | 364 |
| 7 | Burung Dinang | 20 | 401 |

Based on the data above, in Dempo Utara District, Agung Lawangan Subdistrict has the largest number of farmer groups and also the largest membership, totaling 598 people. It is followed by Bumi Agung Subdistrict with 520 members. Pagar Wangi Subdistrict has fewer farmer groups, followed by Jangkar Mas, Reba Tinggi, and Muara Siban. The fewest farmer groups are in Burung Dinang Subdistrict, which has the smallest number of groups (20) but a relatively large membership of 401 people.

In addition, based on an interview with Mr. Sulaiman Effendi on 26 July 2025, working as a coffee farmer can yield adequate returns. Although it is only an annual income, coffee farming can meet primary and secondary needs. From an interview with Mr. Hendra as the subdistrict head of Dempo Utara, 80% of the community's occupations are coffee farming. Many civil servants, traders, police officers, and military personnel also own coffee land as a promising additional source of income (Interview with Mr. Hendra).

In early July 1997, Indonesia experienced a monetary crisis. The crisis lasted for almost two years and evolved into an economic crisis, characterized by rising unemployment and numerous company closures. The crisis was also partly exacerbated by various problems that occurred continuously during the economic downturn, including a prolonged dry season that caused widespread crop failures, pests, forest fires in Kalimantan, and riots in many cities in mid-May 1998 (Tarmidi, 2003).

The monetary crisis encouraged the development of coffee history, particularly in Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City. At that time, the community collectively expanded land and planted coffee on a large scale. Coffee farming became the main livelihood, encompassing various activities such as rejuvenation or planting, maintenance, harvesting, processing into green beans, and marketing of processed coffee beans. In addition, employment opportunities emerged, including stall or cafe traders selling various coffee drinks, green-bean traders, and coffee exporters. A coffee farmer's income depends heavily on market coffee prices and average green-bean production. The welfare of coffee farmers can be seen clearly from the income they obtain (BPBD & Alam, 2022).

Given that coffee is the primary source of income for the community of Dempo Utara District, the government pays substantial attention to coffee plantations. In Dempo Utara District, coffee is the main plantation commodity, so coffee plantations receive governmental support and are integrated with the community because coffee plantations enable coffee-farming households to meet their livelihood needs (Interview with Mr. Hendra, 1 September 2025). Meanwhile,

The influence of coffee plantations on the economic life of the community in Dempo Utara District cannot be separated from the livelihood activities undertaken by residents of a given area. Coffee farmers who manage coffee gardens also commonly have plots planted with various vegetables to support daily needs in Dempo Utara District (Interview with Mr. Hendra, 1

September 2025). One way to examine economic influence in a community is to consider welfare indicators, including income levels as an illustration of economic effects in an area. Work as a farmer in coffee plantations in Dempo Utara District constitutes a significant opportunity to obtain adequate returns (Interview with Mr. Sulaiman Effendi, 26 July 2025).

Coffee farmers in Dempo Utara District have long pursued farming, largely because it is inherited across generations. Therefore, those who have just graduated from senior high school and do not continue to higher education often choose to cultivate coffee land. Coffee harvesting can be conducted only once a year if the coffee is not cultivated using grafting. By contrast, coffee managed with grafting can usually be harvested several times. At harvest, farmers obtain an annual return used to meet primary and secondary household needs for the following year; thus, coffee farming contributes to the economy and welfare of coffee-farming families (Interview with Mr. Sulaiman Effendi, 26 July 2025).

The income received by each farmer differs. This is because each farmer has a different land area; the larger the coffee plantation area, the greater the yield a farmer will obtain. Based on research conducted with coffee-farmer respondents, the following table presents the average annual income of coffee farmers in Dempo Utara District.

Table 2. Income of Coffee Farmers in Dempo Utara District

| Coffee Plantation Area | Production Output | Coffee Price per kg | Operating Costs/Year | Profit |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Hectare | 1 Ton | Rp 40,000 | Rp 10,000,000 | Rp 30,000,000 |

The table above illustrates the economic condition of coffee farmers through a simple depiction of a one-hectare plantation. On one hectare, farmers generally produce between 1-2 tons of coffee beans. The average coffee selling price in 2023 was Rp 35,000 per kilogram, which means that a harvest of 1 ton generates gross income of Rp 35,000,000. However, farmers must incur operating costs of Rp 10,000,000 per year to manage the coffee garden, including maintenance, fertilizer, labor, and other needs. After deducting these costs, the net profit obtained by farmers is approximately Rp 25,000,000 per hectare per year. Because the coffee harvest lasts only about five months in a year, farmers do not receive full income every month throughout the year. Therefore, farmers must manage finances appropriately so that income from the five-month harvest can help finance living needs over twelve months. Thus, although one hectare of plantation provides sufficient profit, the seasonal nature of the harvest requires farmers to manage income so that they can meet their needs.

Farmers use coffee income for children's education costs, coffee-plant maintenance costs, daily needs, and emergency funds that can be used at any time (Interview with Mr. Hendra, 1 September 2025). Coffee plantations can offer employment opportunities to the local community

and generate substantial income. Coffee plantations provide stable work for the community in Dempo Utara District (Interview with Mr. Boedi, 8 February 2025).

