

Change of Land Function and Social Change Ngringo Village Community

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ABSTRACT

In the scientific literature, we are always met with the concept of a village which describes simplicity, equality and awareness that is formed with such strong ties, but the phenomenon of the village community Ngringo can change the description of the village when it is touched by industrial or commercial settlements. The portrait of a village with limited agricultural land makes it difficult for people who previously worked as farmers and farm labourers to access jobs that they have been working on for a long time, especially for a group of people whose expertise is only farming. This research is a qualitative study which aims to describe the processes and impacts of land-use change that occurred in the village of Ngringo. The research is focused on the activities of informants in Ngringo village. Data analysis used the idea of Miles and Huberman where qualitative data analysis was carried out interactively and continuously. The results showed that; the process of changing the function of agricultural land is caused by the need for land for the construction of public and commercial settlements as well as industrial development and economic facilities, which causes land prices to be expensive and encourages landowners and farmers to sell land to developers. The price is increasingly expensive to attract landowners to sell, which part of the sale will be used as capital to buy land or as other business capital.

Keywords

land; risk; household; srabutan; change

Introduction

The limited and relatively fixed land supply even decreases, will cause various problems in its use. On the other hand, people who need land are increasing as the human population increases. Problems as a result of the need for land are increasingly diverse and continue to increase, especially those related to issues of conversion and control (Nurlaila & Saridewi, 2016). This will create a gap in the economy which in turn creates a gap between the owners of capital and the farmers who own the land.

The development of the industrial area in Karanganyar district is very prominent and is focused on Ngringo village, a village that greatly benefits from the orbital factor so that it becomes the axis of growth and industrial development in the IV development area of Central Java. In the end, the phenomenon of land-use change in Ngringo village is a consequence of an increase in activity and population as well as other development processes. Change of land function is a natural thing to happen, but land conversion is a problem because it occurs on rice fields that are still productive. We can observe this kind of condition in Ngringo Village (Mu'adi, Maksum, Hakim, & Umanailo, 2020) with the presence of industry which ultimately causes a shift in land use.

The land conversion that occurred in Ngringo village was the impact of the demand for industrial and residential development land as found in previous observations. The impact that we can find changes in people's livelihoods which are constantly changing. The problem of job shifting among the people in Ngringo village is not only based on

their departure from the agricultural sector, but they have to face with the increasingly high workforce, expertise and experience in work making it increasingly difficult for them to be in the non-agricultural sector in terms of accessing jobs. People who do not own land, and who are also low in knowledge and skills, have almost no opportunity to work in other sectors. The only effort they can do is work as farm labourers.

According to Muhammad Iqbal and Sumaryanto, uncontrolled conversion of agricultural land can threaten the capacity of food supply, and even in the long run can cause social losses. On the other hand, the effectiveness of the implementation of the transfer control instrument has not been running optimally as expected (Muhammad Iqbal & Sumaryanto, 2007; Rumkel, Sam, & Umanailo, 2019). Meanwhile, Fajar Januar Tri Hendrawan, a study on the analysis of the impact of the conversion of agricultural land into a residential area on the income of farmers in the village of Puncel, near Wetan Lamongan village, in terms of livelihoods, there are various kinds of jobs occupied by affected farmers. . From those who remain as farmers, employees, until they no longer work. But the majority remain farmers, it's just that their status changes to farm labour (Hendrawan, 2016; Lionardo, Kurniawan, & Umanailo, 2020). By examining these two cases, it is possible to obtain an overview of the phenomenon of land-use change affecting food supply and changing the livelihood structure of farmers.

Method

This research uses qualitative research conducted in the community of Ngringo village, Jaten sub-district, Karanganyar regency, Central Java, the determination of informants is carried out by purposive sampling technique, in which the selection is made deliberately based on predetermined criteria and determined based on research objectives. The criteria and informants who were appointed or selected in this study were the immigrants and natives of Ngringo village who still live to this day. The criteria for informants in this study include: Key informants; People who used to be a farmer have now changed their profession (not a farmer), People who used to be farmers are now still farmers and have other professions/jobs, People who still survive become farmers and farm labourers. Supporting informants; Village officials as well as district officials. Based on the research design, data collection procedures in this study include; in-depth interviews, observations and documentation. Researchers used data analysis techniques tailored to the stages of the study.

