

EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE VILLAGE

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Abstract

In poor economic conditions and to survive, either in the form of strategies or solutions internally (strategies carried out individually among family members) or externally (strategies carried out outside the scope of family members and interacting directly with the community). They do this in order to survive. Strategy is a way of life in dealing with an affair or problem, so that the matter or problem can be carried out well and correctly. Better livelihoods can reduce poverty levels and improve the welfare of households in a society. This can be overcome with community strategies to be able to have a sustainable livelihood. Household strategy of life refers to the patterns formed by various efforts that humans use to fulfill the life requirements they need and to solve the problems they face. In this research, several survival strategies for farming households in the village that were implemented were saving on family expenses, seeking additional income, and establishing a life of mutual cooperation with neighbors and relatives.

Keywords: Effort, Survival, Farmer Household, Village

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because the majority of its population makes a living in agriculture. This country benefits from being blessed with favorable natural conditions, vast expanses of land, abundant biodiversity, and a tropical climate where sunlight occurs throughout the year so that crops can be planted throughout the year. The reality of natural resources like this is naturally capable of raising Indonesia to become a prosperous country, meeting the food needs of all its citizens. Even though it

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is not yet optimal, agriculture is one of the real sectors that has a very real role in helping the country's foreign exchange earnings (Bagchi, 2023).

In society, the profession of being a farmer is usually used as protection from unemployment status, so that many farmers are categorized as poor farmers. Scott in (Febrianti, 2024) stated that the great needs of life encourage farmers to behave as survival farmers in order to meet their needs, so roughly speaking the problem faced by farmers is how to produce enough rice to feed the family and to buy other necessities.

As stated by Arini in (Ardiansyah et al., 2023), the theory of household strategy of life refers to the patterns formed by various efforts that humans use to fulfill the life requirements they need and to solve the problems they face. Based on this theory, farmers will utilize the available resources according to the situation they face.

According to Atmadja (Muhammad et al., 2022) most farmers live in a disadvantaged state with living conditions that need to be improved. In society, the profession of being a farmer is usually used as protection from unemployment status, so many people are categorized as farmers.

Better livelihoods can reduce poverty levels and improve the welfare of households in a society. This can be overcome with community strategies to be able to have a sustainable livelihood. Sconnes (Kadarisman & Susanti, 2022) in his work report revealed that sustainable livelihoods are achieved through access to various livelihood resources (natural, economic, financial, human and social) combined in pursuing different livelihood strategies.

Working as a farmer is an alternative to being able to maintain life in the village, where this work is done without requiring high knowledge but relying on energy. For some poor farming communities, even though it feels like a heavy burden to meet the various necessities of life, with this simple job they can send their children to school for a small wage so that they can meet their needs for food, drink and clothing (Chegere & Mrosso, 2022).

In the world of agriculture, humans and land are two sentences that are familiar to hear, because land is a place for humans to stand and a place for humans to cultivate their agricultural plants for survival (Jaya et al., 2022a).

Humans basically always want their needs to be met. The way to fulfill needs cannot be separated from the various norms that apply in society. These norms are to avoid conflict and tension between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups and groups and groups (NORMELANI et al., 2023).

Humans experience states of happiness, peace, sadness, disappointment and anger. But humans also cannot be separated from applicable norms, both individuals and individuals, individuals and groups or groups and groups (Ardiati, 2022).

Perry in (Teng, 2022) divides survival strategies for North Chinese farmers into two categories: predatory strategies with the aim of taking other people's wealth and defensive strategies to prevent outsiders from taking it. This classification can be used to distinguish between forms of enthusiasm in political debate and everyday life. Although the logic of building virtue through strength in everyday life can sometimes be more aggressive.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study in this research is qualitative with literature. The literature study research method is a research approach that involves the analysis and synthesis of information from various literature sources that are relevant to a particular research topic. Documents taken from literature research are journals, books and references related to the discussion you want to research (Earley, M.A. 2014; Snyder, H. 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Survival Strategy Concept

According to Mardikanto and Soebianto in (Zhang et al., 2022) strategy is often defined as certain steps or actions carried out to achieve a goal or desired benefit recipient, therefore, the definition of strategy is often confused with: method, technique, or tactics.

Survival strategies, namely, security and stability strategies, are the minimum strategies that a person uses to survive. This strategy is carried out in various ways by various layers (upper, middle, lower) in order to survive. This means that all the results obtained are used to meet the minimum subsistence needs for food or daily necessities (Noteboom, 2024).

According to Snel and Staring (Ramlar, 2022), survival strategies are a series of actions chosen standardly by individuals and households from the lower to lower socioeconomic levels. Through the strategies carried out by someone, they can increase their income through the use of other sources or reduce expenses through reducing the quantity and quality of goods or services. Apart from that, the survival strategy applies a double income pattern which is part of the economic strategy.

