

Changes of Livelihood Income Patterns in Thw Agroindustry Area

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Abstract:The government policy to meet domestic sugar needs and export needs, turns out on the other hand to bring changes to the livelihood patterns of rural communities. This study aims to identify the patterns of livelihoods of rural communities who are experiencing changes due to the existence of agro-industry. This study follows a naturalistic paradigm that emphasizes a qualitative approach, collecting data using observation, interviews and documentation. Research Findings: First, changes in people's livelihood patterns are changed from farmers who work to fulfill their daily needs on their own land or become farm laborers to become laborers / employees of companies, traders, and other service providers. Second, the change from subsistence farming activities to commercially oriented non-agricultural activities. The conclusion of this research is that government policy has an impact on shifting patterns of livelihoods in rural communities.

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I. Introduction

Based on data from the National Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2017, it is noted that Indonesia is a country that has a total of 17,448 islands, inhabited by various ethnic groups and has abundant natural resources that are not owned by other countries. Natural resources owned, including mining materials in the form of nickel, iron, gold and petroleum and vast land. However, the abundant natural potential does not necessarily bring prosperity to its population equally. There is an imbalance between one level of society and another, in one side the society (power elite) enjoys excessive wealth, but at the other end there are still many people who live in economic limitations. In

March 2015, the number of poor people (population with per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line) in Indonesia reached 28,590,000 people (11.22 percent), an increase of 0.86 million people compared to the September 2015 condition of 27,730 .000. people (10.96 percent). (BPS. 2016).

Various government policies in the context of alleviating poverty have been adopted, one of which is a development policy that focuses more on development in the agro-industry sector, after development policies in the agrarian sector (agriculture) give birth to polarization in the farming community. One example is the agricultural modernization policy known as the

"green revolution". This policy gave birth to structural differentiation at the local level, and in the end gave birth to deeper polarization, as not all layers of the farming community benefited from this phenomenal program. Therefore, other government policies to meet export needs on the world market, are agrarian-based policies but export-oriented in the form of agro-industry in the form of plants that can be used as raw materials that produce export commodities and meet domestic needs, namely agribusiness policies sugar cane which produces sugar.

Sugar is one of the strategic commodities in the Indonesian economy. In the 2000-2005 period, the sugar cane-based sugar industry with an area of around 350 thousand hectares was one of the sources of income for around 900 thousand farmers with the number of workers involved reaching 1.3 million people. Investment in the sugar cane-based sugar industry is quite prospective, therefore the government with its various promotive and protective policies has created a conducive investment climate for the development of the sugar-based sugar industry. In order to realize the sugar cane-based sugar industry development target, investment is needed both in farming, sugar mills and its derivative products, and government investment. The sugar cane based sugar industry experienced ups and downs in the 1930s. At present based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture, are as follows:

The area of sugarcane in Indonesia reaches 334 thousand hectares with the main contribution being East Java (43.29%), Central Java (10.07%), West Java (5.87%) and Lampung (25.71%). Sugar cane farmers in Lampung are generally dominated (70%) by small farmers with an area of less than 2 hectares. The proportion of farmers with an area of between 2-5 hectares is estimated to be around 20%, while those who have an area of more than 5 hectares, even up to tens of hectares are estimated at 10%. For farmers whose large area, a part of their land is generally land that results from rent.

(Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar Cane Agribusiness Directions and Prospects, second edition, 2007).

Meanwhile, the presence of sugarcane agribusiness program in an area is considered as a blessing because it provides opportunities for the community of job seekers by becoming part of agribusiness activities, increasing national per capita income and becoming a driving force for the economy of a region which in turn can increase the level of community welfare. The presence of sugar-based sugar agribusiness in an area will indirectly provide an opportunity for economic activity to emerge, even as an attractive factor for the presence of job seekers from various regions.