Results and Discussions

The Ngringo Village area is an area that has non-agricultural main activities but focuses more on the arrangement of functions of the area as a suburban settlement, centralization and distribution of government services, social services and economic activities (Ahimsa-putra, 2012; Putra & Pradoto, 2016b; Sumedang, 2020). The tendency of rural to urban developments physically from time to time is always changing and widening (dynamic), while the urban administrative boundaries are relatively the same (static). The development of the physical boundaries of the village as shown by changes in the form of village spatial planning is a result of increased needs, both due to an increase in population and due to increased economic activity (Putra & Pradoto, 2016b; Yusuf, Chairul Basrun Umanailo, Putri, Ely, & Darma, 2019)

More on the agricultural land of Ngringo Village, as we know, from year to year it continues to decrease in terms of function and production. The reduction was due to the sale of agricultural land by the Ngringo community to developers and industry. Besides, reduced manpower and other supporting resources are increasingly supporting the phenomenon of reduced agricultural land.

Even though the utilization that is carried out still requires a long time after the buying and selling process is carried out, the function of the land will change from productive to unproductive, some of which can still be found in rice fields and gardens who are rental labourers or profit-sharing after the ownership status has moved to the hands of the new owners where the average person who buys the land is an investor and also a developer. For those who have sold the land understand and know the consequences if at any time the land will be used for the benefit of the new owner, they only work without a certain period just waiting for the land to be used by the new owner.

Related to these conditions, Herbert Spencer then revealed that the morphology of society is divided into 2, namely militarist and industrial. When relating the phenomenon in

Ngringo Village, we can say that the Ngringo community is a replication of an industrial society where there is no restraint or control as well as the growing intuition of productive work in that community.

The rapid development of development in the Ngringo village area occurs because the area has become a new growth centre and it can be seen from the large number of residents who choose to live because of the convenience and away from city density. The development category in the Ngringo Village area will generate a lot of commercial activities accompanied by improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure. The development of suburban areas that occur in big cities cannot be separated from the role of the government on policies that have been taken regarding the rules for the use of city spatial planning (Deng, Huang, Rozelle, Zhang, & Li, 2015; Putra & Pradoto, 2016a).

Of course, it is very interesting if we then relate the development of the village of Ngringo with one of the sides in the history of urban development, which cannot be separated from the inclusion of the "space" element in the analysis of change and transformation of society. According to Mark Gottdiener, there are 4 characteristics in the social production of urban space which become the historical benchmark for urban development. First, spatial relations and temporal (historical) relations are intrinsic aspects of society. The relationship between one space and another from time to time is an integral part of one society. Second, geographic and demographic phenomena are a reflection of the process of attraction of social relations. The formation of dense "slum" residential areas or shopping centres is inseparable from changes in social relations, capital intervention and state power inside and outside the city.

Third, machines can be considered as production capitals in the capitalistic economic system that colours the city, but this relationship is neither automatic nor static. Fourth, the production process of urban space is not only a process of changing the spatial structure, but also involves the roles of actors who have the choice to follow this changing structure or even participate in changing the structure. (Iwak, 2015; Sam et al., 2019; Sumitro, Yuliadi, Kurniawansyah, Najamudin, & Umanailo, 2020). of course, not everything that is conveyed by Mark Gottdiener can be proven in the Ngringo village community, but the facts in the field show a strong correlation to describe a village dynamic that is still in progress with an assessment of the occupation and reduction of agricultural land.

The developments that occurred in the village of Ngringo had an impact on changes in the area, be it positive changes or negative changes (Umanailo, 2020; Wood, E., Tappan, G., Hadj, A., 2004. Understanding the drivers of agricultural land use change in south-central Senegal. *J. Arid Environ.* 59 et al., 2008). Several factors that can cause the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural which occur in the periphery areas include increasing population in urban areas, which will have an impact on the increasing need for land for living and supporting facilities and infrastructure.



