

Transfer of Function Agricultural Land

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Abstract

This research aims to know the impact of marginalization caused by the activities of agricultural land conversion in the Village Ngringo. In the analysis of the results of the study, the researchers used several approaches in the theory such as the Theory of Rational Choice proposed by James Coleman and coupled with the Moral Economy and Political Economy of each was stated by James Scott and Samuel Popkins. From the results of the research that has been done that an initial overview of the occurrence of the transfer function due to the difficulty of the economic factors that cause landowners to sell agricultural land to cover the needs of life as well as the cost of children's education. In addition, with the narrowness of agricultural land to be processed then the Hodge trying to cover her needs with the way to work outside the agricultural sector is the one with the construction worker. Under these conditions, the laborer still retains to work in land-agricultural land that has changed ownership to the owner of the company or factory with the consequences at any time lose their source of livelihood due to the land used for construction of factory and industry.

Keywords: over the function of, land, village, community

1. Introduction

The development of the Industry affect the economic improvement in Indonesia that have an impact on the high public demand for vacant land or land for the benefit of the individual as well as group effort while on the other hand supplies the ground for it is very limited as happened in the Province of Central Java where the local government has determined some locations that are directed to be developed as an industrial area and location of industry (regional Office of National Land Agency of Central Java Province). One of the districts that have industrial potential are high enough is the Karanganyar Regency (Umanailo and Ali 2019). Karanganyar Regency are included in the Urban Area of Surakarta, and Surakarta City itself is the center of growth for the Region Development IV Central Java. The region woke up physically has grown and developed to exceed the boundaries of administrative (RTRW of Karanganyar Regency 2001) (Maharani and Rahardjo 2012).

The development of the industrial area in Karanganyar regency is very prominent and focused on the village Ngringo village, with very benefited by the factor arbitrate so that it becomes the axis of the growth and development of the Industry in the region development IV Central Java. In the end, the phenomenon of land conversion in the village Ngringo be a consequence of the increased activity and number of population as well as the process of the construction of the other. The land is basically a natural thing to happen, but in fact over the functions

of land become a problem because it occurs above the paddy fields that is still productive. Conditions such as this we can observe in the Village Ngringo (Umanailo, 2015) by the presence of industry which eventually led to the shift of land function.

Refer to the previous developments, industrial activities in the vicinity of the village Ngringo in law has been stopped since June 5, 1980, with the release of the Decision Letter of Governor of Central Java Number 593.6/6865 1980. Ever since then it permits the establishment of a new industry not issued. The development of the industrial area of Palur is only allowed on land interposed between Jalan Raya Palur-Sragen with railway tracks. Land located in the west side of Jalan raya Palur-Sragen can not be developed for industrial activities unless that already exists and has the permission as well as not disturb rice fields technical irrigation (Tilman et al. 2011). Similarly, the land along the jalan raya Palur-Karanganya, industrial activity completely stopped except those that have been there, have a permit and does not interfere with the rice field technical irrigation. Thus to get the most out runag industry is only found in five Villages, namely the Village Dagen, Ngringo, Jetis, Sroyo and Brujul which is between jalan raya Palur-Sragen with railway tracks, while the industry that has been set can be developed during for the expansion and not use the rice fields technical irrigation as well as not disturbing the environment (Umanailo 2020). To accommodate industrial activities in the future directed at the industrial area of Gondangrejo are located 7 km north of the City of Surakarta. This location has been planned to be an industrial area. The industry Gondangrejo includes the Village of Tuban, Selokaton, Bulurejo and Wonorejo.

According to Muhammad Iqbal and Sumaryanto (2007) conversion of agricultural land that is not controlled can threaten the capacity of the food supply, and even in the long term can cause social losses. On the other hand, the effectiveness of the implementation of the instrument control over the function for this has not been optimal as expected (Sumaryanto 2012). Meanwhile, Fajar Januar Tri Hendrawan (2016) a study on the analysis of the impact of conversion of agricultural land into residential areas against the income of the farmers of the hamlet pencil village of wetan, Lamongan, in terms of livelihoods there are a variety of jobs are occupied by farmers affected by conversion of agricultural land into residential area's. Of which remain to be a farmer, the employee, until it is no longer working. But the majority remained to become farmers, only its status is changed to Hodge. By examining two such cases, obtaining an overview of the phenomenon of land conversion affect the food supply as well as change the structure of farmers ' livelihoods.

Also, on the research about the conversion of agricultural land and the attitude of the farmers in the village of Cihideung Ilir regency of Bogor, find the factors that cause the conversion of agricultural land in the Village of Cihideung include internal factors and external factors (Umanailo 2019). The internal factors are the factors that cause the conversion of agricultural land that comes from within. These factors include the age factor, the economic needs are urgent, and the desire to change fate. While the external factors are the factors that lead to the conversion of agricultural land coming from the outside. External factors include population growth, the issue of irrigation, the pressure-the pressure of the developer, the offer price of land is high, government policy, and factors of location (the condition of land near a residential area (Roberts, Stutter, and Haygarth 2012).

