

**COMMUNITY SOCIAL CHANGE
DUE TO THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT POLICY,
STUDY ON WORKING PATTERNS OF WOMEN FAMILY FARMERS
IN SUMBERSARI VILLAGE, JEMBER REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the social changes that occur in farm families affected by housing development policies in urban areas. This study focuses on changing the work patterns of women farming families who previously depended on their income in employment in the agricultural sector, both those who own paddy land as the main livelihood of the family, and those who do not own paddy land (become farm laborers). This research method uses qualitative descriptive research with in-depth interviews. The results of this study are, there is a decline in social change in the family of the owner's farmers even more so in female farm workers. The decline in social change was reflected in the work patterns of women, who used to be the owner of the paddy land turned into a vegetable trader or a trader in a small grocery store that was built in his house. And in a number of cases, the informant claimed to have turned to work as a domestic helper in a residential household. Meanwhile, female farm workers, generally become washing laborers, traveling merchants and family residents housing residents.

Keywords: changes in the patterns of work of farm women, social change decreases, housing construction

INTRODUCTION

The growth of the city of Jember can be categorized as high population growth, which is approximately 0.9% per year. The high rate of migration of people from villages to cities and the rise of population in the city center. This seems to be supported by the growth of industry, city facilities, office centers and the development of educational institutions which are factors supporting the emergence of the problem of population density.

This requires handling. What usually done is built houses to anticipate housing needs for a minimum of 12 thousand newcomers per year. For larger scale locations (rice fields or large tracts of land) look for large numbers of houses to be built. The idea was very widespread at least in the 1980s began to emerge business groups who intend to find land for that purpose. Locations are generally sought, are strategic in geographical conditions as well as from the layout of the city. This is with the aim of overflowing housing enthusiasts.

Therefore, locations that are still classified as urban areas are targeted by housing investors. There are three areas of greatest interest, namely Patrang District Summersari District and Kaliwates District and, proven public interest is very high, visible from only 2% only, house that has been built unsold. This shows that the need for housing will continue to be high. The relevance of the housing business will be more widespread and the direct result of labor will continue to be pursued.

On the one hand, efforts to solve the problem of housing scarcity of the population can be overcome by as much as possible the construction of housing, but on the other hand there are problems that are waiting for the threat of rice fields and farmers' lands which were previously the main support of farmers' lives. What is most likely to happen is that the farmer loses his job and moreover, most of the life support of the farmer is deprived, and the result of the existence of housing is not for farmers, but for the city. This is supported by statistical data that 98% of residential residents are migrants. Only 2% of the housing residents come from the area around the village where the housing location was built.

Meanwhile, if their situation becomes more difficult because their jobs are deprived, then the one who advances to overcome the entanglement of economic problems becomes not only a man's age. Dipastikan 90% class women ba wa h come to work for a living, women plunge into the world of work to resolve the issue. Departing from this background, this study wants to find out how the changes have happened to farm families with the presence of housing projects. And what is the shape of the pattern of women's work in these farming families. Where the changing work patterns will affect directly or indirectly on the level of welfare. How all the changes were experienced and perhaps tried to be overcome by farm women.

Conceptually, social changes has many aspects, among others changes in social relations (social relationship) or a change in the balance of social relations in society (Mac, Iver, in Soekamto, 1987). Social change is a change regarding work, income, residential areas or concerning social relations that occur in certain communities in society because of the pressures of class structure.

Social change is any type of change in social institutions that affect the social system including the values of attitudes and patterns of life among groups in society (Soemarjan, 1982). In this study what is meant by social change is a change that occurs in the farming community concerned with work, basic income, additional income, social relations, and the level of welfare.

On the other hand social change is closely related to social stratification, where social change can create new social stratification. Basically social stratification is derived from the word *stratum* which means layer. Social stratification is the differentiation of population or society into classes in a hierarchical manner. Thus, there is a high class and there is a lower

class. The basis of social stratification is the presence or absence of a balance of the division of obligations, rights and responsibilities of social values and their influence among community members (Serokin, 1959, in Soekamto, 1987). Social stratification can occur because of the level of intelligence, age, nature and also based on ownership of property at special limits. Social stratification based on ownership of assets or other means of production is referred to as class.

Social stratification in this study is the layers that exist in farming communities based on wealth (ownership of land or fields). So that there is a layer of farmers who own land and landless farmers and work as farm laborers. Farmer owners can be categorized as large landowner farmers, medium farmers, narrow farmers. While farm laborers can be categorized as freelance farm laborers and covert laborers. In this study, farmers who are owners are not distinguished whether they are farmers who own large or narrow land. Because the tendency of farmers who own an average of paddy land is called farmers' owner. Likewise, farm laborers to be taken are laborers taking guise.