So survival strategy in the context of this research is defined as relying on the economic aspect, by utilizing the natural resources we have, making savings by reducing expenditure which includes reducing total consumption, changing consumption patterns, this strategy is aimed at meeting the needs of daily life. Therefore, to be able to meet daily needs, we will apply various strategies to survive using the concept according to Suharno (Gady & Kofman, 2023) which states that survival strategies (coping strategies) in overcoming economic shocks and pressures can be done in 3 ways. that is:

- a. Active strategy, namely a strategy that optimizes all family potential.
For example, carrying out their own activities, extending working hours, exploiting the potential of their surrounding environment and so on. According to Suharto, an active strategy is a strategy carried out by poor families by optimizing all the family's potential (for example carrying out their own activities, extending working hours and doing anything to increase their income).
- b. Passive strategy, namely reducing family expenses. For example, costs for clothing, food, education, and so on.
- c. Networking strategy is making connections with other people. For example, establishing relationships, both formal and informal, with the social environment and institutional environment. For example, borrowing money from neighbors, borrowing money from food stalls, taking advantage of poverty programs, borrowing money from banks and so on. According to Kusnadi, the network strategy occurs as a result of social interactions that occur in society, social networks can help poor families when they need money urgently. In general, the networking strategy often used by rural communities who are classified as poor is to ask relatives or neighbors for help by borrowing money. The culture of borrowing or debt is a normal thing for village communities because the culture of mutual cooperation and kinship is still very strong among village communities (Ettinger, 2023).

Farming Society

Society is a group of humans who have lived for a certain period of time who work together so that they can organize themselves and think about themselves as a social unit and certain boundaries (Srinivasan & Yadav, 2023). According to Samsudin (Dixit et al., 2023), farmers are those who temporarily or permanently control a plot of agricultural land, control a branch or several branches of farming and do it themselves, either with their own

energy or with payment. Controlling a plot of land can also mean renting, profit sharing or owning your own land. Apart from using his own labor, he can use temporary labor (Pratama et al., 2022).

Human Life Needs

Some of the fundamental assumptions of the theory related to human life needs are stated by (Li et al., 2024) as follows:

1. Human actions arise from his own consciousness as a subject and from external situations in his position as an object.
2. As subjects, humans act or behave to achieve certain goals. So human actions are not without purpose.
3. In acting, humans use methods, techniques, procedures, methods and devices that are thought to be suitable for achieving these goals.
4. The continuity of human action is limited only by conditions that cannot be changed by themselves.
5. Humans choose, judge and evaluate actions that will be, are being carried out and have been carried out.
6. Measures or rules and moral principles are expected to emerge when making decisions.
7. The study of social relationships requires the use of subjective discovery techniques such as the verstehen method, imagination, sympathetic reconstruction or vicarious experience.

According to Arif, 2011 and Nugroho, et al (Myers, 2023) human needs can be seen from several components, namely:

1. The need for affection
2. The need for life
3. The need to feel safe
4. The need to achieve something
5. The need for social behavior
6. The need to be accepted in the group
7. Do work you enjoy

Community Life Strategy

In essence, strategy means things related to the ways and efforts of society or a nation to achieve its goals (Napitu et al., 2023). Furthermore, Tjokroamidjoyo and Mustopadidjaya in (Coley et al., 2023), interpret a series of policies and implementation steps, but Wahyudi (Yani et al., 2023) says that strategy is doing the right thing. So a community's life strategy is a series of

policies for doing the right things to achieve goals. There are two different thoughts regarding the term survival (community life strategy). According to Sajogyo (Lal, 2024), Mosher talks about survival carried out by upper and middle level farmers (farmers) while Scott (Wang, 2022) discusses lower/poor farmers (peasants). According to Mosher (Koljević, 2024) survival is the ability of all family members to manage the various assets they own. Based on this concept, Mosher has created an analytical framework that covers various asset management including:

1. Labor assets, for example increasing the involvement of women and children in the family to work to help the household economy (Intra-Family Labor \pm TKDK and Outside-Family Labor \pm TKLK).
2. Human capital assets, for example utilizing health status which can determine a person's capacity to work or skills, and education which determines the return or return on the energy they expend.
3. Productive assets (productive assets), for example using houses, rice fields, livestock, plants for their living needs.
4. Household or extended family relationship assets, ethnic groups, labor migration.
5. Social Capital Assets, for example utilizing local social institutions and providing informal credit in the family economic process and system (Mangalam, 2024).

In contrast to Mosher, Scott, 1990 explains survival mechanisms as efforts made by poor groups to maintain their lives. These efforts include being able to tie their belts tighter by reducing the frequency of eating foods that are of lower quality. Apart from that, using other subsistence alternatives with activities such as small-scale selling, working as craftsmen, casual laborers or migrating as well as the last resort is using social networks which function as knowledge for farmers during times of economic crisis to be more creative in continuing their family life (Che et al., 2022).

