

# Rural Industrialization and The Impact on Citizens

(The Shifting Of Agricultural Land Using In Henri Lefebvre's Space Perspective)

Imamul Huda Al Siddiq<sup>1</sup>, Meidi Saputra<sup>2</sup>, Sri Untari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sociology Education, <sup>2</sup>Pancasila Education and Civics  
Universitas Negeri Malang

Malang, Indonesia

Corresponding email: imamul.huda.fis@um.ac.id

**Abstract**—Industrialization in rural areas is one of the steps to equalize the development that has been centered in urban areas. Industrialization in rural areas is also a mean to absorb labor in rural areas to minimize excessive urbanization, increase rural incomes, diversify the rural employment, and increase the regional development. On the other hand, the coming of industries in the rural areas also has an impact on the diminishing of agricultural land which supports the life of farmers in the village. This paper discusses the impact of shifting use of agricultural land into industrial land from the space perspective of Henri Lefebvre. This paper explains the relation between rural communities, corporations, and countries in this context. This paper employs literature study method which combines various issues that emerge in the literatures related to the industrialization in the countryside as well as the perspectives of Henri Lefebvre's theory as the analysis. In Henri Lefebvre's point of view, space in modern capitalist society will always be competed. It happens since rural areas has cheaper wage labor and is a potential space for industries because the prices are still much cheaper than urban areas.

**Keywords**—Citizen, Civil Society, Henri Lefebvre, Rural Industrialization, Space

## I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization has become a necessity in all parts of the world, even in socialist countries, at least since 1935, after the doctrine of socialist realism was adopted by the first Soviet writers congress. [1] In the context of development in many developing countries with a development approach, as the main focus of economic growth through increased income, [2],[3] the consequence of industrialization requires that there be sufficient land needs [5], [6].

If initially the industry was developed in the urban center, now the industry is growing in rural areas which incidentally are agricultural areas. This shift occurs because of several things such as higher production costs and higher salaries of employees in urban areas compared

to rural areas, as well as rural raw materials for certain types of industries that are easy to obtain.

Industrial expansion from urban areas then shifts to touch rural areas does have a positive effect. The entry of industry in rural areas proved to be able to reduce the flow of urbanization on a large scale, opening jobs in rural areas, even to the improvement of welfare for rural communities. China, for example, placing industrialization in the countryside is one of their concerns in formulating a country program [7],[8]. Rural industry has been proven to be able to improve the welfare of its people [8]. In eastern coastal China China's socio-economic transformation, regional development recombination, and industrial restructuring have transformed rural areas in depth [9].

However, on the other hand, industrial expansion into rural areas certainly has an impact that must be considered. The need for land becomes a necessity as an effort to expand the industry in the countryside. finally, shifting agricultural land into non-agricultural land such as industry and property is inevitable. Agricultural land based on the 2003 agricultural census reported at 187.7 thousand hectares per year has been converted to land use other than agriculture, while the area of new rice fields is only 46.4 thousand hectares per year. Thus the area of paddy fields from year to year is reduced by 141.3 thousand hectares [10],[11]. In the 2013 agricultural census, the total area of agricultural land was not identified, but the number of agricultural business households and agricultural enterprises incorporated. The number of agricultural businesses experienced a significant decline from 2003. In 2003 the number of agricultural business households amounted to 6,314,370, while in 2013 there were 4,978,358. This means that there was a decrease of 1,336,012 for 10 years. Likewise with legal entities of agriculture, in 2003 there were 653 in East Java and in 2013 fell to 410 statutory-owned agricultural companies [12]. This decline can indeed be caused by many things, but these facts are of particular concern given that the domestic agricultural sector is a sector that maintains national food security [10].

Many studies have been studied by researchers and academics about industrialization in the countryside in addition to the studies mentioned above. Bar-El's study [13] examines the existence of sales between employment and income levels as objects of rural industrialization. This study formulates some conclusions that focus more on a country's policy in an economic perspective, for example, such as an increase in income in the village is directly proportional to the development of the work of its citizens. The development of work or labor in a rural area requires a combination of intensive capital in industrialization [13].

Apart from being too long, the study from Bar-el [13] was also too deterministic, and less relevant if used to see the reality of industrialization in the contemporary countryside. Subsequent studies are studies of Long et al.[9] This study examines the typology and classification of rural development on the east coast of China, with typologies including farming industry dominated rural development type (FIT), industry dominated rural development type (IDT), rural development type focusing on business, tourism and services industries (BTT ), and balanced rural development type (BDT). This study then also measures the rurality degree index (RDI) based on several different types.[9] The conclusions of this study indicate that to some extent, the RDI can accurately reflect the status quo of rural development and the mobilization of rural functions with regard to the community, and can also reflect different stages of what type of rural development is the same in various directed areas [9].

Subsequent studies are studies of Song et al. which examines urbanization and industrialization in rural areas, by examining two regions, namely the village and city areas. This study looks at the tug-of-war between the phenomenon of industrialization in the countryside and urbanization, the implications of the existence of farmers in the village. From the study it was found that farmers in this context were faced with three choices. First, farmers continue to work in the agricultural sector. Second, farmers prepare land in the countryside, and thirdly, farmers move to the city.