General Overview of Coffee Plantation Production Activities in Dempo Utara District

To begin a plantation, adequate land is required for opening plantation land. The first step taken by farmers is clearing weeds and felling large trees, followed by burning; in addition to clearing land, burning can also fertilize the soil. The second stage is planting coffee seedlings. Before planting, farmers install water access, prepare planting holes, and measure the spacing between coffee plants. The third stage is providing various treatments to the coffee land, including spraying once a month to control weeds that may interfere with the growth and development of coffee trees. The fourth stage is fertilization. Generally, fertilization is carried out twice a year by placing fertilizer into holes approximately 5 cm deep; fertilizers used include urea, SP36, and KCL. The fifth stage is caring for coffee stems. The first step is cleaning the stem area or stem ring (*besiang*), that is, cleaning each stem; after approximately 1.5-2 years, results typically begin to be visible. The sixth stage is picking coffee cherries. The cherries are picked by hand and placed into a coffee basket, commonly called a *Kinjagh*. After collection, the coffee is dried until it becomes dry.

In Dempo Utara District, there are two marketing methods for coffee harvests: direct marketing and marketing through farmer groups. In direct marketing, coffee farmers bring dried coffee directly to collectors. In determining coffee prices, collectors and wholesalers act as price setters, while farmers are price takers. After a price agreement is reached, coffee is weighed using a bench scale, and payment transactions are made in cash. The second method is through intermediaries in farmer groups: harvests are submitted to the farmer group, and the group seeks coffee price networks at the national level, so that collected harvests are sold collectively and the proceeds are distributed according to the amount of dried coffee contributed to the farmer group (Interview with Mr. Boedi, 8 February 2025).

The price data in the table 3 indicate the development of coffee prices in Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, from 1997 to 2023, with an interesting dynamic. In 1997, the coffee price was recorded at Rp 4,000 per kg. In the following year, 1998, coffee prices surged to Rp 16,000 per kg. This occurred because Indonesia experienced a monetary crisis at that time, yet coffee prices increased sharply; therefore, coffee farmers with coffee gardens, particularly those with large areas, benefited despite the crisis. However, from 1999 to 2001 coffee prices declined to Rp 6,825 and Rp 5,000 per kg, which was caused by recovery in global coffee production such that supply increased and prices fell.

In 2002, coffee prices continued to decline to around Rp 2,500-Rp 2,800, due to production factors and an unstable supply of coffee beans. From 2002 to 2005, coffee prices fluctuated slightly, moving from Rp 2,500-Rp 2,800 to Rp 3,000-Rp 6,000; this was influenced by

improving coffee production and marketing that was not yet optimal. In subsequent years, from 2006 to 2009, coffee prices began to show a consistent increase, rising from Rp 7,000 to Rp 10,000 per kg. This increase indicates higher demand or changes in production conditions in Dempo Utara District.

During the 2010-2013 period, coffee prices increased steadily. In 2010, the price rose to Rp 15,000, then remained around Rp 17,000 from 2011 to 2013. This increase was attributable to improvements in the quality of robusta coffee in Pagar Alam and expanding marketing, including training received by farmers to enhance productivity on their land. In 2014-2016, coffee prices remained at Rp 18,000. This stability was supported by coffee production and good cultivation techniques, for example grafting (*sambung pucuk*), which was used to improve yield and quality.

In 2017-2021, coffee prices increased and remained at Rp 20,000, Rp 21,000, and Rp 22,000 through 2021. This increase was driven by strong global and local demand and the development of Pagar Alam coffee supported by the government, such as the construction of coffee-drying facilities and outreach from the agricultural service to coffee farmers through farmer groups. In 2022, coffee prices remained stable at Rp 22,000. This was influenced by supply disruptions due to extreme weather changes and rising demand, particularly for coffee with export-quality standards. The year 2023 recorded a marked increase in prices, rising to approximately Rp 35,000–Rp 40,000—the highest level observed over the period since 1997. This increase was driven by global factors, including climatic conditions in Brazil that reduced production and, in turn, pushed up contract prices in international markets (Kontan, 2023).

Table 3. Coffee prices in Dempo Utara District

| No. | Year | Price |
|-----|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 1997 | Rp 4.000 |
| 2 | 1998 | Rp 16.000 |
| 3 | 1999 | Rp 6.825 |
| 4 | 2000-2001 | Rp 5.000 |
| 5 | 2002 | Rp 2.500- Rp 2.800 |
| 6 | 2003 | Rp 3.500- Rp 4.000 |
| 7 | 2004 | Rp 3.000-Rp 4.000 |
| 8 | 2005 | Rp 3.000- Rp 6.000 |
| 9 | 2006-2007 | Rp 7.000 |
| 10 | 2008 | Rp 9.000 |
| 11 | 2009 | Rp 10.000 |
| 12 | 2010 | Rp 15.000 |
| 13 | 2011-2013 | Rp 17.000 |
| 14 | 2014-2016 | Rp 18.000 |
| 15 | 2017-2020 | Rp 20.000 |
| 16 | 2021 | Rp 21.000 |
| 17 | 2022 | Rp 22.000 |
| 18 | 2023 | Rp 35.000- Rp 40.000 |

Source: Jumhari & Hariadi, collectors in Dempo Utara District

Overall, coffee prices in Dempo Utara District, Pagar Alam City, from 1997 to 2023 show a pattern of fluctuations in the early period, followed by relatively stable and significant increases, especially since 2008. This indicates that economic, environmental, and social factors exert a strong influence on production in Dempo Utara District.

CONCLUSION

The social impact of coffee plantations on the community of Dempo Utara District, where farming is the predominant occupation, is clearly visible. Coffee plantations not only function as an economic source but also constitute a social space that strengthens harmony among residents. In terms of participation, nearly 80% of the community in Dempo Utara District work as coffee farmers because it has become an intergenerational occupation.

The influence of coffee plantations on the economic life of the community in Dempo Utara District cannot be separated from the livelihood activities undertaken by residents in the area. Coffee farming remains the primary livelihood, with approximately 80% of residents working as coffee farmers. Coffee plantations provide employment opportunities for the local community and generate adequate income for coffee farmers.

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