But on the other hand, the presence of the sugar-based sugar industry in an area can also have a negative impact, for example, the presence of job seekers from various regions that have different customs and traditions will affect the attitudes and behavior of the local community members, not to mention social density in an area in the form of social deaggregation. The presence of sugar-based agribusiness turned out to bring changes to the village community from various dimensions, both changes in the structural dimension which is marked by the shifting roles and the emergence of new roles in community life in every social layer. Changes in this structural dimension affect other social dimensions, for example changes in the cultural dimension and the processual dimension. Several studies on the impact of the presence of agro-industry on social change in rural communities have been carried out, both positive and negative impacts, among them:

Fukutake's study (1975: 34) in rural India shows that changes in villages are mostly caused by economic factors, especially by colonization that develops industrialization, thereby increasing the penetration of money into villages. This encourages the emergence of manufacturing industries in the economic structure of the village to be sold outside the village. This automatically changes traditional occupation with the opening of new jobs.

The presence of the industry is changing farmers who used to be easy to find labor through the tenancy relationship as a result of the emergence of new economic resources. This significantly changes in the strength of production in the village and changes traditional production. Meanwhile, the results of another study conducted by ItaRustiati Ridwan (2014) showed that the presence of the industry had a negative impact, in the form of; flooding the flow of urbanization, the occurrence of environmental pollution, the emergence of a culture of consumerism, loss of agricultural land, changes in the pattern of livelihoods in rural communities, and the urgency of local communities by global forces. Local urgency by global forces is well formulated by Fukuyama (2004) to become a theorization known as "the theory of poverty erosion". This theory explains that:

Local sovereignty in the regulation of western / global socila-economic-political regulatory mechanisms. This theory more specifically explains the powerlessness of locality governance in regulating local natural resources. Institutional structures that have original authority in the management of natural resources experience continuous scouring and with extraordinary force the homogenisation processes of western-style government destroy local governance systems (Dharmawan, Local Authority in Natural Resource Management - in the direction of village 2030, Tree of Light, 2011, 151).

Meanwhile, by using the social formation perspective the presence of two or more modes of production simultaneously in one social system is asymmetrical. The traditional agricultural system since the entry of agro-industry has practically become a provider of labor and food for laborers in agro-industry. Therefore, the local mode of production is forced to reform its production organization to anticipate the shortage of workers as a result of being absorbed in agro-industrial economic activities. Thus, the boundary of the social relations of production which was once only

a nuclear family expanded into a production organization involving wage labor. It seems that the presence of agro-industry does not always bring positive impacts to the surrounding community, the impact felt by the community can take many different forms, both positive and negative impacts that lead to change. Changes that occur usually include social, economic, political and cultural fields that cannot be denied and are avoided that in the dynamics of life changes always occur, both in small and large things and changes in the meaning of progress or a setback will still exist whether realized or not. Sometimes changes occur only in part, limited in scope, without causing major effects on other elements of the system. The system as a whole remains intact, there is no change in its elements even though there is a gradual change in it (PiortSztomka, 2011: 4)

Sugar-based sugar agribusiness activities in Lampung province based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture reached 25.71% of the total area of sugarcane in Indonesia which reached 344 thousand hectares. One of the sugar cane based agribusinesses in Lampung province is PT Sweet Indo Lampung (SIL) sugar agribusiness which was established in 1990. One of the villages affected by social changes due to the development of sugar cane based agribusiness is Bakung village, Bakung District, Gedung Meneng, TulangBawangRegency . Bakung Village is an agrarian village characterized by a variety of farming that characterizes rural communities. Farming is carried out by the community in meeting their living needs in accordance with the characteristics of their land (dry land), namely as farmers of food crops and commercial crops, such as rice, corn and rubber. The presence of sugar cane-based agribusiness PT. SIL (Sweet Indo Lampung) has brought social change to the people in the region. Changes that occur in all social dimensions of society, namely the structural dimension, cultural dimension and processual dimension in the form of changes in the

patterns of earning a living from all walks of farmer society.

