

Change in Community Work Patterns

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the shift in community livelihoods caused by agricultural land conversion activities in Ngringo Village. This research is a qualitative model using a case study approach, where this approach aims to examine how shifts in community livelihoods occur due to land-use change. From the results of research that has been done that the initial description of the change of function due to economic factors that cause landowners to sell their agricultural land to cover the necessities of life and children's education costs. In addition, with the increasingly narrow agricultural land to be cultivated, the community is trying to cover their living needs by working outside the agricultural sector, one of them by becoming a construction worker. The method is then used to continue to fulfil their daily needs by working hard and inviting each other to work outside the village. This phenomenon for researchers is a form of economic morale that is owned by the people in Ngringo Village.

Keywords: jobs, resources, opportunities, villages

1. Introduction

Industrialization became a major element in the 'National Development Ideology' that was widespread in developing countries (Damayanthi 2008), so the history of the success of industrialization in many countries encouraged Indonesia to begin the process of industrialization through five-year development plans (Repelita) I to VI (Robiani 2005). Indonesia, as a chain of developing countries, has not been spared the industrialization fever (Sa'adah et al. 2019). Since economic development began as planned beginning in 1969, Indonesia began to use the Industrialization strategy approach. The ideals of national industrialization are to create prosperity for all people, in the sense of; needs of goods and services are fulfilled, people have purchasing power, because decent income is accompanied by high productivity, and science and technology develops fairly and equitably (Damayanthi 2008).

On the other hand, industrial development influences economic improvement in Indonesia which has an impact on high public demand for vacant land or land for individual or business interests while on the other hand the land supply for it is very limited as happened in Central Java Province where the local government has set several a location that is directed to be developed as an industrial estate or an industrial location (Regional Office of the National Land Agency of Central Java Province). One of the districts that have quite high industrial potential is Karanganyar Regency (Umanailo, Pratiwi, and Indah 2019). Karanganyar Regency is included in the Surakarta Urban Area, and the City of Surakarta itself is a growth centre for the IV Development Region of Central Java. The physically built area has grown and expanded beyond its administrative boundaries (RTRW of Karanganyar Regency in 2001) (Syahrudin 2010).

The desire to continue to maintain the existence of farmers and agricultural land is very strong, normatively Governor Decree number 593.6 / 6865 of 1980 is very clearly seen to sort and map the industrial estate in Ngringo village while maintaining existing village characteristics but in reality is reversed even the use of land that was originally for agriculture has been used up for industrial development.

The position of the research in the study of land-use change in the village of Ngringo describes the condition of the community that is focused on groups of people who do the transfer of functions associated with someone adding/moving on agricultural work to non-agriculture. However, it is not limited to the displacement, but will be studied further about the double subsistence patterns carried out by the people in the village of Ngringo, to continue to meet their daily needs (Tahir and Umanailo 2019). They are no longer dependent on agricultural land which is diminishing due to land requirements for infrastructure development.

2. Method

This research was conducted in Ngringo Village, Jaten District, Karanganyar Regency, Central Java because researchers had the notion that Ngringo Village had interesting characteristics to study. The research method used by researchers in qualitative research with a case study approach (Qu and Dumay 2011). This approach aims to examine how shifts in community livelihoods occur in the village of Ngringo. The informants or informants chosen in this study are farmworkers. The existence of farm labourers in Ngringo Village based on preliminary observations, the type of work outside agriculture is divided into several types of businesses, including as traders, construction workers, and factory workers (Fletcher 2015). Supporting factors that cause farmworkers to work in the sector are due to the availability of opportunities such as markets, terminals, stations, factories, shops, and housing. This study uses data analysis of the Miles and Huberman models (Zhang and Wildemuth 2009). The researcher analyzes the data when the data collection takes place and after the data collection is completed within a certain period.

3. Results and Discussion

The land is one of the increasingly limited natural resources. Land becomes very important because its existence is needed for human survival in carrying out various activities. Land as agricultural land is one of the supporting facilities which is a very important role in agriculture when compared to other supporting factors of agricultural production if there is no land it is difficult for a farmer or farm labourer to work in the agricultural sector. This is because the land is the most important means for farmers to carry out activities ranging from seeding to harvesting the agricultural products that they are cultivating.

