
Utilization of Technology in Agricultural Activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency

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Abstrak

Pemanfaatan teknologi pertanian khususnya yang ada di Desa Gunung Tinggi Kecamatan Batulicin tidak terlepas dari kegiatan pertanian dan kerjasama para masyarakatnya. Materi pembelajaran IPS dapat diambil dari kehidupan nyata di lingkungan masyarakat, pemanfaatan teknologi pertanian pada materi tentang manusia, tempat, dan lingkungan sehingga pemanfaatan teknologi pertanian dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar IPS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pemanfaatan teknologi pada kegiatan pertanian yang ada di Desa Gunung Tinggi Kecamatan Batulicin Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan Pemanfaatan Teknologi Pada Kegiatan Pertanian di Desa Gunung Tinggi Kecamatan Batulicin Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu Sebagai Sumber Belajar IPS. Subjek dalam penelitian ini yaitu pemanfaatan teknologi pada kegiatan pertanian, ketua pengelola pertanian, pengurus dan anggota pertanian, ketua dan sekretaris BPP Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan reduksi data berdasarkan dengan tujuan penelitian, penyajian data berdasarkan deskripsi, dan simpulan data berdasarkan dari penarikan simpulan. Uji keabsahan data dilakukan dengan teknik triangulasi. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh bahwa Pemanfaatan teknologi pertanian di Desa Gunung Tinggi Kecamatan Batulicin, Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu yakni Persiapan lahan basah pertanian, Persiapan benih atau penanaman, Pemupukan, Pemeliharaan tanaman padi, Pengendalian hama dan penyakit, dan Pasca panen. Simpulan ialah Kegiatan pertanian di Desa Gunung Tinggi telah memanfaatkan berbagai teknologi pertanian, baik teknologi tradisional yang telah dimodernisasi maupun teknologi modern, seperti penggunaan alat pertanian, sistem pengolahan lahan, dan pemanfaatan sarana pendukung pertanian lainnya. Teknologi tersebut berperan dalam meningkatkan efisiensi dan produktivitas hasil pertanian bagi masyarakat setempat.

Kata Kunci: Teknologi Pertanian, Aktivitas Pertanian, Sumber Belajar Ilmu Sosial

Abstract

The use of agricultural technology, especially in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, is inseparable from agricultural activities and community cooperation. Social studies learning materials can be taken from real life in the community environment, the use of agricultural technology in materials about humans, places, and the environment so that the use of agricultural technology can be used as a source of social studies learning. This study aims to describe the use of technology in agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency. This research method

uses a qualitative research method to describe the Utilization of Technology in Agricultural Activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency as a Learning Resource for Social Studies. The subjects in this study are the utilization of technology in agricultural activities, the head of agricultural management, agricultural administrators and members, the head and secretary of the BPP of Tanah Bumbu Regency. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis uses data reduction based on research objectives, data presentation based on descriptions, and data conclusions based on drawing conclusions. Data validity testing is carried out using triangulation techniques. The results of the study obtained that the use of agricultural technology in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, namely Preparation of agricultural wetlands, Preparation of seeds or planting, Fertilization, Maintenance of rice plants, Pest and disease control, and Post-harvest. The conclusion is that agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village have utilized various agricultural technologies, both traditional technologies that have been modernized and modern technologies, such as the use of agricultural tools, land processing systems, and the use of other agricultural support facilities. This technology plays a role in increasing the efficiency and productivity of agricultural products for the local community.

Keywords: Agricultural Technology, Agricultural Activities, Social Studies Learning Resources.

Preliminary

The use of technology in agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, is inseparable from the basic stages of the farming process. Agricultural activities begin with land preparation, which includes clearing, tilling, and fertilizing to prepare the land for planting. This stage is crucial for crop success because good soil conditions support optimal plant growth. In the context of rice farming, land preparation is the main foundation before entering the planting stage (Ananda, 2025). The next stage is planting, which is carried out by paying attention to the selection of quality seeds or seedlings and implementing regular planting methods. The use of superior seeds and appropriate planting techniques can increase the potential for harvest yields. After planting, plant maintenance is a crucial stage, including watering, follow-up fertilization, and controlling pests and diseases of rice plants. Good maintenance will keep plants healthy until harvest time (Ningrat et al., 2021).