On further research in the Regency of Pandeglang regarding land use and community change in the district cimanuk, suggests the results of research that over the functions of the land affect the in all the role of agriculture in the social and economic life of the community. the dilution of the meaning of agricultural land become a driving force in the difficulty to materialize the regeneration of the farmers in District Cimanuk (Liu 2010).

The position of research in the study of the function of land in the village Ngringo, describe the condition of the community that focused on community groups that conduct over the function associated with person add/move on the job agriculture to non-agriculture. But not limited to the transfer, but will be studied further about the pattern of living a double made by the community in the village Ngringo, to meet the needs of their daily lives. They no longer rely on agricultural land are dwindling due to the need of land 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 (Dumay 2014). 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 and Rammelt 2017). 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

In general, the marginalization can be defined in terms of material (low-income level), social aspects (low level of education, health, nutrition and poor housing) and political (the right to citizenship is limited and the lack of political participation).

The occurrence of marginalization is caused by several factors such as the sale of land by the inhabitants of the village, the conditions of agricultural land and also the economic conditions of the people of the Village Ngringo are still difficult. The sale of land occurs due to meet the needs of families where most of the population of the Village Ngringo at the time of the previous still make the land as one source to cover household needs. The conditions that cause the process of marginalization continues that demand high ground by the factory or company so that it attracts the attention and interest of the villagers to sell their land.

The pattern of inheritance, the absence of regeneration to work in the rice fields up to the need for shelter became an important factor leading to the process of marginalization of the fast occurred in the Village Ngringo (Umanailo, Hamid, et al. 2019). The condition of agricultural land begins polluted and the unavailability of irrigation channels accelerate the process of land sales to the company. It is related to the mutual need between the economic conditions of society for the fulfilment of the everyday life and educational needs with the construction of factories and housing.

Marginalization is a concept to understand the relationship between industrialization with the work. Widely, marginalization means the termination of access of a group of humans to sources of vital (land and water, capital, employment, education, political rights, and others) by another group of more powerful position. The marginalization of not only the issue of loss of access to economic resources but also loss of status, self-esteem and self-confidence.

This research work gave rise to a general idea that the farm labourers in the Village Ngringo have undergone a process of marginalization caused by economic pressure and speculation in the economic measures to seek more profit. Meanwhile, according to Redclift (1986), people in the position of the marginalized, such as farmers, groups of small businesses and family farmers are said to have a strategy in survival is often referred to as a "Strategy of Survival" or the strategy of coping (Widiyanto 2015).

The results obtained pointed Hodge increasingly driven by the absence of land that will be enabled. The form of the marginalization of this can be seen with a variety of alternatives which are done by them in meeting the needs of everyday life. Their ability to survive conducted with a variety of alternative as well as the work srabutan and trade.

In the theory of social action proposed by Weber, the action which is then carried out by hodge is an action directed to others, which may occur because of the positive influence of certain circumstances, such for example the urgency of fulfilling the needs of daily life, or also an act of deliberately as a result of the influence of a similar situation.

Agricultural labourers have been constantly trying to gain access to agricultural land, would be difficult to get the conditions such as described in the theory of rational choice, that individuals are seen as motivated by a desire or purpose that express their 'preferences' they (Hallatu, Palittin, and Umanailo 2019). They act within specific, given constraints and based on the information that they have about the conditions in which they act. In simple terms, the relationship between preferences and constraints can be seen in terms of purely technical of the relationship of the tool to achieve the goal.

But not so with the preferences of the farmworkers in the Village Ngringo, preferences that cannot be expressed due to the absence of power over the source of livelihood there. Thus the actions that will be taken is in the form of the principle of political economy which states that every farmer is fully rational. The farmer owner of the land will be rational to invest for both the short and long term, either in the form of livestock, land, or objects of personal property (Tahir and Umanailo 2019). This can be done by selling the surplus-the surplus that never obtained, and this condition applies to farmers, owners of the land, opposite the farm labourers who have no land will be marginalized as presented that the termination of access to sources of livelihood.

In a study conducted Subali in 2005, about land conversion by population Batujajar which is influenced by internal and external factors. The internal factors include education, employment opportunities, and income. While the external factors include the influence of investors, the influence of the neighbours sell the land first, village officials and also from a scalper land.

The results of this study to formulate the findings that the rich farmers or farmers of the upper layer are inclined to the direction of productive use, while poor farmers tend to the direction of the consumer. Due to economic pressures, the funds obtained from the sale of land by farmers in the lower layer, more likely to be allocated to a direction that is consumptive, such as fixing of home, buying equipment household and also to eat.

Comparing the results of these findings, the process thus also almost entirely occur on the study site in the Village Ngringo, that the conversion is carried out because the factors of the owners of land who want to develop their

business, but other things can be found that the conversion happens due to the availability of resources in the form of inheritance, and patterns of inheritance. From the results obtained the researchers consider that efforts to solve the needs of everyday life and the cultural patterns of work, so the owner of the land easily willing to let go of their farmland.