Livelihoods of the Bakung village community before the presence of sugar cane-based agribusiness PT. SIL (Sweet Indo Lampung) is dominated by dry land farming and fish finders around the village. The principles of safety first and Scott's subsistence ethics flourish and thrive in these rural villages. Moral economy oriented to maintain balance with nature becomes a part of everyday life. The income they earn is usually used up to meet household needs, including the need to eat. Only within a minimum limit of using for other needs. It can be said that their standard of living is only limited to the level of survival. Only a small portion of the population of Bakung Village, which at that time could live in excess or have enough Community income is still low. so the education of school children is only up to elementary level. However, after the presence of PT SIL there has been a change in the livelihoods of rural communities, the people are no longer dependent on the agricultural sector. Bakung Village community search is as diverse as trade, small industries, factory workers and so on. For people who can seize opportunities by the presence of their industry who do not work in the PT SIL company, they can take advantage of opportunities to open businesses such as dangang groceries, open food stalls and fish trade. While the people who are accepted at the company by receiving salary can improve their economy little by little.

As is usual research, research on the impact of sugar-based agribusiness on social change in rural communities, more emphasis on changes that occur in society from all walks of life. But specifically this research aims are; To determine the impact of sugar cane-based agribusiness carried out by PT. Sweet Indo Lampung to the life of the surrounding village community and to find out the form of social change (cultural, structural and relational dimensions) in the economy in rural communities

due to the presence of sugar-based sugar agro-industry

II. RESEARCH METHODE

Research conducted in Bakung Village involved several informants from the community. The observation tools used were recorders, notes and interview guides. Interview questions related to community opinions about the impact of the Agrotourism Area on community income. The data is processed qualitatively and the results are analyzed then straightened out.

III. RESULT

History of Bakung Village

The history of Bakung village cannot be separated from the history of the TulangBawang kingdom in East Lampung Regency. At the end of the 13th century, the descendants of the fence of the gods arrived and they opened the forest to a village which we now call Bakung. The origin of the name Bakung is because there are many lilies that grow in the lowlands that stretch along the TulangBawang river. Initially there were only 4 people who cleared the forest; Bride God, Coach God, Crown King God, and God Cuckoo. The first time they opened the forest into a settlement in ilir by the Bride in the middle (west) edge which is now called BakungIlir. after lily ilir settled, people came again from the fence of the gods, they opened the forest to become a settlement in the hick patuk descendants of the cerucup god. Thus, Bakung consists of BakungIlir and BakungUdikGunung Jambi. Because, in Bakung Village, not all residential land is flat, but on the waves there are climbs. So, it is said that Mount Jambi. a group of 4 descendants of gods live in harmony and peace with a lush green village area, on the ground near the TulangBawang river.

Geographically, Bakung Village has an area of around 1,600 ha. Bakung Village, which has a village boundary in the north, is bordered by a calamencala bridge. South borders the Meneng

building sub-district, East borders West Rahayu Village, West borders Gala Regency. Bakung has included a sugar cane plantation area, and a factory that stands in the village of Bakung.

The population of Bakung village is 2,883 people, joining 628 families spread across eight hamlets. The rapidly increasing population of the dominant cause is the influx of migrants due to the presence of factories in Bakung Village, as an attraction for migrants to settle in Bakung Village.

Daily mobility is the return of residents from one place that crosses village boundaries, namely Rahayu Village who work in the sugar industry of PT Sweet Indolampung, in addition to that many school children continue their school education outside Bakung Village. Kareana, formal education facilities for high school level. To continue your education to a higher level, you also have to go to Pengala or other big cities like Bandar Jaya and Bandar Lampung.

Farmers are the biggest livelihood for Bakung villagers, reaching 77.14 percent. A significant amount and dominate the livelihoods of the population, it has an impact on the increasing needs of agricultural land itself. Even so Bakung village community, is not a stratified community based on the extent of land ownership, but there are differences in land ownership precisely become a dynamic community in the management of natural resources (land). They are built in networks that are structured with very profitable principles. The pattern of patron-client relations is established between the farmers who own the land and the farmers who own the workers. An egalitarian and modest configuration of the farmer community structure.