Harvesting is the final stage of agricultural cultivation, requiring precise timing to achieve maximum and high-quality results. Incorrect harvest timing can result in a decline in the quality of grain or other agricultural products. After harvesting, the process continues with processing and distribution of agricultural products. The processed produce is then distributed to local markets, providing added economic value for farmers in Gunung Tinggi Village. In this process, some farmers still utilize traditional agricultural tools that have been used for a long time (Triyono, 2025). These tools include hoes for loosening the soil, plows pulled by livestock, sickles and sickles for harvesting rice, and harrows for leveling the soil. Additionally, winnowing baskets (tampah) or nyiru (a wooden sledgehammer) are used to winnow grain, while tenggok (a wooden sledgehammer) and gumbaan (a wooden sledgehammer) are used to

transport the harvest. Despite the development of modern technology, traditional tools are still used, especially in rural areas (Lensun et al., 2019).

Based on farmer data from Tanah Bumbu Regency in 2025, Batulicin District is the area with the largest population in the agricultural sector compared to other districts. This condition indicates that Batulicin District, including Gunung Tinggi Village, has great potential for agricultural development. The large number of farmers encourages the application of agricultural technology so that agricultural activities can run more efficiently and productively (Abbas, Rusmaniah, et al., 2022; Afrina et al., 2021; Jumriani et al., 2022; Subiyakto et al., 2022) . The development of agricultural technology has a positive impact on the sustainability of the agricultural sector in Gunung Tinggi Village. Technology can increase work efficiency, crop productivity, and reduce excessive resource use. However, technological development does not occur instantly, but rather through a long process that requires acceptance and adaptation from the community (Abbas, Syaharuddin, et al., 2022; Jumriani et al., 2021; Mutiani et al., 2024) . Agricultural technology will develop if it is able to offer convenience, sophistication, and real benefits to farmers, so that it can compete with traditional methods and be widely accepted by local communities (Sambuaga et al., 2023).

Therefore, the use of technology in agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, can be concluded that agricultural activities are still carried out through systematic stages, starting from land preparation, planting, maintenance, to harvesting and distribution of agricultural products. Although traditional tools are still widely used by farmers, the development of agricultural technology is starting to have a positive impact in increasing work efficiency and productivity. Batulicin District, as an area with the largest number of farmers, has great potential for technology-based agricultural development. The application of agricultural technology can help farmers save time, energy, and the use of resources, while also improving the quality and quantity of harvests. However, the application of technology requires a process of adaptation and support from the community for it to be accepted and utilized optimally. Therefore, the use of agricultural technology in Gunung Tinggi Village needs to be continuously encouraged through mentoring, innovation, and capacity building of local farmers.

Method

Qualitative research is a type of research that emphasizes the description and analysis of a phenomenon. The descriptive approach aims to describe and explain the events, conditions, and social situations that are the object of study as they are (Ilhami & Handy, 2025). Meanwhile, the analytical aspect of qualitative research focuses on the process of

understanding, interpreting, and making sense of the data obtained during the study, thereby providing an in-depth picture of the phenomenon being studied (Waruwu, 2023).

The choice of qualitative methods in this study was based on the need to gain a deep understanding of the use of agricultural technology over time. Through this approach, researchers were able to ask in-depth questions regarding the application of technology in agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency (Rahmia, 2025). Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation reviews, involving various informants, such as the head, administrators, members of the agricultural management, and the Head and Secretary of the Batulicin BPP, thus obtaining diverse perspectives (Budi & Razuni, 2025).

