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Farmer poverty in Wonosari, Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency

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Abstract. Farmer is one of the biggest professions in Indonesia. Their welfare should be guaranteed with how good their land fertility is. In fact, this occupation cannot guarantee their economy. Therefore, it causes poverty in farmer society. This study aims to know: 1) The factors of how poverty happens in public whose profession is farmer in Wonosari, Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency; 2) Types of poverty happens in public whose profession is farmer in Wonosari, Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency. The location of this study in Wonosari, Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency. This study uses descriptive method with qualitative approach using primary data and secondary data. Moreover, the primary data is obtained using profound observation, questionnaire and interview. Documentation was used as the secondary data. It found that farmer poverty is caused by three factors, 1) human resource quality, 2) technology and its supporting system, 3) establishment. The types of poverty in Wonosari are natural and cultural poverty.

1. Introduction

Development is an important factor in building the nation. On the process, development will be carried out continuously and there will be no end. With this development, it is expected to have a positive impact on society and the nation.

Regarding development, Indonesian's mindset always assume development is a physical aspect. The physical aspects referred to in this case are the construction of buildings, transportation facilities and so forth. What should have happened and been thought by the community was free development. The meaning of free in this case is development which is not only involved in physical aspects but also in non-physical aspects such as poverty, health, welfare, and so forth.

Development should be an arena for the expansion of substantive freedom for everyone. This means that development requires that various sources of non-freedom (non-freedom source) should be eliminated, namely poverty and tyranny, the lack of economic opportunities and systematic social poverty, the administration of public facilities and intolerance and the interference of excessive repressive regimes ([4]).

Having such views and mindsets provides a way that development not only promotes physical aspects but also improves the quality of life. The quality of life referred to in this case is not only in terms of the economy and food and clothing but also in terms of the quality of education. With a high quality of life predicts that income or income will also be higher, eradication of poverty, improved health, equity of education, and so forth.

In the new era until 1997 Indonesia development has shown very rapid results. The development that Indonesia could be proud of at the time was poverty reduction, income inequality, and improving the quality of education. But this development only lasted for three decades. This rapid development could not be felt again by the people of Indonesia in 1997. That is because Indonesia experienced an economic crisis that caused the State of Indonesia to again be trapped in poverty in various aspects.

The deteriorating condition of the Indonesian economy resulted in a significant increase in the number of poor people. In 1998 the number of poor people increased to 49.5 million or around 24.2 percent of the entire population. And in 2004 the number of poor people in Indonesia still reached 36.2 million people or around 16.7 percent of the entire population ([5]).

Nowdays all the time one of the communities or society classified as poor is farmers, more precisely is farm laborers. Even though the soil conditions in Indonesia are classified as very fertile soil. With Indonesia's physical condition like that, farm laborers can be prosperous.



Beside farm workers have a very important role for Indonesia's development. This is reflected in the fulfillment of the needs of Indonesian people's rice and Indonesian people's yields. But in reality the economy of farm laborers is very pathetic. This condition was caused by the price of rice played by middlemen. So that the income received by farmers and farm laborers also decreases and even suffers huge losses.

The problem occurred in Wonosari, Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency. The economy and welfare of farm workers here are questionable. When the upper classes eat the results of their labors, the reverse events are felt by farm workers sometimes they only eat instant noodles to reduce their hunger. The presence of cooperative institutions does not help much in their lives because they are also traditional farmer laborers who only rely on physicality and energy to work as farm laborers. Their poverty condition is also exacerbated by the wages they receive are not proportional to their needs and dependents in daily life.

2. Methods

This research uses descriptive research method with a qualitative approach using primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained using in-depth observations, questionnaires and interviews while secondary data were obtained through documentation. The population in this study were 64 heads of farm labor families. The sample in this study amounted to 64 heads of farm labor families. This research was conducted in June 2019. It was located in Wonosari, Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency.

3. Results and Discussion

Wonosari in Penanggal Village and is located in Lumajang Regency. In this village, the majority of the population earns a living as a farmer. The sample in this study emphasizes the population and acts as the head of the family. The topography of this sub-village is classified as high land, so it is suitable as an agricultural land.

Apart from being farmers, some Wonosari also earn income as driver workers, some also work as migrant workers in other countries, factory workers, civil servants. But 90 percent of the total population earn a living as farmers (owners of capital and farm laborers).

The condition of facilities and infrastructure in is always improved and built. The construction is proven by good road conditions, every house has private electricity, and so on. For health infrastructure in this hamlet to become one with the village, and the condition is already very good in terms of buildings and the appropriateness of supporting devices. For water, in this village is very abundant. Fully water is also supported by the installation of water networks that every house has a measuring device, this system is almost the same as the PDAM but it is managed by the hamlet. Most of the houses in this village are walled, only a small portion comes from wood or bamboo walls.

The number of family heads who earn a living as farm laborers is 64 people. On the average in a family consists of 4 people. So that the dependents of his family head are 3 people. Due to the many dependents they have difficulty in fulfilling their economic life or can be called poverty.