According to Partini et al in (Vemu et al., 2022), strategies are often used to overcome deficiencies in meeting life's needs, especially in urgent or sudden situations. Various strategies are carried out by borrowing money, selling saved items such as jewelry or pawning items. The strategy tends to be carried out in times of sudden need, including illness, paying house rent and shortages in daily living needs.

Farmer Household Survival Strategy in the Village

Humans were created as social creatures and intelligent creatures who always try to find solutions to current problems. In poor economic conditions and to survive, both in the form of strategies or solutions internally (strategies carried out individually among family members) and externally (strategies carried out outside the scope of family members and interacting directly with the community) (Hodenberg, 2022). They do this in order to survive. Strategy is a way of life in dealing with an affair or problem, so that the matter or problem can be carried out well and correctly (Fyka et al., 2023). In this research, several survival strategies for farming households implemented are as follows: (Khasanah et al., 2022)

A. Save on Family Expenditures

The socio-economic pressures faced by poor communities are generally related to the problem of meeting basic needs and limited access to take advantage of opportunities. Basic needs can be described as essential needs for human survival, both individual consumption needs (food, shelter, clothing) and certain social service needs. (drinking water, sanitation, transportation, health, education). According to The Kian Gie (Jaya et al., 2022b), basic needs are a package of goods and services that society considers necessary to be available to everyone. This need is the minimum level that a person can enjoy. This means that basic needs are different from one region to another, so basic needs are specific.

On the other hand, the increasingly popular modernization process has made farmers' thinking patterns become very rational, not merely following the principle of prioritizing safety and avoiding risk as stated by Scoot. Popkin (Tuhuteru et al., 2023) states that farmers will also act consciously to improve their socio-economic conditions through planning for the future. This can be seen from the way farmers change the harvesting system from using an ani-ani to a sickle, where the time required becomes shorter so that they can save production costs, as well as in the use of tractors, pesticides and so on.

B. Looking for Additional Income

The poverty experienced by farmers is generally caused by the results obtained being insufficient for their needs. This inadequacy is reflected, among other things, in the condition of the houses. Their housing generally has dirt floors and low-quality wooden walls, some are even made of woven bamboo. The walls that should have been replaced were left brittle, giving the impression of being unhealthy and untidy. The household

equipment they own also does not indicate that their economy is good. Tables, chairs and other objects are generally still traditional. The source of clean water for household purposes, especially drinking water, is taken from wells, while for bathing, washing and latrines generally come from wells, sometimes from rivers. Residents who don't have a well can use a neighbor's well, or several residents can build a well by working together. Those who have bathrooms with complete facilities are generally only people who can afford it (Kayabaşı et al., 2022).

The limited area of cultivated land and the low productivity of rice fields owned by farmers means that the results of their farming business in a year can only cover their needs for only a few months. Realizing that agricultural products are not enough to meet their needs, many of them look for additional work by doing part-time work, both in the farming sector and outside the farming sector.

C. Building a Life of Mutual Cooperation with Neighbors and Relatives

Every human being, none of us can deny the fact that humans are social creatures. From childhood until his death he never lived alone but was always in a social environment that was different from one another. The social environment in question is a part of a living environment which consists of relationships between individuals and groups. Organizational patterns and all aspects that exist in wider society (Prayudha et al., 2022). With this, interaction occurs between them. As we already know, social relations among rural communities (farmers) are more intimate compared to urban communities. In the lives of farmers, the culture of mutual cooperation is not something strange, this is also felt by the people of Serutsadang village, the majority of whom work in the agricultural sector.

It cannot be denied that, along with the times, there have been changes in the form of mutual cooperation. This can be understood because no matter how simple it is, a culture will experience changes because it is in accordance with the dynamic nature of culture itself. If it is not caused by external factors, then the change occurs due to factors within society itself (internal). Internal cultural changes can occur when one of the cultural elements is no longer able to fulfill its function, or when the cultural supporters themselves feel that a particular cultural element is no longer needed because it is not in accordance with current developments. That in the process of cultural change in Indonesia, especially in rural areas, there is a shift in cultural values. This influences the form and nature of mutual cooperation that exists in society. Prof. Dr. Koentjaraningrat

(Mirnani et al., 2023) states that there has been a change from the mutual cooperation system in the agricultural sector to a wage system. Despite this, mutual cooperation activities still appear to be part of other community life activities, where this can lighten someone's burden, especially for those who are under economic pressure.

CONCLUSION

Household strategy of life refers to the patterns formed by various efforts that humans use to fulfill the life requirements they need and to solve the problems they face. Based on this theory, farmers will utilize the available resources according to the situation they face. Better livelihoods can reduce poverty levels and improve the welfare of households in a society. This can be overcome with community strategies to be able to have a sustainable livelihood. In this research, several survival strategies for farming households in the village that were implemented were saving on family expenses, seeking additional income, and establishing a life of mutual cooperation with neighbors and relatives.

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