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Changes in sources and income levels in Samata Village, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency

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Abstract. Shifting people's livelihoods is the change of a population's work from agriculture to non-agriculture, which is a source of income to finance the living needs of each family. This study aims to determine changes in sources and income levels in Samata Village, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency. The data analysis technique used is a descriptive qualitative analysis using frequency tables. The results of this study indicate that the change in source and income level in the Samata village is marked by the transfer of livelihood sources, which results in a change in the amount of income.

1. Introduction

One of the problems that are very important faced by developing countries nowadays is the growth and concentration of people in developing big cities. In 2015, urban people around the world increased to 5 million people, and in developing countries, two-thirds of them living in a big city. This is caused not only by natural population growth, which is also increasing due to urbanization (migration growth) [1]. At the same time, this is was not followed by a comparable pace of growth in industrialization.

Agricultural development has been through a fundamental orientation change, from orientation to increase production, to agribusiness-oriented agricultural development. Hard works to preserve food self-sufficiency are constrained by limitations in efforts to optimize the use of land resources, mainly for increasing productivity and intensity land expansion. These limitations include the physical land, space, or territory of the land, its own time, and people [2].

Increased development in various sectors in Indonesia is inseparable from the need of the land, while the amount of available land is limited. Therefore, there is a transfer of agricultural lands to non-agricultural land use, especially in housing development. Development's purpose is to increase region economic growth, as well as indicate a change in the social economy life aspect of society. The impact of significant changes includes changes in a livelihood, namely a shift in orientation from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sector. One of the impacts is the development of society's income growth rates associated with changes in employment and business opportunities [3].

Total land availability is fixed in a region, while demand continues to grow rapidly, especially around urban areas. This is similar to what is experienced in Gowa Regency today, which is driven by population growth, increased income, economic activity, and migration from other regions. The urge



increases the need for land is one of the factors that encourage the conversion of agricultural land because on one side the condition of agricultural business activities that are experiencing various causes, on the other side economic needs that keep pushing landowners both for daily life needs and cover losing business losses that experienced.

This is because agricultural land that includes in the physical development area is being carried out by the local government. The most prominent now is the housing sector, which has been built various housing units of several types.

One of the areas that are experiencing physical development at the moment in Gowa Regency is in the suburb that is directly adjacent to Makassar City, especially in Somba Opu District, Samata Sub District. This condition can be seen from the amount of land that was once used as agricultural land but now has been converted into a residential area, campus, supermarket, big restaurants, and factories along with the shifting livelihoods of the local population and the influence of migrant population.

Transfer of land functions can absorb a lot of labor, both residents in areas that have changed land functions and residents in areas whose land has not been converted yet. Transfer of land functions causes the shifting livelihoods of the population in the agricultural sector to the nonagricultural sector, namely the service/trade industry. This situation can at least provide a very dilemmatic position for the farmers to be willing to release their land then find a replacement in another place with a different condition where those farmers changes their profession or in another word, experiences a shift in livelihoods [4].

With the increasingly narrow land conditions, a lot of population change their profession from the agricultural sector to the nonagricultural sector, namely, service, industry, and trade. In addition, the decreasing amount of land has caused a shift in the livelihoods of residents in the suburbs who were engaged in the agricultural sector. However, after the increase of housing development in the suburbs, residents experienced a shift in livelihoods with various sectors, both in the industrial, trade, and service sectors.

To make the suburbs of Gowa city, a developing area, the land that had been used for the agricultural sector was then converted into housing and other agricultural sectors. This situation led to various changes in the amount of agricultural land available, a total of farmers that experienced a shift in the livelihoods, and their orientation in farming activities, and also residents' condition that experienced social changes.

2. Methods

This research located in Samata Sub District, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province. Location selected purposively with the consideration that Samata Sub District is directly adjacent to Makassar City, and this location found some population that experienced a shift in the livelihoods from the agricultural sector to the nonagricultural sector along with the transferred land owned. This research was conducted from March to April 2019

The sample selection in this study uses a simple random sampling method. The simple random sampling method is a sample taken so that each research unit or elementary unit of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample. Simple random sampling is a probability sampling so that the result can be evaluated objectively. The choice of a fixed elementary unit in the sample must be totally based on coincidence, free from the author's subjectivity or other people subjectivity [5]. The total population of Samata Sub District amount 9.020 households divided into 8 RWs. Then two RWs that have more native households than the other RWs in the sub district are taken at random from each household by 10%. The RW that selected as a sample is RW 04 amount 16 households and RW 06 amount 35 households. Thus the number of respondents amount 60 households.