Field observations were conducted to obtain a concrete picture of the use of agricultural technology in the agricultural activities of the local community. Through these observations, researchers were able to directly observe agricultural activities, social interactions, and the use of technology that took place at the research location. The data obtained were then strengthened with primary data from interviews and observations, as well as secondary data from journals, articles, and relevant literature (Sugiyono, 2017) . The use of various data sources aims to increase validity and deepen the analysis, so that the results of the study provide a comprehensive understanding of the use of technology in agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

Results and Discussion

Utilization of Technology in Agricultural Activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency

The use of technology in the agricultural sector has a significant impact on increasing productivity and the quality of agricultural products. Through the use of technology, farmers can monitor land conditions, manage irrigation systems, and analyze crop needs more accurately and efficiently. The application of this technology helps reduce operational costs, optimize resource use, and increase crop yields. Furthermore, technological innovation also makes it easier for farmers to obtain timely and relevant information related to agricultural activities, allowing for more effective decision-making. This aligns with the theory put forward by Yurni et al. (2024) , which states that the use of agricultural technology can support the efficiency and sustainability of the production process. Based on research results, agricultural activities are carried out through several interrelated and continuous stages (Yurni et al., 2024). Based on the research results, the stages in agricultural activities include the following:

1. Agricultural Wetland Preparation

Wetlands are ecosystems formed and influenced by the presence of water, the primary factor determining ecological processes and regional characteristics. These areas remain in a state of inundation or wetness for relatively long periods of time, allowing the growth of vegetation and living organisms that have adapted specifically to watery environments. According to theory (Mokodompit et al., 2019) .

Figure 1. Preparation of Agricultural Wetlands



Source: Agricultural land preparation documentation April 23, 2025.

Agricultural activities in rural areas are highly dependent on wetlands due to their high soil fertility and abundant water availability, making them ideal for rice farming. However, wetlands, characterized by waterlogged or stagnant soil, require special management to ensure optimal plant growth. Besides being agricultural land, wetlands also serve as ecosystems with high biodiversity, so their utilization must consider environmental sustainability and the sustainability of the village's natural resources (Mokodompit et al., 2019) .

Figure 2. Paddy Plowing Machine Technology



Source: Rice Plowing Machine Documentation April 23, 2025.

Based on the image shown, rice field plowing machines play a crucial role in helping farmers cultivate wetlands more efficiently and effectively compared to manual or traditional methods. Using these machines can speed up the land preparation process for rice planting, while also loosening the soil, leveling the surface, controlling weeds, and improving soil structure. Looser and more fertile soil conditions make the land more optimal for plant growth, so the use of rice field plowing machines can increase land productivity and farmer harvests.

According to Mr. Aldi, agricultural activities in the village generally involve planting rice twice a year, while the rainy season is used to grow vegetables, in addition to rubber plantations and cattle farming. Previously, rice paddies were still managed using water buffalo, but with the advancement of technology, farmers have now switched to using tractors, which can also be rented. In agricultural management, strengthening farmer groups, implementing appropriate technology, and developing facilities and infrastructure are important efforts to increase the productivity and welfare of farmers in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

2. Seed preparation and planting

Seed preparation is a key production factor in determining the success of rice cultivation. Farmers typically use a wide variety of seeds, both in terms of quantity per hectare and seed quality. Using high-quality seeds offers numerous benefits, such as more uniform plant growth, healthy seedlings with strong root systems, a more uniform harvest period, and the potential for higher yields (Gai et al., 2024) . Therefore, the use of superior seeds directly contributes to increased rice productivity and farmer income. Proper seed preparation is also crucial, as germination begins when the seed embryo absorbs water. To support this process, farmers can employ various methods, such as soaking seeds in hot or cold water, sun-drying, and the use of specific fungi tailored to the seed's characteristics. These methods, according to theory, aim to accelerate the germination process while improving the quality of the seeds for planting.

Figure 3. Seed Preparation and Planting



Source: Documentation of Planting on Agricultural Land November 4, 2025.

Furthermore, seed preparation also involves the process of selecting superior seeds that meet certain requirements, such as good specific gravity, high purity, and healthy, disease-free seeds. Seed selection can be carried out by separating them using water or a salt solution to

obtain full, high-quality seeds. Once the seeds are selected and begin to germinate, the sowing stage is carried out in a protected area or using polybags to facilitate initial care and support optimal seedling growth before being transferred to the main bed or prepared land (Gai et al., 2024). Proper planting must also be followed by routine maintenance, such as watering, fertilizing, and controlling pests and plant diseases. With proper and sustainable planting management, rice plants can grow optimally and produce a good harvest, thus contributing to improved farmer welfare and the sustainability of the rural agricultural sector. According to the theory (Ningrat et al., 2021) .