Matrix 1. Development dynamics in Ngringo Village

Source: Processed from the results interviews and discussions (2020)

The dynamics depicted show the form of land use that emphasizes the spatial physic expression of human activities on a plot of land, so that a certain appearance or shape can be seen (Yunus, 2014). The forms of land use can be in the form of settlements, rice fields, industry, trade, services, ponds, ponds, fields and so on.

Furthermore, Nurmandi said, land characteristics are characterized by five main characteristics, namely: first, location and transportation are elements that greatly affect a plot of land. The higher the accessibility to transportation routes and public facilities, the higher the selling value of the land. Second, the function of urban land which is increasingly complex and interdependent with one another. Third, urban land requires an infrastructure network that is built with very large funds. Fourth, as an economic good, the nature of urban land is very complex. A plot of land can be used to own or lease to another party or for collateral (borg) at a bank. Fifth, it is an important target of speculation for people who have capital. Land that has been purchased has been abandoned for a while waiting for high prices to be resold (Siswanto, 2007).

The availability of economic centres is a separate reason for the people of Ngringo village to sell their land and utilize the resources they have. Less fertile land and the availability of factories and housing are the causal factors for them to convert their agricultural lands so that it becomes a linear illustration of the development of development in the periphery areas is the impact of existing development in the city centre and creates new growth centres.

The village of Ngringo has become one of the growth centres for the surrounding area so that the development of this new centre is inseparable from the location of its proximity to the city centre, cheaper land prices compared to the city centre, a more comfortable environment than the city centre, well-connected accessibility. with a city centre, and complete facilities (Putra & Pradoto, 2016a).

In the development process, the achievement of goals is highly dependent on the ability of the community to manage resources and their abilities. People who have the ability and can manage opportunities will have high access to success. As is owned by the people of Ngringo Village which have

quite large human resources. The presence of factories and housing and other economic resources makes the community convert the various resources they have, such as the area of their yards that has been converted into food stalls and boarding houses, and idle (non-functioning) land is used for workshops and storage of used goods.

In terms of the economic development of the Ngringo village community, we can distinguish it as a traditional society towards an advanced society as proposed by Bintarto (1980), both traditional and advanced societies are societies whose economies are in balance (equilibrium), while people who are in transition are people who are going through the turmoil of change. Economic logic leads us to the conclusion that the direction of change in the transitional phase is from traditional to advanced societies (and not vice versa) because humans need high levels of productivity from developed societies and not low productivity or the loss of a job from traditional societies. A society in a phase of change is a community that is developing which gradually increases its economic productivity to increase the income and welfare of its citizens (Hatu, 2013)

Actions taken by the people of Ngringo Village are individual actions to process the resources they have to fulfil their daily needs. Selection of resources can only be achieved through interaction with others through groups or organizations. The decision to maintain and sell the land they own is the result of the interactions that have been built up in the community and group, which is the group conceptualized in rational choice theory to generate resources in their group. Resources generated through group activities can be viewed as shared resources because they are produced together with activities that are indirectly coordinated by group members. This shared resource is a critical and valuable dimension not only to members within the group but also to members outside the group.

The second source of coercion for the actions of individual actors is social institutions, such as families, schools, laws and regulations. This institution monitors the actions of actors by providing positive and negative sanctions that control the actions of actors. The people of Ngringo Village are faced with a source of family coercion where the family becomes a structure that can control every action of its members in the use of their private land. According to Coleman, norms as the superstructure of the family are initiated and maintained by some who see the benefits resulting from the experience of norms and the disadvantages that come from violating those norms. The conditions in Ngringo Village do not make norms as control over behaviour for collective interests but the role of social institutions such as family which becomes control over individual behaviour related to the use of their land so that families become instruments to act according to their interests to realize the interests of the collectivity.

Current land use is a sign of the dynamics of human (either individual or community) exploitation of a collection of natural resources. Land use arises as a result of the needs of human life activities.