Social mobility is a social movement within a social structure that is certain patterns that govern the organization of a social group. There are two types of social movements, horizontal social movements and vertical social movements. Horizontal social movement is the transition of individuals or other social objects from an unequal social position. According to the kinds of vertical social movements there are two types namely social sinking and social climbing (Kimball Young and Raymond W. Mack, 1959 in Soekamto, 1987). In this study social mobility is a social movement in the social structure of the farming community that occurs because of social changes (changes in the function of agricultural land). Social movements in the farming community mainly occur in the pattern of work from the agricultural sector to the full non-agricultural sector, where in the end it can be increased social mobility or decreased social mobility.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted by taking a case area where the farmer community experienced the impact of the housing project directly . It's in a neighborhood directly adjacent to the housing, it was the village Summersari District. Information is determined by deliberately choosing and on the basis of considerations of conformance to the research objectives. In the end, eight informants with four owner farmers and four farm laborers were chosen. Data mining is carried out by means of in-depth interviews , taking into account the existence of informants so that they want to voluntarily and without being forced and pressured to tell in detail what and how they are. Furthermore, data analysis was performed using qualitative descriptive analysis.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Data Findings

Housing development is something that greatly affects the lives of farmers. Farmers who generally have a high level of dependence on agricultural land, it is evident in this study that not only the owner farmers but farmers who do not have land , also have a dependency because, taking the guise is the main occupation.

What was observed in this case was that there was a change in work after the main work was lost. This applies not only to farm laborers, but in reality the owner farmers also switch jobs in the same pattern. The trends in the work patterns they enter are work patterns of

selling services (ie becoming domestic servants), patterns of becoming industrial workers (ie. becoming industrial workers / tobacco warehouses) and the third pattern is becoming small traders (traveling / *mlijo*).

The chosen jobs are generally jobs that have relevance to their past experience. In other words it is their past side job that is already known. This side job was in the past. It is usually done by women, so as such those who are considered able to undergo this period of social change are women.

Along with the process of impoverishment persists because it - it is very supportive. Work relationships that in the past contained the principle of mutual saving and risking mutual hardship. in. meaning rich farmers, landowners have a moral commitment to join in overcoming difficulties, at this time faded, along with the disappearance the function of land as a binder of social relations between the upper layers (owner farmers) and farm laborers who take a guise. The distribution of risk has now become his own responsibility.

Job status at the entering in general are more unfavorable than the work as farm laborers kedokan makers, let alone work as a farmer. This makes them experience decreased social mobility In addition to not higher employment status, lower wages and higher working hours, they are forced to become poorer.

The condition is exacerbated by the influence of social inequality that makes the farmers in particular do not use the compensation money they receive to replace their lost rice fields, but instead use it to equalize the social status that can be obtained by building new houses, renovating houses, buying furniture, buying television, a motorbike, a hajj wedding party.

This situation continues in the phenomenon that women's work is considered not heavy, so that the wages can be less than men. Women's work is also considered as work that helps the main income (husband) so wages can be lower too. So, when women overcome family problems due to social changes that do not allow income. in the main, from husbands as big as before, women have failed because the level of work exploitation and the lower value has been applied to it.

The process of impoverishment is shown by the level of family welfare, women and the welfare of farm women tend to decrease as evidenced by the inadequacy of clothing, food, loss of the inheritance system and land, rice fields, which while saving the young generation of farm families from poverty do not have a home and do not have employment in the paddy fields of poverty also indicates that they have limited access to sufficient health services.

The influence caused by social change, especially the loss of function of agricultural land seems. does not reach rich farmers who have extra income. Even wealthy farmers, who have greater access to capital, are becoming increasingly developed with the advent of housing. In particular, this is supported by additional work that is closer to the urban sector (opening a shop). Then the journey of the rich farmers' economy is better because the support of a combination of the agricultural sector as a source of capital and raw materials (trade) with the trade sector.

Data Analysis :

a. Change of Land Function from Food Safety to Housing

Land for farmers is part of life. Land in the broadest sense, even more so that means agricultural land (fields and rice fields) that can produce food crops. Farmers in Java (and several other regions in Southeast Asia) as described by Scott (1984) defended their agricultural land to the maximum extent because they considered the land to be a farmer's strength that could not be replaced by other resources. Even with a variety of things that can be rationalized will be able to produce more benefits than the value of land owned. The reality of farmers is the

adequacy of family food. This adequacy is indeed relative in each farming community, but what tends to be among farmers is that farmers are not more interested in pursuing higher average profits than there is a risk that endangers food security.

Thus any innovation that is considered not to prioritize the existence of food commodities is difficult to accept. This includes agricultural systems which are carried out in almost completely traditional ways rather than using agricultural technology which increases the risk. The most important thing is that the results are small but have approached certainty rather than using new methods with the expectation that more results have never been done and therefore the risk of failure is greater.

For farmers a more rational decision is to prioritize family food safety rather than "just" wanting to pursue greater average profits. Just as planting new types of food plants is superior with the promise of getting twice the yield and even in special cases reaching up to three times that of farmers' traditional food crops, it is understood by farmers to be more busy caring for the new faritas which for example are more vulnerable to diseases, higher fertilizer investment or more specific water use and regulation. Therefore farmers have a reluctance to speculate with new innovations. Moreover, efforts to replace food crops with non-food crops that are commercial in nature, farmers are more convinced it is not possible given the food safety.