Talking about poverty, it is always related to prosperity. A person's prosperity can be judged by how much income that person has. Farm laborers in this hamlet earn Rp. 25,000 per day. In other words their income in one month is Rp. 750,000. The wage or income is obtained in full if they work for 1 full month, whereas in reality a farm laborer cannot work every day, because of no work they can do for every day. Sometimes they work only 3 weeks or 21 days a month. So that their income does not reach Rp. 750,000. Conditions like this that make it difficult for them to approach prosperity. If we measure farmers' income using the Sajogyo poverty line, which assumes 5 family members, with the current price of rice (research is underway) for Rp. 8,000 per kilogram. This poverty line measurement uses the concept of minimum physical needs (KFM), namely $KFM = \text{kg Kg} / 12 \times JAK \times HB$. Where KFM = Minimum Physical Needs, JAK = Number of Family Members, and HB = Price of Rice at the time of the Research. KFM calculation as follows:

- a. Poor: $320/12 \times 5 \times 8000 = \text{Rp. } 1.200,000$
- b. Very Poor: $240/12 \times 5 \times 8000 = \text{Rp. } 800,000$
- c. Poorest: $180/12 \times 5 \times 8000 = \text{Rp. } 600,000$

Based on the KFM calculation, the Wonosari community which is earning as a farm laborer belongs to the Very Poor community group, this is because their income when linked to the KFM calculation is below Rp. 800,000. Because of that much income, this group is said to be a very poor population.

Poverty that occurs in Wonosari residents who earn a living as farm laborers is caused by several factors, namely:

1. Quality Factors in Human Resources

a. Level of education

The level of education is one factor in the occurrence of poverty in various circles. Education is also one indicator of the community can be categorized as poor or not. This opinion can exist because they or someone who has a higher education will have high productivity as well. Vice versa, if they or someone who has a low education then productivity will also be low.

The people of Wonosari have a low level of education. The highest education of these workers is a junior high school graduate. Even then, only 2 people. Whereas in fact education is one of the ways to open up skills in work. But this is not owned by the people in this village. With this level of education clearly it cannot open up a better way of working.

b. Alternative Skills

Alternative skills are one of the important things that a person must have in order to develop in his life. A person's skills are very closely related to the level of education. There are also those whose skills are gained from their life experiences.

What happens to the condition of the people in Wonosari is that they do not have Alternative Skills other than farming, so they only have one skill. This happens because their mindset is very difficult to be invited to go forward and reorganize the future. For farm workers like them that to look for skills other than farm laborers will sacrifice a lot of time and money. In addition they also have thoughts of fear of failure and not produce results. The point is they don't want to take risks.

c. Alternative Work

Alternative work is one of the efforts to supplement their income. A farm worker must have an alternative job in order to be able to meet his basic needs, at least basic needs.

The conditions experienced by the people of Wonosari who earn a living as farm laborers, most of them have other jobs to supplement their income. The job is a job that does not require special skills. The work included construction workers, market lifters, river fish sellers, firewood sellers, fern sellers. Such alternative work is carried out by the community to meet their needs.

2. Economic factors

a. Capital Ownership

Capital ownership plays an important role in this poverty factor because this factor determines the results or income that will be obtained later. If there is no capital, they also will not get any profit.

Ownership of capital in this community, a total of 64 they do not have the capital to open a business. That is because their mediocre income, their needs are very high and the difficulty of trust is obtained to obtain business capital loans.

b. Land Ownership

Ownership of land is one of the main things that must be owned by someone to develop their agriculture. From the research conducted on the respondents, none of them owned the land to develop their farming skills.

c. Technology used

Technology is a means for someone to become a more advanced person. While the technology used for farming in the agricultural laborers community does not exist. They only use traditional tools, such as hoes, sickles, rice tracking devices from buffalo power.

3. Institutional Factors

The role of this marketing institution should play the biggest role in agriculture. That is because there are many elements who manipulate and manipulate prices in the market so that the beneficiaries are not farm workers but those who make a living as middlemen and traders. Such conditions also occur in farm laborers in Wonosari. Which causes poverty to hit the people there. Conditions like that that need to be repaired.

Some of the factors mentioned above have caused poverty in the Wonosari of Penanggal Village, Lumajang Regency. The factors discussed above cause various kinds of poverty that occur in the respondent community. There are several categories of poverty that occur in farm workers, namely:

1. Natural Poverty

Natural Poverty is a condition that is from the beginning in a poor condition. This poverty group becomes and remains poor due to having human resources that cannot develop, but also because the environment does not support them to develop. When the human resources and the environment do not sit for progress, productivity will automatically decrease.

The conditions of poverty that occur in farm workers also experience things like this, the quality of human resources is low, the carrying capacity of the environment to progress is also very low. The mindset of the environment in this case is very active for their progress towards being better.

This poverty is also triggered by the low level of education that they have so as to create an alternative skills gap and also alternative jobs.

2. Cultural Poverty

Cultural poverty is a state that is in a condition of a person's inability to meet their needs due to the attitude of life of a person or group of people who have a habit in which they feel well off and are always grateful.

The situation as mentioned above was also experienced by farm laborers in Wonosari. Where they are always grateful for what is given today and even though it is a little they always feel that their income is sufficient. As a result of such mindset is the absence of a sense of wanting to progress and develop to become better and improve their economy.

In addition to such a mindset, the lifestyle habits of smoking have become an opiate for them, whereas in reality cigarettes are one of the biggest expenses in their needs.

4. Conclusions

Poverty is a condition where a person cannot live properly and his needs are not met. This condition is experienced by the people in Wonosari who earn income as farm laborers. Poverty conditions that occur due to several factors, namely:

1. Human Resources Factors
2. Economic Factors
3. Institutional Factors

These factors cause various kinds of poverty that occur in Wonosari community whose livelihood as farmers, namely:

1. Natural Poverty
2. Cultural Poverty

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