From some of these studies, no one has studied industrialization in the countryside in a space perspective, especially Henri Lefebvre's perspective. So the author focuses this paper on "the impact of the shifting use in agricultural land towards the citizen in the perspective of space by Henri Lefebvre".

## II. THEORETICAL STUDY

As a Marxian, Lefebvre paid attention to space studies in socio-political studies. The main foundation of his work "The Production of Space" is the contribution to the conceptualization of space in people's lives in a Marxian perspective [14]. If Marx speaks of an unequal production relation in the world of production, then it cannot happen without space. Capitalism goes even further, making space a means of capital accumulation. The accumulation of

profits through mass production, certainly requires the existence of space.

Spatial practice is simply analogous to, for example, when a farmer planted a plot of land with sugar cane, it can be said that he was interpreting a space as a field. The space in this case the field becomes the place for him to carry out production activities. In this space, especially when it has become legally formal, it means space based on certain administrative and geographical conditions. As Lefebvre said that the spatial practice of a society that reveals public space is encouraged and assumed in dialectical interaction; the space is produced slowly and surely because it is controlled and taken. From an analytical point of view, the spatial practice of society is revealed through the decomposition of space itself.[15]. In this context, the field has become a physical space framed in space construction. The field is different from the yard of his house, although it is possible he also planted sugar cane in his yard.

Other discourses outside of spatial practices at the physical level are the various discourses needed to produce or construct space. Space is not only physically defined but can also be abstract space [16]. The space is constructed into an abstraction. Abstraction is continually discourse, then in the end makes space appear in the form of representation. Through that space, the owner is just like having a production tool capable of mastering and hegemony [17]. That is, who controls space, he is able to be ruler the class.

## III. DISCUSSION

### **Rural Industrialization in Space Concepts**

The existence of villages in Indonesia is an important part of the life of the nation. That said, because the countryside is a buffer for the existence of the nation's life. Many kinds of development are carried out by the government, so that villages can avoid the classic problems faced by most villages in developing countries namely poverty, underdevelopment and population. The complexity of the problem, making strengthening rural life compulsory to do so that people's living standards can improve so that it leads to the welfare of the community.

One way to improve the standard of living of rural communities is by rural industrialization. Rural industrialization is one way to improve the welfare of the community for a better quality of life. Good quality, because in it there is an effort to improve the quality of human resources and optimize natural resources and other resources. In other words, rural industrialization can be used as a tool for rural development which can drive the economy. But undeniably the existence of industrialization in the countryside requires the need for large land. This condition often leads to an attraction between industry, the state, and society in this case are farmers.

The pull of land between industry, the state, and farmers has actually occurred since the colonial era. The

availability of land is a major determinant in the movement of industry that has been built since the colonial era, especially with its very capitalistic style. The capitalistic pattern of a country's economic system makes land a commodity. When the colonial era for example, there was a colonial government policy called the *erfpacht* right which in turn turned into a right to cultivate (HGU) [5]. The existence of this colonial government policy has attracted Dutch private sector to expand their business into large plantation businesses. During this time, the need for land grew. Consequently, deforestation into new agricultural land must be carried out, and increasingly productive land is controlled by the colonial private sector. During the independence period, the newly born Indonesian government nationalized colonial assets into state assets which turned out to include the rights of the people [5]. When the New Order era was more capitalistic and industrialistic in style by prioritizing increasing national income, land became a basic commodity in industrial expansion.

When this industrialization penetrated into rural areas, on the one hand, rural communities could benefit, but on the other hand, industrialization would have a negative impact on several other aspects of life. The results of critical thinking by agricultural experts in various disciplines show that the weak point of national development in recent years is that it is less realized that the future of the economy and the welfare of the Indonesian people is largely determined by the progress of the agricultural sector in the countryside, for that, national agricultural development policies need to be from the government [18]. One effort that can be done is to formulate agricultural policies by involving socio-cultural elements. The socio-cultural elements in question are competencies of human resources, management and healthy agricultural business/ organization, strong work values, unequal social structures, strong moral and legal systems, and a more autonomous governance system [18].

However, it cannot be denied that the existence of industrialization in the countryside requires the need for sufficient space. Indeed, not all industries built in rural areas are industries that shift the existence of the agricultural sector. There are also industries that are included in the agricultural sector but utilize technological advances in producing large agricultural products. Usually this agricultural industry is managed by a particular business entity whether it's private or state. But still, the need for space becomes a necessity. The social structure in this case is also not spared from unequal relations as is the case in manufacturing and finished goods industries. In the context of Lefebvre [15], thinking, the use of space or agricultural land to increase rural industry is inseparable from dominance. By borrowing the term Gramsci, Lefebvre analogizes the dominance that emerges in the space relation is a hegemony. [17], Farmers for example are not aware that they are being hegemonized. Land or space in the countryside is like a means of production in the context of Marx. Who can own and use

it can occupy an upper class position. Existing physical space is reproduced through abstract space constructed according to the will of the space owner. Finally, the space that is owned and the space that is not owned. Such conditions are conditions that are less favorable for the surrounding indigenous people. Instead of getting money from the land they sell, their conditions are even more lame. Plus if there is an industrial party that is not responsible for the impacts that arise in the community around rural industrial areas.