This human activity takes the form of a place to live, livelihood, transportation and others. For example, urban areas are usually made up of settlements, offices and industries. In contrast to rural areas which are usually used as agricultural land, plantations and livestock. Land use is used to improve the welfare of the landowner. Residents will change the use of the land they own to generate greater profits.



Jalur Transportasi Desa Ngringo

Sumber: Google Maps

During its development, Ngringo has become an urban area. This is indicated by the growing development of developed land, especially for industry, settlements and trade in services. Ngringo's industrial and residential areas have also begun to expand to other nearby areas such as in Gondangrejo and Kebakkramat Districts. Besides, new settlements and trade in services have also emerged connecting the two sub-districts.

Indeed, the development of industrial estates around Ngringo Village has had many positive impacts, especially in accelerating economic growth and the absorption of productive labour. However, in its development due to the lack of supervision and control, industrial development, this has caused many negative impacts, especially related to the development of the agricultural sector.

The industrial and agricultural sectors cannot be equal or equal. Industry always needs agriculture, especially as a provider of industrial raw materials and also the primary needs of industrial workers and the agricultural sector does not always depend on the industrial sector. However, in reality, the development of the agricultural sector is often neglected and gives priority to the industrial sector because it can increase economic growth rapidly. Besides, although the agricultural sector plays a very important role, agricultural production is very low compared to industrial production. This is what drives the agricultural sector to be increasingly neglected. Especially with the growing development of industrial estates, which pushed the surrounding area which was dominated by agriculture to experience a shift to non-agriculture, both spatially, economically and socially.

In Durkheim's point of view, land use segmentation has implications for the division of labour which has a huge influence on the structure of society. Durkheim is very

interested in changing how social solidarity is formed, in other words changing the way society survives and how its members see themselves as a whole. Durkheim argued that primitive societies had a stronger collective consciousness, namely an understanding of shared norms and beliefs. The increase in the division of labour causes a reduction in the collective consciousness. Collective awareness is more visible in a society which is supported by mechanical solidarity than in a society which is supported by organic solidarity. Modern society is more likely to survive with the division of labour and require functions that other people have than to stick to a collective consciousness. Therefore, even though the people of Ngringo Village are contoured and have collective awareness, this condition is a weak form that allows individual change to occur (Jordan, 2013).

The dualism of industrialization in Ngringo Village has indeed occurred because there is no balance between the development of the agricultural sector and the industrial sector. The trend is that the agricultural sector is increasingly neglected while the industrial sector is growing. The industrial dualism between the industrial and agricultural sectors that occurred in Palur can be viewed from three aspects, namely land, production yields, and labour.

Conclusion

From the findings and discussion, several things can be concluded as follows; First; The change in the function of agricultural land in Ngringo village was due to the entry of industry and commercial housing development which began in 1976. The orbital factor from Ngringo village to several locations such as downtown Solo, Karanganyar City and Sukoharjo attracted outsiders to come and settle by buying housing and land. empty in Ngringo village, besides the availability of various facilities such as markets, stations, schools and universities as well as health facilities make Ngringo village's location considered ideal as a settlement. Land-use change increases when the large demand for high prices for agricultural land causes landowners or farmers to be interested in selling on the assumption to increase capital or want to develop businesses outside the agricultural sector. As a result of the land-use change, workers in the agricultural sector experience difficulties in accessing jobs. Almost all agricultural land has changed hands or ownership to the owners of capital and developers. With this condition, farmers and farm workers can no longer carry out their activities, which in turn will affect the source of income to fulfil their daily lives.

In a situation like this, several ways are done by farmers and farm workers, namely by working odd jobs, odd jobs are work that is done not based on expertise but is closer to opportunity and uses manual labour. In carrying out these jobs, several norms are intentionally maintained to carry out various jobs, such as inviting or giving information when there is work outside the village. Another strategy used is to save expenses and to do farming and raising activities in his spare time. Of all the actions taken were only economically motivated, namely the fulfilment of daily needs.

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