Based on the image, seed preparation and planting begin with selecting superior seeds that meet certain criteria, such as good specific gravity, high purity, and healthy seed condition. Seed selection is carried out by separating them using water or a salt solution to obtain full, high-quality seeds. Once the seeds are ready and begin to germinate, the seeding stage is carried out in a protected area or in polybags to facilitate initial care and ensure optimal seedling growth before being transplanted to the prepared main field.

3. Fertilization

Fertilization is a form of plant care that plays a crucial role in supporting growth and increasing crop yields. The primary purpose of fertilization is to add nutrients to the soil to optimally meet plant nutritional needs. Adequate nutrient availability will aid plant vegetative and generative growth, enabling optimal plant growth and yield. According to theory (Karimah et al., 2025) , the adequacy of nutrients absorbed by plants from the soil significantly determines the quality and quantity of crop yields. Therefore, fertilization serves not only as a nutrient enhancer but also as an effort to maintain soil fertility and ensure long-term productivity.

Currently, fertilization practices in the agricultural sector still rely heavily on chemical fertilizers because they are considered practical and capable of producing quick results. However, the continued use of chemical fertilizers can have various negative impacts, such as environmental pollution, decreased soil quality, and disruption of the balance of soil organisms. Chemical fertilizer residues that do not decompose naturally can cause the soil to become hard, poor in organic matter, and even lose its supporting capacity for plants. (Kesuma et al., 2022) These conditions can inhibit the decomposition process of organic matter and reduce soil fertility. Therefore , the use of organic fertilizers or biofertilizers is essential as a more environmentally friendly alternative. Organic fertilizers can maintain nutrient availability, improve soil structure, and support the sustainability of agricultural systems.

Fertilization can be done using various techniques tailored to the type of fertilizer, plant, and land conditions. Generally, fertilization is done by spreading it in a circle around the plant or by digging holes near the roots. According to Mr. Maheruddin, biofertilizer is a fertilizer containing living microorganisms that are beneficial for soil fertility and plant growth. This fertilizer can improve soil structure, make it looser, and increase the availability of natural nutrients. Furthermore, the use of biofertilizer combined with superior seeds can reduce the risk of crop failure and reduce excessive pesticide use. This opinion is reinforced by Mr. Wawansyah, who stated that the combination of biofertilizer and superior seeds is an effective strategy for increasing productivity while maintaining the sustainability of agricultural land, thus supporting environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural practices in the long term.

4. Rice plant maintenance

On When caring for rice plants, farmers must perform several important actions to ensure optimal plant growth. Maintenance activities include replanting and weeding, irrigation, fertilization, and pest and disease control. These actions aim to create environmental conditions that support plant growth, both through direct treatment of the plants and through managing the surrounding environment. Rice plant maintenance encompasses various activities, such as tilling to loosen the soil around the plants, weeding to remove weeds that compete for nutrient absorption, and replanting to replace dead or damaged plants. Furthermore, fertilization and pest control are also essential for maintaining healthy rice plants (Suswati & Dolorosa, 2023) .

Rice plant maintenance also involves proper water management or irrigation systems to ensure the plants receive the moisture they need. Adequate and controlled water availability significantly impacts the growth and yield of rice plants. In addition to irrigation, special treatments such as pruning, application of growth regulators, and spraying with pesticides or fungicides are carried out to keep plants healthy and protected from pests and diseases. Each maintenance activity must be adapted to environmental conditions, such as soil moisture, air temperature, and the appropriate timing. Mistakes in maintenance can stunt plant growth, reduce yields, and even risk plant death (Suswati & Dolorosa, 2023) .

