

## Shifting Livelihoods of Farmers in Namlea City



### Pergeseeran Hidup Petani di Kota Namlea

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#### ARTICLE INFORMATION

##### Keywords

Livelihood;  
Farmers;  
Land;  
Namlea;  
Shift;

##### ABSTRACT

*As a result of land conversion into infrastructure development areas, cultivated land in Namlea Village has decreased which hurts farmers' ability to earn a living. Changes in land function are the primary source of problems because they reduce farmers' production. This study aimed to determine how farmers' efforts to diversify sources of income and adapt to urban changes have affected their agricultural land. This study uses a qualitative approach, and the number of informants to be interviewed was 18 people, who were interviewed purposefully. The informants surveyed in Namlea Village, Buru Regency, were farmers, housewives, community leaders, traditional leaders, and religious leaders. The data for this study were collected through in-depth interviews and observation methods. This study concluded that the shift in farmers' livelihoods as an impact of land conversion is carried out so that farmers' productivity is decreasing, as well as farmers'. To overcome the effect of land conversion in Namlea Village, the efforts needed are to encourage diversification of farmers' income through side business training, develop sustainable agribusiness, and provide access to capital and technology for production efficiency and wise land use planning, community empowerment in decision making, and social protection programs for farmers are also important.*

##### Kata Kunci

Nafkah;  
Petani;  
Lahan;  
Namlea;  
Pergeseran;

##### ABSTRAK

Akibat alih fungsi lahan menjadi kawasan pembangunan infrastruktur, lahan garapan di Desa Namlea mengalami penurunan yang berdampak negatif terhadap kemampuan petani dalam mencari nafkah. Perubahan fungsi lahan menjadi sumber utama permasalahan karena menurunkan hasil produksi petani. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana upaya petani dalam mendiversifikasi sumber pendapatan dan beradaptasi dengan perubahan kota yang telah memengaruhi lahan pertanian yang dimilikinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan Jumlah informan yang akan diwawancarai sebanyak 18 orang yang diambil secara purposive. Informan yang disurvei di Desa Namlea, Kabupaten Buru adalah petani, ibu rumah tangga, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh adat, dan tokoh agama. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan metode observasi. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pergeseran nafkah petani sebagai dampak alih fungsi lahan yang dilakukan sehingga produktifitas petani semakin berkurang, disisi lain petani. Untuk mengatasi dampak alih fungsi lahan di Desa Namlea upaya yang diperlukan yakni mendorong diversifikasi pendapatan petani melalui pelatihan usaha sampingan, mengembangkan agribisnis berkelanjutan, dan memberikan akses modal serta teknologi untuk efisiensi produksi seta Perencanaan penggunaan lahan yang bijaksana, pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pengambilan keputusan, serta program perlindungan sosial bagi petani juga penting.

##### Article History

Send 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025  
Review 22<sup>th</sup> January 2025  
Accepted 1<sup>th</sup> March 2025

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## Introduction

In this era of decentralization, when most of Indonesia's rural areas are still being developed for community welfare, the development of these areas is very important to support regional development (Prayojana et al., 2020). With the establishment of Namlea as the Regency Capital, Buru Regency will generally experience dynamic changes in society (Anwar et al., 2021; Dawan et al., 2023), with dynamic conditions expected to be the ultimate goal of community welfare initiatives in Namlea.

Historical studies show that Namlea Village has very strong agricultural characteristics and is inherent in the socio-economic life of its people (Bugis et al., 2019; Rahma, Satya at, 2021). They concentrate on agriculture as a source of life to support their daily lives (Yusuf et al., 2019). The land is also allocated for the development of agricultural businesses and the family economy. With the increasing population and need for agricultural products, the economic growth of farmers should be profitable. However, what is happening now is that the Namlea village community is only a consumer of agricultural products outside Namlea village. The availability of agricultural products has a significant impact on the routes, quantities, and conditions of transportation from the supply areas, so that Namlea is no longer a producer of agricultural products (Dawan et al., 2023; Umanailo, 2023). One of the factors contributing to the decline in the number of farmers and the number of jobs related to agriculture is land ownership. The change in the function of agricultural land is a consequence of market demand for regional development. The profession of farmers is increasingly unpromising in Namlea due to regional development. Farmers are starting to experience greater difficulties as a result of the conversion of agricultural land into land for housing, offices, and trade. The urbanization process that occurs not only changes infrastructure, but also causes problems with agricultural land, shifts in land use and ownership, and shifts in occupational structures. As a result of the urbanization process's development in Namlea, farmers' survival is increasingly threatened.