Changes to the Lifestyle Income Patterns In Rural Area

Bakung Village is now much different from when I was young ". Those are the words that are mostly spoken by most people today. In the past, 20 years ago vehicles rarely passed. The road isn't as good as

now. In addition, the atmosphere is quiet, even people are still a little until they still know each other. and access roads are still through river roads.

The existence of PT SIL's company has a positive impact on education, especially village education facilities. This is evidenced by the presence of many educational facilities companies that used to be only elementary schools now there are PAUD, TK, SD / equivalent, junior high. This shows that the existence of the company made many residents interested in living in Bakung Village. Thus the government established educational facilities because more and more people in the village needed education.

Means are all types of equipment, work equipment and facilities that function as main tools / assistants in the implementation of work, and also in the context of interests that are related to the work organization. Means are a set of tools that are used in a process of activities, both tools are auxiliary equipment and main equipment, both of which serve to realize the objectives to be achieved. With the facilities, the activities will be easier to carry out.

The existence of PT SIL's company has greatly brought about a change in the physical environment in Bakung Village. This is evidenced by the existence of many public social facilities companies that previously did not exist now, such as the opening of a road that is the main road of the village of Bakung which is now known by the name of the portal road, with the Portal road it is easier for residents to socialize to the population others especially with great distance. As said by Mr. Ikrom before before there was a road still a little that was opened. There are still many people who use river roads using boats. in 1990 The road was upright after the presence of PT SIL before the road was open.

The community health center was also established, making it possible for the community to get their health checked faster and be able to get treatment before being referred to the hospital if the illness

was severe as well as the establishment of the integrated health post, meaning that the population could get complete immunization by routinely attending the posyandu every month. Likewise for clinics, residents can buy medicines according to their needs closer to where they live. Although until now there is still no such hospital, orphanage, post office, street lights and terminals but did not rule out the possibility to become there in the future. Public social facilities in 1970 such as the road had not been built before the company and after the establishment of the company in 1990, access to the road was built to facilitate the community or the company in carrying out its activities and with the construction of access roads in the village of Bakung, making it easier for new communities coming or transmigrating to the Bakung village and with the increase in transmigrants or who are now native to the Bakung Village until now still settled, other social facilities for health such as schools, puskesmas, posyandu, clinics were built, which before the company did not exist and only after the company was established the means are held.

Indeed, the atmosphere of Bakung Village has changed from the physical environment and diverse activities of the population. In addition to the presence of facilities such as health centers, and clinics. Bakung Village also has a market where people buy and sell to meet their needs. One of the existing businesses, Pak Sugiono's warung business is not far from the factory, only about 100 meters away and there are other businesses nearby such as a salon, food stalls, meatballs, and other stalls. This shop is open at 06:30 WIB until 22:00 WIB. Even though Mr. Sugiono's business has been running for about 6 years, his stall is quite large and complete with the contents of a stall full of various consumer needs starting from the front of the stall, there are three long tables on which various kinds of vegetable baskets of spinach, spinach, katu leaf, cucumber, tomato and other vegetables. And a medium size box containing fish and chicken meat. While in the shop there are two large storefronts

composed of cooking oil, soy sauce, sardines and others. The storefront is small for cigarettes. As for grocery, it is to the left of the stall. In the morning this is a very busy time for Pak Sugiono and his wife to serve buyers who alternately with a variety of needs starting from those who buy groceries such as rice, oil, eggs, sugar. Not to mention those who buy vegetables and other needs.

The atmosphere of Bakung Village before the sugar industry was deserted and community activities were simply going to the fields or fishing in the river. However, after the industry there were a variety of activities. Seen from the group of workers seen heading to the factory using motor vehicles and some are walking with friends who happen to live not far from the factory. During working hours of trucks with full load, in and out of the factory. Not only factory vehicles that cross the main road of the village of Bakung but also two-wheeled vehicles, buses and private vehicles that enter and exit the main road of the village of Bakung.