In addition to technical aspects, successful rice cultivation is also influenced by community participation and oversight through farmer groups. According to Mr. Mursalin, farmer involvement in groups and stakeholder communication forums is crucial for encouraging oversight of changes in agricultural land use. Collaboration among farmers allows for pooling of resources to obtain agricultural inputs at more affordable prices and to market the harvest collectively. This effort not only increases farmer income but also reduces the

economic pressures that often drive agricultural land conversion, thus supporting the sustainability of rural agricultural businesses.

5. Pest and disease control

control is a crucial aspect of rice cultivation to ensure successful production. One of the main pests that frequently attacks rice plants is the brown planthopper (Bloom Bug), which generally attacks during the flowering and grain-filling phases. This pest attack can cause hollow grain, discoloration of the rice, and reduce the quality of the harvest. Rice plants are most susceptible to brown planthopper attacks during the panicle emergence and grain-milking phases. Therefore, pesticides are used as a control measure to suppress pest populations and minimize crop damage.

Pest and disease control efforts are crucial for maintaining sustainable plant growth and the success of agricultural enterprises. Control is achieved not only through pesticide spraying, but also through an integrated approach that includes regular pest identification and monitoring, the application of good cultivation techniques, and the use of disease-resistant rice varieties. According to Yusup's theory, precise and planned control can minimize losses from pest attacks and increase plant resistance to pests and diseases (Suswati & Dolorosa, 2023) .

Based on field implementation, pest and disease control is a crucial component of a sustainable agricultural system. This approach emphasizes preventative measures through environmental management, crop rotation, planting supporting crops, and utilizing natural enemies. By combining various control methods, from prevention and monitoring to the judicious use of pesticides, farmers can maintain plant health, increase yields, and strengthen village food security in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner. (Suswati & Dolorosa, 2023) .

Figure 4. Agricultural Sprayer



Source: Agricultural Spraying Machine Documentation May 26, 2025.

Agricultural sprayers play a crucial role in supporting crop cultivation activities because they deliver nutrients and provide protection against pests and diseases more effectively and

efficiently. These tools allow pesticides, herbicides, and liquid fertilizers to be evenly sprayed directly onto plants, thereby improving crop quality and yields. Furthermore, sprayers help maintain soil moisture, remove weeds, and save time and labor compared to manual methods. The use of these tools is considered capable of reducing the risk of production losses and reducing negative impacts on the environment when used appropriately and wisely (Rajak et al., 2023) .

According to the Head of the Agricultural Management, Mr. Iksan, current agricultural challenges are increasingly complex due to climate change, which makes planting and harvest seasons difficult to predict. Extreme conditions such as drought and flooding pose a serious threat, especially for rain-fed farmers. Furthermore, pest attacks such as planthoppers, rats, and armyworms, as well as plant diseases, also worsen crop yields. Low grain prices at harvest time and the lack of interest from the younger generation in farming further exacerbate the problems in the rural agricultural sector.

6. Post-harvest

Rice is harvested when the plants show signs of maturity, such as yellowing grains and drooping stems. The ideal harvest time is generally between 33 and 36 days after flowering, when most of the rice grains are ripe. Harvesting can be done manually using a serrated sickle by cutting the lower stems of the plants, or mechanically using modern agricultural tools such as a reaper harvester to increase time and labor efficiency. The harvest is usually placed on mats for threshing. Harvesting is carried out simultaneously across the entire rice field to reduce the risk of pest attacks and maintain uniform crop quality (Suswati & Dolorosa, 2023).

Post-harvest handling aims to maintain the quality and quantity of the harvest, reduce the risk of damage, and extend the shelf life of products to meet market standards and increase economic value for rural farmers. Proper post-harvest management plays a crucial role in preventing spoilage and contamination, while maintaining the physical and chemical quality of the harvest. The application of post-harvest technologies, such as modern drying methods, adequate storage systems, and appropriate packaging, can significantly minimize crop losses. Thus, post-harvest is a crucial stage connecting the production and marketing processes, increasing the added value of agricultural products, and supporting the sustainability of farmers' businesses and the overall well-being of rural communities (Suswati & Dolorosa, 2023).

Figure 5. Agricultural Technology Tools Tractor Machine



Source: Tractor Engine Documentation April 23, 2025.