The study "Shifting Livelihoods of Farmers in Namlea City" can be positioned in the context of previous studies that discuss changes in people's livelihoods, especially farmers, due to various external and internal factors. Previous studies, such as Pramudita's (2022) research on the Typology of Rural Transformation and its Implications for the Socio-Economic Conditions of Communities on the Sukoharjo-Surakarta Border, and Wijayanti (2022) which examined the Influence of Urbanization on Cultivated Land in Indonesia, provide a framework for understanding how factors such as economic development, land conversion, and environmental pressures encourage farmers to shift from the agricultural

sector to the non-agricultural sector (Pramudita & Rudiarto, 2022; Wijayanti & Priyanto, 2022).

The urgency of the study "Shifting Livelihoods of Farmers in Namlea City" lies in the importance of understanding the impact of land conversion on the lives of farmers who are increasingly under pressure. With the reduction in agricultural land area due to infrastructure development, farmers in Namlea have experienced a decline in productivity that threatens the sustainability of their livelihoods. This study urges us to explore how farmers adapt to these changes, identify efforts to diversify sources of income, and see the policies that need to be implemented to prevent increasing poverty and economic dependence. In addition, this study is also important in designing appropriate interventions to minimize the negative impacts of land conversion and improve farmers' welfare amidst rapid urban change.

This study can also be positioned as an effort to understand farmers' adaptation strategies in dealing with socio-economic and environmental changes. Azzahra (2022), in his study on Gambir Farmers' Survival Strategies in Fluctuations in Gambir Commodity Prices in Kapur IX District, showed that farmers tend to develop alternative sources of income to reduce dependence on the agricultural sector (Azzahra et al., 2022). This is relevant to see whether farmers in Namlea City also adopt similar strategies. By combining findings from previous studies, this study is expected to provide new contributions in understanding the specific context of shifting livelihoods of farmers in urban areas such as Namlea City, as well as its implications for community welfare and the sustainability of the agricultural sector in the area.

This study will explore the relationship between the abilities possessed by farmers and the real conditions of changing society. According to Berger and Luckmann (Dreher, 2016; Light et al., 1967; Umanilo, 2024), social construction is built in two ways: first, defining reality or "reality" and "knowledge". Social reality exists in social interactions and is expressed socially through language communication, cooperation through various forms of social organisations, and so on. Intersubjective experience shows social reality, while knowledge of social reality encompasses all of social life, including cognitive, psychomotor, emotional, and intuitive. Second, according to Berger, the two paradigms are interrelated, with subjectivity (individuals above society) and objectivity (society above individuals) (Marta & García, 2006).

The study of the shift in farmers' livelihoods in Namlea City is expected to be able to become a reference for policies for controlling agricultural land and the regeneration of workers in the agricultural sector. Limited conditions and followed by a fluctuating economy,

farmers find it increasingly difficult to meet household livelihood needs so that in the future holistic approaches are needed to help farmers meet their daily needs.

## **Method**

The research was conducted in Namlea village, Buru Regency. The determination of the research location was carried out purposively. Namlea Village was chosen as the research location because the percentage of farming households is decreasing compared to other villages in Buru Regency. The number of informants to be interviewed was 18 people who were taken purposively with the consideration that respondents were considered as related parties to achieve the research objectives

The data in this study were obtained from primary data sources with data collection techniques used through interviews, interview methods to study the experiences of informants (Headley & Plano Clark, 2020; Qu & Dumay, 2011). In determining informants, the author used the method "purposive sampling is a research method with deliberate sampling according to the provisions" (Creswell, 2007; Moen & Middelthon, 2015). The criteria for informants that are considered appropriate by the author to be studied in this study include: farmers, housewives, community leaders, traditional leaders, and religious leaders (Gill, 2020; McQuarrie et al., 1990). The determination of informants was carried out by the author using the criteria mentioned above.

The analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data analysis following the concepts of Miles and Huberman and Spradley (Collins & Stockton, 2018; Neuman, 1997; O'Reilly et al., 2015). Researchers carry out analysis activities interactively and continuously at each stage of the study until it is complete, and the data is saturated. The activities carried out by researchers in data analysis are data reduction, data display, drawing conclusions, or verification. Triangulation in this study was carried out using data sources. Researchers visited and discussed with various informants to see a phenomenon from a broader perspective.