More about the agricultural land of Ngringo Village, as we know, from year to year it continues to experience a reduction in the context of both function and production (Umanailo 2019). The reduction was due to the process of selling agricultural land carried out by the Ngringo community to the developer and industry.

Table 1
Land Use Transfer

Cause	Land Sales		Agricultural Land Conditions	Economic Conditions of the Community
	Internal	Eksternal		
	Meeting Family Needs	High land demand	Absence of irrigation channels	Meeting the needs of daily life
	Pattern of inheritance distribution	Housing needs	Contaminated by industrial waste	Educational needs
	Absence of regeneration			
Purpose	Helping children who have not found work	For construction of factories and housing	For production, higher costs are needed	Land is sold to make ends meet
	The inheritance obtained is then sold for the needs of daily living or business capital	The location of Ngringo Village is considered strategic for housing	Production cannot be sold	Land is sold for further education of children
	Village youth prefer to			

	work in offices or factories			
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Source: Compilation of Fieldwork Results from January to March 2020

This research study raises a general picture that farm labourers in Ngringo Village have experienced a process of marginalization caused by economic pressures and speculation in economic actions to seek more profits. Meanwhile, according to Redclift (1986), people in marginalized positions such as farmers, small business groups and farming families are said to have a survival strategy that is often referred to as a "Survival Strategy" or coping strategy (Dharmawan 2007).

Research results obtained indicate that farm labourers are increasingly forced by the absence of land to be functioned. This form of marginalization can be seen with various alternatives carried out by them in meeting the needs of daily life. Their ability to survive is done by various alternatives such as working as a volunteer or trading (Umanailo and Ali 2019).

Farmers who have always tried to gain access to agricultural land, it is difficult to obtain these conditions as explained in the theory of rational choice, that individuals are seen as motivated by desires or goals that express their 'preferences'. They act in specifics, given the constraints and on the basis of the information that they have about the conditions under which they act. Simply stated, the relationship between preferences and constraints can be seen in purely technical terms from the relationship of the means to an end.

But this is not the case with the preferences of farm labourers in Ngringo Village, that preference cannot be expressed due to the lack of power over existing livelihoods. Thus the action to be taken is more in the form of political economy principles which state that every farmer is fully rational. Landowner farmers will be rational to invest both in the short and long term, both in the form of livestock, land, or personal property. This can be done by selling surpluses that have been obtained, and this condition applies to landowners, whereas farm labourers who do not own land will be marginalized as stated that there is a termination of access to livelihood sources.

In a study conducted by Subali in 2005, land conversion by residents of Batujajar was influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include education, job opportunities, and income. While external factors include the influence of investors, the influence of neighbours who sell land first, village officials and also from land brokers.

The results of this study formulate the findings that rich farmers or upper layer farmers tend towards productive use, while poor farmers tend to be consumptive (Umanailo 2020). Due to economic pressures, the funds obtained from the sale of land by lower-tier farmers are more likely to be allocated in consumptive directions, such as repairing houses, buying household equipment and also for food.

Comparing these findings, this process also almost entirely took place at the research location in Ngringo Village, that the conversion was carried out due to factors from the landowner who wanted to develop his business, but there were also other things that could be found that the conversion occurred due to the availability of resources in the form of inheritance, and inheritance distribution patterns. From the results obtained by researchers assume that the effort to solve the needs of daily life and work patterns of culture, so that landowners easily want to release their agricultural land.

So by selling land, the community will consider it as the right choice to resolve financial problems and their daily needs. On the other hand, theoretically, the farmworker has relinquished his authority over his own source of livelihood, thus creating a new dependency on another source of livelihood (Umanailo, Hamid, et al. 2019). Meanwhile, the culture of employment patterns that indicate higher education and prestige to work in offices or companies also facilitates the conversion of land owned by landowners and farm labourers.

On the other hand, the temporary process of marginalization causes farm labourers to continue to survive because their preferences are limited to the local community. So what happens is that the farmworkers should have the ability to calculate alternative programs to survive but on the contrary, as explained in the rational choice theory that they do not have power over their own livelihoods.