Based on the displayed image, the agricultural technology used in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, has shown significant development with the use of modern agricultural tools, such as tractors and other automated machines. The use of this technology aims to replace human labor that was previously done manually, so that the processes of plowing the fields, planting, and harvesting can be done more quickly and efficiently. The presence of these modern tools helps farmers save time and labor, while increasing agricultural productivity. This is in line with the statement of Mr. M. Fahriadi who said that the local community has utilized various agricultural technologies to simplify agricultural activities and increase work effectiveness in the field.

However, the use of modern agricultural technology has not completely replaced the use of traditional equipment. Some farmers in Gunung Tinggi Village still utilize traditional technology as part of local wisdom passed down through generations. The use of these simple tools is considered easier to operate, more suited to land conditions, and more suited to available resources. The combination of modern and traditional technology reflects farmers' adaptation to changing times without abandoning local values. This demonstrates that agricultural technological progress in Gunung Tinggi Village is gradual and contextual, adapting to the needs and socio-economic conditions of the local community.

Figure 6. Traditional Agricultural Tool, Hoe



Source: Documentation of Traditional Agricultural Tools, Hoe May 26, 2025.

Based on the image above, the hoe serves as the primary tool in land preparation, such as digging and turning the soil, clearing weeds, and leveling the soil surface to prepare it for planting seeds or seedlings. In addition, hoes are used to create mounds of soil around plants, dig shallow furrows and ditches, and harvest rooted crops. This tool also helps clear the soil of debris that can damage the harvest. Another function is to break up and loosen the soil, especially in narrow areas that cannot be reached by plows or heavy equipment. Thus, hoes play a crucial role in increasing soil fertility and facilitating land cultivation. In addition to agriculture, hoes are also used for evenly distributing fertilizer, creating planting lines, and creating simple irrigation channels (Salawaty et al., 2022).

Figure 7. Traditional Agricultural Tool, Sickle



Source: Documentation of Traditional Agricultural Tools, Sickle June 3, 2025.

Based on the image above, a sickle or scythe is a traditional agricultural tool with a curved blade used with one hand. This tool is primarily used for harvesting grain crops such as rice and cutting grass used as animal feed. With a specially designed blade, the sickle allows farmers to efficiently cut plant stems by pulling the blade in a specific pattern, with a cutting height of approximately 15–25 cm from the ground surface. The shape and size of sickles vary, adjusted to the user's needs and comfort, including the degree of blade curvature that facilitates hooking and cutting. Generally, sickles are made of strong and sharp steel or iron, making them durable and effective for use in traditional agricultural activities (Salawaty et al., 2022).

Figure 8. Traditional Agricultural Tool, Soil Harrow



Source: Documentation of Traditional Agricultural Tools, Scratching June 3, 2025.

Based on the image above, a rake serves as the second stage of soil cultivation after plowing. This tool is used to level uneven soil surfaces and smooth out remaining clumps of soil from plowing, making the soil looser and ready for planting. Using a rake simplifies the process of planting seeds or seedlings and helps improve water management on agricultural land. Furthermore, the rake also plays a role in controlling the growth of weeds or wild plants that can interfere with the main crop. Traditional rakes are generally made with rows of nail-like teeth and can be operated manually or with the help of animals, especially on large areas. In short, the rake is an essential traditional tool for leveling and loosening the soil after plowing to support optimal plant growth (Salawaty et al., 2022).

Conclusion

The use of technology in agricultural activities in Gunung Tinggi Village, Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, shows significant progress in supporting community agricultural activities. Various agricultural technologies have been implemented, ranging from the use of modernized traditional tools to the use of modern technology in land management and other agricultural support facilities. The presence of this technology helps farmers speed up work processes, reduce reliance on manual labor, and increase effectiveness at every stage of agricultural activities.

In addition to improving work efficiency, the application of agricultural technology also contributes to increased productivity and quality of agricultural produce in Gunung Tinggi Village. Technology enables more planned and optimal land and crop management, tailored to crop needs. Therefore, the use of agricultural technology is a crucial factor in supporting the sustainability of the agricultural sector and the welfare of local farmers, as well as encouraging more advanced agricultural development in the Batulicin District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

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