## **Result and Discussion**

### ***Changes in Farmer Orientation in Namlea City***

Namlea Village is one of the many villages in the administrative area of Buru Regency, Maluku Province (Central Statistics Agency of Buru Regency, 2023; Ridwan et al., 2021). This village has the same village government system as other villages in Buru Regency, namely the village head who is elected through a periodic village head election

mechanism (Suryani, 2020; Umanailo et al., 2023). The existence of Namlea Village is affected by the high intensity of the transfer of control of agricultural land which is the center of the district capital. The living conditions of farmers from being sufficient are slowly shifting due to various needs and the availability of existing resources. The situation that was previously considered helpful is now the opposite of what they expected.

Changes in the livelihood patterns of farmers in Namlea Village are characterized by low agricultural income, shrinking agricultural land, high production costs that are not comparable to the selling value of agricultural products, the emergence of non-agricultural businesses that offer large profits, the reluctance of the younger generation to continue the family farming business, and the possibility of job transactions between immigrant communities and farmers (Abdurrahim et al., 2014; Hentihu et al., 2020). Furthermore, many young people assume that working in agriculture is synonymous with low social status, dirt, slums, poverty, lack of education, and an uncertain future (Addas et al., 2024).

The history of Namlea Village has revealed the very important and broad role of agriculture in the local economy. The ability of farmers to earn a living has become increasingly uncertain as the Namlea area has developed. Converting agricultural land into houses, offices, and shops has made farmers' lives more difficult, one of which is cultivating land at a greater distance than before (Mallapiang et al., 2023). Urbanization or the change of rural areas into urban centers will have an impact on the economic and social status of farmers (Messianik Putra As Shamad, 2023). There is increasing pressure on farmers' ability to earn a living as a result of urbanization in Namlea because it changes infrastructure, but also affects agricultural land, changes in land use and ownership, and employment structures (Xu et al., 2024; Zhang & Donaldson, 2013). Farmers in Namlea Village in particular continue to strive to maintain their daily lives through agriculture, which is the center of life sources. Agricultural efforts and improving the family economy are the goals of farmers. Still, Namlea is no longer a producer of agricultural products but a consumer of agricultural products from communities outside Namlea. However, this situation should benefit the economic growth of farmers due to the increasing population and demand for agricultural products.

### ***Changes in Agricultural Land Function***

Farmers in Namlea Village believe that farming is just one of many ways to survive. Facts show that the socio-economic life of farming communities is not only determined by the agricultural sector, although in the past agricultural work was very dominant in Namlea Village (Ilyas, 2022; Meka & Nahak, 2022). The way farmers learn and act economically in

their daily lives has changed due to the increasingly open flow of information and changes in society. (Atasa et al., 2022). To meet basic needs, more than one job or more productive social roles are needed; various types of jobs and activities are needed which cause the number of farmers and jobs in agriculture to decrease, partly due to the impact of land ownership. Regional development that is focused on building government and economic centers which in turn causes it to become a major factor in changing the function of agricultural land. Meanwhile, more than one job or more productive social roles are needed (Subagiyo, Aris; Prayitno, Gunawan; Kusriyanto, 2020). The number of farmers and employment in agriculture is decreasing, partly due to the impact of land ownership (Asnawati et al., 2021).

There are two main causes of the shift in land use from agriculture to non-agriculture, namely: internal factors which are mainly driven by local residents or what in this study is called the Namlea Village farming community, and external factors which are mainly driven by economic policies or investments. Limited access to farmers' livelihoods (Erniati, 2022) in this case land for farming will create conditions that limit the role of this group, which in turn can lead to a low standard of living which we usually call poverty (Suharyanto et al., 2021). From the perspective of rational choice theory which states that individuals will behave based on the information they have, which is shaped by personal and social norms and interests, this situation will force those who lose access to agricultural land to take action (Abdurrahim, 2014; Marsden, 2005). As a result, farmers will consider diversifying their sources of income by working as farm laborers, construction workers, or motorcycle taxis; expanding their trade and business interests outside of agriculture to meet their needs (Coleman, 1988); and finally, redefining their land ownership status and livelihoods to make them an independent unit in the development of the Namlea community (Naafi'a, 2021). The phenomenon indicating the worsening conditions of farmers is clearly visible in their struggle to meet their daily needs. Examining the main reasons for farmers to give up their land, especially the demands and economic dynamics that are currently taking place in Namlea Village.