The consequences that must be borne by farm labourers, with the development of economic sites is that there is a change of mind by landowners to get something more instant that is by selling agricultural land to other parties and hoping to get greater profits. This then does not necessarily have a positive impact on farmworkers who still have a large dependency on the agricultural land.

In the study of rational choice theory, each individual is considered to have a condition of social capital that is different from one another but is bound by the same social references, in this case, the norms and social order that they acknowledge. Actions taken are based more on; power over sources, the assumption that if he controls something rather than if he does not control it, the unilateral transfer of power over sources (Umanailo, Umanailo, et al. 2019). The basic assumption to be a rational choice is more emphasized on the collection of mechanisms that produce social consequences and secondly the importance of information to make a choice.

The research results obtained prove that farmers do not have power over their livelihoods, ownership rights that are so loose or easy to change their ownership make it even more difficult for farmers to control these livelihoods. Thus the consequences will be accepted that they will be increasingly marginalized due to the power over the source of livelihood controlled by others.

In principle, every individual will have the opportunity to make choices in obtaining economic resources in everyday life, influenced by norms, collective interests and information but not so with farm labourers in Ngringo Village which are increasingly marginalized due to the development of industrial areas and housing.

Understanding the process of marginalization that is happening in Ngringo Village, we can see an interesting phenomenon, namely the livelihood strategies employed by farm labourers. In the rational choice theory proposed by Coleman, it appears that "individual actions lead to a goal and that goal (and also action) is determined by value or choice" (preference).

The action intended by Coleman as an individual goal to achieve something that is intended, the action does not stand alone without being influenced by other factors. In Coleman's view, values become the main gauge for individuals in carrying out an action in their social life. This condition is in line with what then happens to farm labourers in Ngringo Village, the value held by feeling that they are only workers makes a commitment to mutually encourage each other in the work process outside the agricultural sector.

Just as farm labourers in Ngringo Village do not want to leave or give up their work as labourers, so the results are inadequate but it can be said that farm labourers as actors are seen as trying to achieve maximum benefits, and goals may include a combined assessment of opportunities to achieve the main objectives and what has been achieved in the opportunities available to achieve a valuable second goal.

In the results of research conducted by Dharmawan (2007) in West Java on traditional and modern societies, it is seen that the livelihood strategy used is by multiplying the types of temporary work that can be classified as multiple actors/straddling strategies, namely livelihood strategies based on the allocation of human resources. This strategy is done by mobilizing family members who are already strong enough to do a job (Dharmawan 2007).

For a double subsistence pattern, namely by maximizing the use of productive labour in the household, having more than one job in one or more members of the household (agriculture and non-agriculture). Straddling strategy, maximizing household workforce both in the agricultural sector and outside the agricultural sector. Migration, Very high in the form of seasonal migration to cities as construction workers.

Meanwhile, at the study site (Ngringo Village) it was found that the pattern of double living was carried out by raising livestock, working in a warung and night watch in several offices, factories and companies. For the Straddling strategy, farm labourers in Ngringo Village also maximize household labour both in the agricultural sector and outside the agricultural sector. The difference that we can find is the distance of migration which only revolves around Solo City and household workers which are more dominated by wives while many of their children already work in companies or factories.

Research conducted by Sayogjo (1991), in a study of the economics of the farming community, is meant by double livelihoods that is business outside the agricultural sector which aims to cover the shortcomings of the agricultural sector. Some of White's theses are: (1) there is a (partial) process of "people being pushed out (agriculture), rewards outside agriculture are lower, people go through it because they have to; and (2) some others) the process of people being drawn into (non-agricultural living) where rewards outside agriculture are better.

Friedman and Hechter put forward two other ideas which form the basis of rational choice. First, it is a collection of mechanisms or processes that "combine the actions of separate individual actors to produce social consequences". So it is clear that in the daily activities of farm labourers who interact with each other brings the implication that what is done will bring its own experience which will later influence the process of disbursement of alternative jobs. Second is, increasing understanding of the importance of information in making rational choices. One time it was assumed that farmworkers had enough information to make a choice between the various opportunities for action that were open to them (Cash et al. 2003). However, farmworkers are asked to get to know that the quantity or quality of available information is highly variable and this change greatly influences their choices. Information on farming, information on working as labourers, information on selling, will be a factor influencing them in making decisions to carry out economic activities outside the agricultural sector.