Understand the core of the theory of “marginal” which was started by some economic experts, considers that individuals are the economic agents are rational, which is always trying to maximize the ‘utility’ that is acceptable in the activities of their productive and exchange relations, and that social order is the ‘resultant’ complex of individual actions, they introduce the concept of ‘utility marginal and the cost of the marginal’ to describe the allocation of resources to objectives that have been established.

Then by selling the land, the community will regard it as the right choice to solve financial problems or needs of his life. On the other hand, theoretically, Hodge has relinquished his power over the source of their livelihood themselves, then this will create dependence which is the top new source of livelihood to the other (Umanailo, Pratiwi, and Indah 2019). Meanwhile, the cultural patterns of work indicate a higher education and the prestige to work in an office or company, also facilitate the conversion of land owned by farmer landowners and farm labourers. On the other hand, the process of marginalization that while it lasted cause farmworkers continue to survive because of their preference is only limited to the environment of the local community. So what happens should Hodge have the ability to calculate the alternative program to remain survive but on the contrary as explained in the theory of rational choice that they have no power over the sources of their livelihood themselves.

The causes of marginalization as a phenomenon of the development of the industry in a village is always followed by the decreasing amount of agricultural land. As the dominant factors that lead to conditions of reduced land are the need for the company or manager to develop the industry or field of production becomes larger. Such as the construction of shops, Malls, entertainment centres, housing, factories require an amount of land large enough, these conditions facilitate the occurrence of the transaction sale of land by villagers because it was considered as an alternative road to economic problems.

The consequences should be borne by the labourer, with the development of the economy of the website is changes thought by the landowners to get something more instant that with the selling of agricultural land to other parties and hope that will get greater profits. This then does not necessarily have a positive impact on farm labourers, which still has a large dependence on agricultural land.

With less land it will have an impact on several issues; (1) shifting of the natives of the village towards the interior or out of the village, (2) reduced wetland for cultivation by farmers, (3) migration patterns of work previously in the field of agricultural into non-agricultural sectors, and even for agriculture the location of work is located far outside the village.

In the study of the theory of rational choice, the individual is considered to have a condition of social capital are different between one another, but tied with a different reference of the same social in this case the norms and the social order that they claim. The action performed is based on power over resources, assuming if he was master of something rather than if he did not the hang of it, transfer of unilateral power over resources. The basic assumption to be a rational choice with more emphasis on the collection of mechanisms that generate the social consequences and the second is the importance of the information to make an informed choice.

The results obtained prove that the farmers have no power over the sources of their livelihoods, the rights of ownership that are so loose or easy to change of its own increasingly make farmers could not get to master the sources of livelihood such (Umanailo, Umanailo, et al. 2019). Thus the consequences will be accepted that they will be increasingly marginalized due to the power over the source of livelihood controlled by someone else (Munawaroh and Widiyanto 2012). In principle, each individual will have the opportunity to do options in getting the sources of economic in everyday life, with influenced by the norms, the interests of the collective as well as information but not so with Hodge in the Village Ngringo increasingly marginalized due to the development of industrial areas and housing.

4. Conclusion

Marginalization occurs because of the presence of the driving factors that become the obstacles for the life of the people in the Village Ngringo. The difficulty in producing agricultural products because of the condition of less fertile land up to the development of the area as the industrial base and the housing as if to accompany the process of change farm labourers to seek alternative employment outside the agricultural sector.

In general, the cause of the process of marginalization is a result of fulfilling the needs of the household, the pattern of inheritance, the absence of regeneration as well as helping children who do not get the job. Besides it is supported also by the demand of high land, the housing needs as well as the construction of factories and housing.

In essence, the impact of marginalization produces the limitations of farm labourers in the Village Ngringo to access jobs which they get to meet the necessities of life and have to do other jobs of course with the bounty of cheap, all this is done solely to meet the needs of the household.

The important things that be the impact of the process of marginalization of the farm labourers, the shortage of land and employment opportunities, the uncertainty of the work because any time the land can be changed so that cause agricultural Productivity to decline, increased production costs to pump water from the river to the rice fields and the Income of farm labourers are reduced or even not there at all. Besides, get the division of agricultural and labour costs a little more due to the number of parties involved and get paid wages or salaries are cheap.

To the limitations of the fulfilment of the necessities of life, these conditions faced by farm labourers, by selling the agricultural land, working srabutan, trade or migrate to the big cities. The whole way and a strategy that is used solely to maintain the survival of their day-to-day in the Village Ngringo without having to leave a previous job as a labourer. A variety of limitations as well as its limited conditions and make the farmworkers have to keep working hard to meet the needs of life. The consequences of which they must take when accessing jobs outside the agricultural sector, namely the competition of labour which requires the strata of a particular educational as well as business capital so high that the labourer is only able to receive money or low wages in every job they do.

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Biography

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