Changes to Job Opportunities in Agriculture and Non-Agriculture

The livelihoods of villagers who initially worked in the subsistence agriculture sector turned into non-agricultural sectors. Mr. Sugiono The decline in the agricultural sector and the increasing role of the non-agricultural sector that occurs in line with industrial development, will cause a change or shift of labor from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector, which is marked by a change in the proportion of the workforce employed in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and reduced labor time (working hours) in the agricultural sector (switching to the non-agricultural sector). Likewise, the employment opportunities in Bakung Village have decreased with the decrease in the area of agricultural land that has been converted into sugar cane plantations and residential land due to population growth and migration of migrants who migrate to Bakung

Village. Narrowing agricultural land for development purposes, causing residents, especially residents who earn a living as farmers, some of them shifted their activities from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector, this was done to maintain their lives. The narrowing of community land is due to PT SIL's factory buildings. Mr. Umri said that before the existence of industrial land the community was used for farming even though not all of it was used. However, after the industry came, some community land was taken over and the community was given compensation.

The population does not urbanize because they are not unemployed or half unemployed in the agricultural sector. Along with the urbanization process that occurs naturally and on the basis of the pull of demand from the non-agricultural sectors provide higher rewards for these displaced populations. As said by Mr. Bambang, that in the agricultural sector his income was lacking so he switched to the non-agricultural sector, in the agricultural sector there was a relative scarcity of workers which ultimately led to an increase in the level of benefits enjoyed by workers in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector in which most of our people depend on their lives, is far from playing a role as the foundation of development. social dimension because the use value is based, while the other dimension is profit due to the exchange value basis.

In search of living certainly has consequences in its application. Not just to survive, but also to improve the quality of life. Therefore, rural communities need to manage the livelihood structure by processing the available resources as well as possible in order to minimize the risks that might occur. In addition to limited resources, economic dynamics are also a consideration in determining livelihoods.

Since the establishment of PT SIL's sugar industry, people who do not work at PT SIL can seize the opportunity to open a trading business. The reason

they opened a trading business was because they saw the opportunity for the large number of employees working at PT SIL and they certainly needed the needs of clothing, food, maps and boards. As said by Mr. Sugiono, the stall was crowded because the employees of the shopping factory had their groceries, especially from the sugar group, with a weekly payment system after they received the salary.

The existence of industry in Bakung Village, the community's economy is better than before. As time goes by many people are interested in opening a business. Such conditions are reflected in the lives of the people and the increasingly diverse livelihoods of the population. This can be seen by the change in the condition of the community, most of them, no longer work as farmers but they can work in the sugar industry of PT Sweet Indo Lampung and can take advantage of the opportunities that exist by opening a business so that their lives were barely mediocre. only maintain survival. But it can improve the family economy and family well-being.

With the presence of PT SIL's sugar industry in Bakung Village, villagers are taking advantage of employment opportunities in the service sector. It seems that the services they have worked on have raised their standard of living. Where the income they get now is better than before the existence of PT SIL. This was also said by Mr. Abdul Karim who turned out as a farmer and worked at a PT because he did not have the capital. and he has a corporate education requires education people to be employed and moved to the company as a field supervisor for about 15 years working. After he worked at this PT the family's economy was greatly helped by the steady income for school children and meeting the needs of daily life and in the family's level of welfare there. What is clear in his life is quiet in his work there are also rules that there are hours of rest and time off.

Development of large industries in rural areas is generally carried out with a view to obtaining an

abundant workforce so that welfare conditions are a priority in industrial management. The job opportunities that exist are not only for local people but also people from outside the village have the opportunity to work because not all people in the area can work in factories. People in the industrial area do not only work as employees. Instead, those who do not work can open a business around the location of PT SIL's sugar industry, it can be seen that there are several community-run businesses that grow and develop to meet the needs of employees. Job opportunities and economic opportunities arise because of the presence of industry as a strong incentive for the surrounding community. This is what drives the Bakung Village community in reading the opportunities that exist to open a business in adding its economy around the sugar industry area of PT SeewtIndolampung

Changes in Community income

When the sugar industry of PT SIL was not present in Bakung Village, the economy of the villagers was inadequate. In fact, it can be considered rather alarming. This is reflected in the condition of the house they live in, the clothes they wear, also in fulfilling their food needs. Ms. Suriyati said that most of the houses inhabited by the residents of Bakung Village were houses on stilts with thatched roofs and bark walls. The shape and arrangement of space is very simple, or often there is no division of rooms. Home for them only serves to shelter, in a sense to protect themselves from rain and sun's heat. Therefore, the comfort of being at home is not enough they feel.