The third type of action is the transfer of unilateral power over sources of interest to someone. The transfer is made when the assumption underlying the second type of action is no longer used. In other words, an actor transfers contracts over unilateral sources when he believes that the power of other actors over these sources will be more likely to fulfil his interests than if he holds that power" (Coleman 2009). Comparing with the data in the field, when farm labourers compare more favourably between managing their own land or working on someone else's land, it seems that the desire to be more independent to gain power over these sources of livelihood is more dominant.

The strong desire to be independent solely by farm labourers considers working time and the results obtained will be much better when they are able to hold or control the agricultural land compared to the land controlled by the landowner or the company (Retno Damayanthi 2008). The rational calculations of farm labourers for each opportunity do not then make work in the agricultural sector the second goal because it is related to the experience and the fabric of cooperation that has been built so far. Then it can be ascertained that the strategy used to overcome the limited access to work in the agricultural sector is to work outside the agricultural sector such as construction workers or selling around the village.

The action was carried out due to several factors namely; construction workers are still considered as a kind of work because they still use labour in the implementation process and do not require a high level of education as in the work of factory workers or industry (Wangwe and Rweyemamu 2001). In addition, the network that has been built so far makes it easy for them to help one another with the work, Second, small-scale trading is an alternative that is considered to be quite easy for them to meet their daily needs apart from being a farm labourer whose results are considered to be not commensurate with what is expected. The capital needed can be affordable with the conditions they have, the choice to trade small can be considered as an alternative that is quite helpful.

4. Conclusion

Culture as a community guideline formed in the value system constructs two important things namely, the birth of an instant mindset that prioritizes profits in the form of selling agricultural land at high prices and a lack of awareness and desire to continue farming business, so the next generation prefers to sell land in the hope of employment opportunities in the office or company. While the second is the formation of informal ties between farmworkers to help each other and find work outside the agricultural sector. The offer from the industry to buy land at a high price, causing most landowners to sell land as assets or capital in developing business and this condition makes the farm labourers are in a position of uncertainty about the livelihood resources they have. Logical consequences caused by the mindset of landowners have implications for the search for other jobs by farmworkers because of the limitations and uncertainty of land to try.

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Biography

Sanggar Kanto completed his undergraduate study at the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Brawijaya in 1976, then continued his Masters in Rural Sociology of IPB and completed his S3 study in 1998 in the Social Sciences program at Airlangga University. Is the main educator in the FISIP Brawijaya post graduate program. Have specifications on the study of demographic studies. Until now, he is still actively teaching and guiding post-graduate students of Universitas Brawijaya.

Darsono Wisadirana, successfully completed his undergraduate study at Malang Brawijaya University in 1982 and continued his Masters study at Padjadjaran University in Bandung in 1992. In 2001 he successfully completed his S3 study at Padjadjaran University in Bandung. Have work experience such as the Cofish Project Fishermen Community Assistance Consultant - Trenggalek Regency DKP (2001 - 2005). Head of Social Sciences Program, FISIP UB (2004 - 2008) and served as Dean of FISIP UB in 2008. Currently he is still actively conducting research including; Position of Productive Workers in the Family and Urban Community Structure (2011, PNBP FISIP). Measuring Madura Hospitality (Study City Branding through the Sumenep Community Local Wisdom Values (2013 DPP-SPP Dana Dikti) Structural and Cultural Role in Households of Independent Working Women Families in Ngantang District Malang Regency (2016. PNBP FISIP). - Culture (Local Wisdom) in Building Collaborative Harmony among Muslims (Christian-Christian) 2017, PNBP FISIP).

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M Chairul Basrun Umanailo is a lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture at Iqra Buru University with specifications of rural sociology and research methodology. It has an M. Si degree in sociology Obtained from the March University. In 2016 Began doctoral education at the University of Brawijaya. Currently still completing a dissertation on the issue of urbanization because of village development that is focused on the Central Java region