Analysis technic used is descriptive qualitative used frequency table to find out what percentage of the population that experienced a shift in the livelihoods. Data is presented in a tabular form, then clarified in the narrative text according to theme and analysis needs.

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Respondents' characteristics

According to [6], the age level affects the physical ability to work, endurance, and way of thinking. The average of respondents' age is 41-50 years old, with a percentage of 30%. The average level of education of the last respondent is junior high school, with a percentage of 30%. The average number of dependents of the respondent's family is 2-5 people (85%). The average of a shift in the livelihoods of the respondents outside the agricultural sector amount to 45 people (75%), also the average area of land owned by respondents in the are of 0,04-2,69 Ha amount 33 people (55%).

3.2. Change in source and income level

Income is the main purpose of respondents in the Samata Sub District in choosing the type of livelihood. The insistence on the necessities of life with the desire to improve life compels a person to seek employment that provides high income. High income very influential in family life even more so if the family has a number of dependents large enough where each has needs that are located.

Several respondents in Samata Sub District have a relatively high amount of income. By being above the Regional Minimum Wage to fulfill the family's needs after switching from agricultural to non-agricultural livelihoods. However, there are respondents in the Samata Sub District who have experienced a decrease in the level of income. This is because in addition to reduce the land area owned, it is also caused by respondents who shifted to non-agricultural livelihoods unable to compete in their field because they do not have the expertise or skills in the field they are engaged in. Therefore, the level of income below the Regional Minimum Wage, which is around Rp. 1,800,000-per month. The total income of respondents Samata Sub Districts every month can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Data on respondents' income before and after 2015 in Samata Sub District, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency.

No.	Income (Rp/Month)	Before 2015		After 2015	
		Amount (People)	Percentage (%)	Amount (People)	Percentage (%)
1	< UMR*	43	71.7	5	8.3
2	≥ UMR	17	28.3	55	91.7

*Inf: * UMR South Sulawesi Rp 1.800.000.*

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents who experienced a shift in the livelihoods from agricultural to non-agricultural also experienced an increase in income each month. Before 2015, most of the respondents who earn a living in agriculture have an income below UMR at that time or around under Rp 1.500.000-. Most of them are only able to make around Rp 1,000,000,- to Rp 900,000,- per month. However, after 2015 where respondents experienced a shift in the livelihoods to non-agricultural also experienced an increase in income, namely above the UMR or around Rp. 1,800,000,- and up for each month. This shows that respondents who have experienced a shift in the livelihoods to non-agricultural also led to an increase in the amount of income each month. The recapitulation of the level of income of respondents after experienced a shift in the livelihoods and those that remain after 2015 can be seen in table 2:

Table 2. The recapitulation of respondents' income in Samata Sub District, Somba Opu District, Gowa Regency, 2019.

Shifting Patterns of Livelihood	Income Increases (people)	Income Remains (people)	Income Decreases (people)
Agricultural → Non Agricultural	25	2	3
Agricultural = Agricultural	8	1	5
Non Agricultural → Agricultural	0	0	1
Non Agricultural = Non Agricultural	11	2	2

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the respondents who experienced a shift in the livelihoods from agricultural to non-agricultural tend to have an increase in the level of income. This can be seen from 30 respondents who experienced a shift in the livelihoods to non-agricultural by 25 respondents who experienced an increase in the level of income. However, the 14 respondents who remained on agriculture there were five respondents who experienced a decline in income levels. Even respondents who shifted their livelihoods to agriculture actually experienced a decline in income levels. The same is true for respondents who remained or shifted, but in non-agricultural livelihoods, more have experienced an increase in the amount of income. There are respondents who shifted their livelihoods to non-agricultural, but their income remained or even decreased. This is because of respondents' ability concerned in pursuing their work not in accordance with their fields. There are even a number of respondents who do not have expertise or skills outside of agriculture. However, because the land owned to be managed in agriculture has been released, finally forcing respondents to find another job outside of agriculture.

4. Conclusions

Based on the description of the results and discussions of this study, several conclusions can be drawn as follows Changes and the level of income source in Samata District leads to an increase in the amount of income of people who experience a shift in livelihoods from agriculture to non-agriculture. Before 2015, there is still a lot of population that have an income which below the UMR, meanwhile after 2015, more population have income levels above the monthly UMR.

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