At the time of the presence of PT SIL's sugar industry in Bakung Village, apparently the level of welfare of the population was quite good. Because economic life feels better too. This condition is reflected in various fields of their lives. In meeting the basic needs such as boards, clothing, and food is relatively good. The houses and residences they live in, in general, are permanent houses and some residents even build terraced houses, some are formerly permanent and semi-permanent.

Family income has increased with the presence of the PT SIL sugar industry in Bakung Village. Parents try to send their children to the junior high school level, even to college as told by Mrs. Karsih, her family's economy has greatly improved after she opened a food stall, she can send her children to college in the midwifery health department. Economic improvement is not only felt by people who open businesses, but people who work at PT SIL as well as feel the economy is increasing from before.

Various changes that occur due to the entry of this industry become a motivating factor for the community to make changes or adjustments in the economic activities of his family in order to improve his family's economy as well as Mr. Jakim chose to change his profession from a farmer to an employee at PT SIL, because he thinks his opinion is more regular compared to farming which depends on the season and the weather. According to him, the changing of work profession influences his income level which is increasing, because in January his salary rises at least Rp. 200,000. prosperous family life can send their three children to school even the first child has reached college.

Every individual has a rational belief about how to get what they want and about the costs and benefits that might be obtained rationally making decisions that they think will change their lives. As Mr. Sugiono did, he acted rationally by making a decision in accordance with his preference framework, which was to shift from his previous profession because he assumed that odd jobs did not help his family's welfare. So he switched to opening a grocery business, and gradually Mr. Sugiono's business grew and his income was increasing every day, the income that paid directly was at least Rp. 600,000. per week the turnover reached Rp. 15,000,000. With the existence of this PT the economy has greatly increased once 4 times the increase can even save for the future.

Before the existence of the sugar industry in Bakung Village, most residents were only able to

get an education at the elementary school level. Only a small proportion can reach the next level. This was also said by Ms. Suriyati that before the presence of the sugar industry in Bakung Village it was not yet open education only reached the elementary school level. Basically they have the desire to continue to a higher level of education. However, due to economic conditions that do not allow, the desire was not realized.

IV. CONCLUSION

The presence of sugar cane-based agro-industry has brought a change in the pattern of community life in Bakung village, Meneng District, TulangBawang Regency). Changes in the economic life of the community in the village of Bakung the process of switching livelihoods. The process of livelihood change is triggered by the narrowing of agricultural land in the village which is the only livelihood of the community. After their agricultural land has been changed into the PT SIL sugar industry area which was established in 1990, now the change in employment patterns in the community has begun to change.

Related to the economy of the sugar industry in the Bakung Village area, it has brought changes to the local community. Changes in dimensions, cultural dimensions and interactional dimensions, both in positive and negative changes in the economic field. Bakung Village community is increasingly diverse, the opening of the community's economy and the opening of employment opportunities and new businesses present to meet the needs. Regarding the company PT SIL on the economic conditions that are very decisive after the existence of the company compared to the existence of the company. Such as Increasing the Economic Level and Facilities in Bakung Village which is very helpful in improving the economy of the people who were previously less prosperous to prosperous. Meanwhile, changes that have a negative impact on social aspects, before the existence of the company. Regarding the level of interaction, mutual

cooperation and others are still very good. This is also supported by the background of indigenous tribes in Bakung Village. At this time, after the company PT SIL, it appears that there are differences in the weaknesses of the mutual cooperation system and the prominent nature of individualism and materialism and the frequency of danger often occurs. So, maybe because the villagers are already heterogeneous, and the business they are doing now is quite time-consuming. Among the villagers lack of unity, or a sense of unity between them began to diminish in the comfort of the environment.

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