In many cases farmers also do not trust price stability. The market is understood to be more volatile in food commodities. So if farmers use their land to produce commercial crops that benefit their food needs in market conditions is a very risky thing. This is what causes non-food crops to develop in smallholder farms.

b. Changes in the Farmers' Women's Welfare Level

Based on the findings of the research data it is stated that the level of welfare of the female family farmer can be understood as the level of his ability to meet basic needs. The most important basic need for farmers is food (Scott, 1984). Broader than that the so-called basic needs of the community are food, clothing, housing, and health (Jellinek, 1994). Likewise with Oscar Lewis (1988) that the need for society is the availability of adequate housing, food, housing, and social relationships that support it all.

The basic needs that are not guaranteed in a community group at a time because of the pressure of a more modern and capitalistic social structure that has to be forced to be adapted by the community group, so that there is no other path that can be taken unless accepted is called the process of community impoverishment (Oscar Lewis, 1988). Meanwhile Lea Jellinek (1994) realizes that the process of impoverishment occurs due to the unavailability of sufficient jobs and income needed for people's lives because of social changes that are forcibly experienced by other social structures. In the life of the farming community Scott (1984) suggests that the process of reducing the level of welfare of the farmer is due to the modernization and capitalization system of agriculture so that it disrupts the subsistence system, food security, and also the distribution of risks (social relations in overcoming the risks of life difficulties) that apply in the farming community.

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Social changes in many aspects can cause problems in the agricultural system. As Scott illustrates that colonialism has raised many problems with farmers' food security in Southeast Asia, and in special cases in East and Central Java. The new system has created a lot of extensive land tenure by a small group of elites. Power that is very broad and fast tends not to increase the welfare of farmers. Although they have succeeded in building a transportation system that is able to distribute food from the most surplus environments to a minus environment, so as to avoid local hunger, but behind that the transportation system can be used to take advantage of taxes and transport leases, by elite groups and the state . So that the developments that occur actually make it even more difficult for farmers' food security dilemmas. In addition, the system of land ownership is very extensive and is centered on a small number of elites coupled with the emergence of social polarization. This has made farmers worse in a prolonged crisis.

At least the following things have happened following the social changes that have arisen in the farming community, so farmers are increasingly becoming marginal: 1. Farmers are not protected from new uncertainties because the market economy has an effect greater than the risk of crop fluctuations achieved with traditional farming systems ; 2. Social stratification which for most farmers is a bond that is highly valued as a protection institution just disappears ; 3. The works extra that had become safeguards peasant families when the harvest was bad.

CONCLUSION

Marginalization of Women Farming Families

Social changes in rural areas are mainly concerned with changes in the function of land and the use and management of land such as the use of agricultural technology, simple tools, modern tools, chemicals, etc. Social changes that have a profound effect on the lives of agricultural communities are changes in the function of land from agricultural land to non-agricultural land. Women's work in the agriculture sector in general is tander and weeding. The work is considered as women's work and is considered normal is considered light. But in fact studies that are considered more rigorous show that women's work involves: decision making in the stages of agricultural production, sales, and purchase of agricultural land, management of labor, and the use of crop profits (Saptari, Holzner, 1997). Even though in the analysis related to the existence of the Green Revolution, women's participation in various institutions was close to zero and all were done by men.

Social changes that take place related to the change in the function of agricultural land into other functions cause women and other family members to lose their status in managing agricultural land. Women also become a part of dysfunction. For rich families, women have a role that is not very required to look for income, everything is left to men, so the level of readiness of women to face social change does not indicate readiness. Another case for women in poor farming families has a higher work participation with the burden of increasing family income (Sayogyo, Pujiwati, 1985). So women who are ready to face the situation of change are women in farm families not landed.

At a time when economic security is threatened with bankruptcy, farm families look for strategies to overcome this by promoting odd jobs. Usually middle to lower farmers, especially lower farmers and farm laborers have side jobs to supplement their main income from rice fields. In very critical circumstances the side job becomes a safety valve to save the family economy (Sayogyo, Pujiwati, 1987). What is considered a side job or a part-time job is to become a small trader in the village, selling his labor to become a non-agricultural laborer, working in the industrial sector in the village environment, making handicrafts from surrounding materials, etc. (Holzer, 1997). Women have a high participation in doing these side jobs in the agricultural system. In gender analysis, there is a kind of assumption that side jobs with low wages and part-time work with locations around the house are the types of work that are considered appropriate for women and are more private (private) while more men are considered a public sector framework, as is the process of doing big jobs with a lot of wages such as managing agricultural land. So that the logical consequences caused by social changes that eliminate the function of agricultural land as the main source of income and are managed and at the same time claimed to be a lost man's work, provide opportunities and at the same time force women to appear with jobs that are considered small and cheap and are side effects. The security of the farmer's economy becomes very dependent on the work.

But on the other hand the apparent fact is that female workers in various sectors are very exploited. Especially for women working in rural areas and those in the informal sector. Both in the trade sector (Holzner, 1997 Suratiyah and Nurleni, 1994), the city industry (Saptari, 1997, Singarimbun, 1995, Esther, 1984), the service sector / domestic servants (Saptari, 1994), and other sectors. Even Suratiyah and Nurleni (1994) stated that there had been a process of marginalization of workers.

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