**Table 1. Changes in Land Functions Regarding the Livelihood Orientation of Farming Communities**

<b>Reason</b>	Most of the land is allocated for the development of economic facilities, offices and housing.	Location is getting narrower	Relying on farming experience
	Condition of agricultural land that has been abandoned for a long time	Soil elements are decreasing, and pollution often occurs	Prioritize the principle of "as long as you get a job."
<b>Impact</b>	Farmers lack land and job opportunities	Agricultural productivity declines	Less distribution of agricultural produce
	Job uncertainty because the land function can change at any time	Production costs are increasing	Cheap wages

Source: Compilation of Research Results 2024

Table 1 shows changes in farmers' livelihood orientation caused by changes in land function. The dynamics of Namlea City Development have caused many changes in potential agricultural lands designated for infrastructure so that the land for farmers to work is decreasing. The high need for land causes land function to also change in an unpredictable time (Gong & Tan, 2021). This condition makes it increasingly difficult for farmers to determine livelihood orientation based on their agricultural land (Munawar, 2021).

The consequences of changes in a region have a strong relationship, the three main components of the local socio-cultural system, namely social infrastructure, social structure, and social superstructure determine the characteristics of livelihoods and livelihood systems (Mardiyaningsih et al., 2010). As a result of rural modernization, the ways of life of the community that were once traditional are encouraged to adopt more contemporary and progressive practices (Pannell et al., 2014). The agrarian structure has evolved from communal to individual, and resource use patterns have shifted from relying on traditional knowledge to embracing new technologies; these shifts in social structure are indicative of these changes. Changes in social structure are also manifested in the shift in livelihood strategies from agrarian ones that focus on meeting subsistence food needs to more commercial, non-agrarian ones (Contzen & Crettaz, 2019). The moral economy of farmers in traditional societies is now more influenced by the political economy of modern

agricultural societies, a shift that reflects changes in the social superstructure (Wegenast & Beck, 2020).

Land conversion is related to the sustainability of farmers' livelihood patterns in Namlea village. The loss of farmers due to land conversion impacts commodity production and the community's social life as a whole (Kong & Castella, 2021). Economic and socially, land is valuable to farmers (Hounnou et al., 2024). Much local wisdom grows from the relationship between land and farmers, but this wisdom begins to fade as agricultural land shrinks. Social components, such as social capital, have evolved as a result of the shrinking supply of agricultural land. This is difficult because trust, social norms, and networks are aspects of social life that contribute to social capital by facilitating more efficient collective action to achieve common goals (Addas et al., 2024). The occurrence of job shifts usually coincides with the expansion of non-agricultural work activities, which occurs along with changes in agricultural systems and land use in rural areas in general (Mallapiang et al., 2023). Crop failure and increased production costs due to lack of irrigation are two main consequences of unproductive land conditions depicted by the upward arrow. Simply put, farmers in Namlea village cannot get the jobs they need to support their families due to land conversion. As a result, they have to take other jobs with lower wages to make ends meet.

## **Conclusion**

Farmers in Namlea Village have difficulty meeting their daily needs due to ongoing land conversion, as a result, farmers have to find other ways to meet their livelihoods. Farmers in Namlea Village rely on their agricultural land to produce food and income by planting tubers, vegetables, and other short-lived crops. This situation is a symbol of the shift in the role of land when land is used for housing and offices, no longer focused on agriculture, in turn affecting the economic and social lives of farmers in Namlea Village.

Based on the conditions faced by farmers in Namlea Village due to land conversion, several recommendations for further research can be directed at several important aspects. First, further research can explore the long-term impacts of land conversion on food security and the economy of farming families. It is important to understand how changes in land use affect their consumption patterns and income. Second, research on the effect of land conversion on farmers' economic diversity needs to be conducted to assess the extent to which farmers rely on diversification of businesses outside of agriculture and whether this step is sufficient to maintain their economic resilience. Furthermore, an evaluation of social protection programs for affected farmers needs to be considered, to assess the effectiveness



of social assistance in reducing the social and economic impacts of reduced agricultural land. In addition, studies on the role of government in spatial planning and land conversion policies are very important to find solutions that can maintain a balance between development and sustainability of the agricultural sector. Finally, research on opportunities for farmer empowerment through additional education and skills training, both in modern agriculture and other sectors, can help them adapt and increase their income. These studies will provide a deeper understanding of the impacts of land conversion and produce more appropriate policy recommendations for the welfare of farmers in Namlea Village.

### **Acknowledgments**

The author would like to thank the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia through the Directorate General of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia for providing the 2024 Research and Community Service Program Grant. In addition, the author would also like to thank the Directorate of Research, Technology, and Community Service, the Directorate General of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture for the 2024 novice lecturer research scheme research grant, as well as all parties who have helped so that this research and publication process can be completed.

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