### **Civil Society: Avoiding Inequality**

The impacts that arise from the consequences of industrialization in the countryside need to get attention. It is undeniable that the presence of rural industrialization has certainly given significant changes in people's lives, especially in the socio-economic fields such as professions and changes in population income [19]. Not only in Indonesia, in other parts of the world, in China for example, industrialization in the countryside is able to improve the welfare of its people [7],[9],[14]. However, of course this change brings consequences that must be faced by society. If the good intentions of building the countryside through industrialization there is no balance in it just like storing a time bomb that will explode at any time.

Concerns raised above are reasonable. As research conducted by Ayuningtias & Murdianto [21] provides information that industrial development in rural areas is carried out to avoid labor costs that are very expensive to the urban community, industrial contracts that are not in favor of the community and the limited role of the community in the government. Of course a number of these concerns are very far from the ideal word as in Government Regulation Number 24 of 2009. That the purpose of industrial estate development is to (a) control space utilization; (b) increasing industrial development efforts that are environmentally sound; (c) accelerating industrial growth in the regions; (d) increase industrial competitiveness; (e) improve investment competitiveness; and (f) provide location certainty in infrastructure planning and development, which is coordinated between relevant sectors.

It must be admitted that rural industrialization is not the ultimate weapon to overcome rural development. But rural industrialization is one option to reduce backwardness in rural development. Industrialization clearly needs a balanced portion in its application to the village community. The balance that the writer means is that the village needs to develop industrialization based on what is the advantage of the village. So that the presence of rural industrialization did not necessarily erase the areas of work that had been occupied by the previous village community. This is one of the preventive solutions in dealing with the worst possibilities presented by rural industrialization can be minimized.

Like agricultural areas in the province of Bali, even though rural industrialization is stretching but agriculture

is not abandoned. In fact, the government and the community work together to develop rural agriculture-based industrialization by developing tourism villages, agrotourism and so on. The Province of Bali clearly learned a lot from what their people experienced during the bombings of Bali Bombs I and II. At that time rural industrialization wriggled violently marked by the number of peasants who switched professions from farmers to tour guides, craft craftsmen, and others. But what's wrong, due to the decline of the tourist bombing incident that came to Bali. The impact is on the community, because they want to go back to being farmers, the land has been taken over in the industrialization developers [22].

In harmony with the above thoughts, mutual symbiosis between village and industry is needed. It is legitimate if you want to do rural industrialization, but of course in reasonable stages so that the village is not eroded into a foreign "new area". Besides that, the alignments needed for the village community include (1) appropriate contract regulation, (2) improving the quality of human resources, (3) absorption of local personnel, (4) needs analysis related to environmental protection, (5) local entrepreneurial power and (6) the organization of strong rural economic actors. These six things constitute recommendations submitted by the author so that rural industrialization does not harm the villagers who have sacrificed a lot for the construction of their village. Of course these six things need a synergistic control system from various parties, both from the government, industrialization actors, and rural communities. The hope is that the rural industrialization that is built can improve the welfare of rural communities so that they can realize the true civil society concept in the village community.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Industrialization developed in the rural, whether it is non-agricultural industry or agricultural industry can bring positive things to the village community, especially farmers. Industrialization in the case of agriculture, for example, is able to advance agricultural businesses, production is increasingly innovative and massive. Non-agricultural industrialization can be used as land for new jobs in the countryside. So, people who do not have agricultural land and/or do not work in the agricultural sector can work in the industrial sector and no longer need to urbanize. Indirectly, rural industries can reduce the rate of urbanization which is often troublesome and burdensome for cities.

On the other hand, industrialization requires large enough land or space, so that the use of new space as industrial space in the countryside cannot be avoided. Utilization of new space for this industry could be in which there is a tug of interest between the corporation and the community. Anyone who can possess and control space anywhere, then constructs it into a productive space, for example in the countryside, then he is like mastering

the means of production. There are many economic benefits that can be taken from the use of the space. Consequently, unbalanced, exploitative relationships cannot be avoided. Small people including farmers are often the exploitative victims. For this reason, the role of the government in ensuring the welfare of farmers is very much needed either through laws or certain policies. One of the efforts to minimize the negative impact of industrialization is through efforts to form a society oriented to the concept of civil society. The active contribution of the community as citizens in the development of rural areas is needed. Spaces in the countryside may be controlled by certain groups whether in the form of industry or other forms, but the relationship between them must be mutually beneficial relationships. The approach presented in this study is as an analytical tool from a different perspective. Of course various points of view can be presented in the context of academic studies.

#### V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In writing this article, the author did not forget to say a lot of thanks to the Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Malang for the financial support that was very helpful for the completion of this article. Thanks was also delivered to head of authors, colleagues who cannot be mentioned individually, through the outpouring of thoughts that have been given, giving an extraordinary touch to the perfection of this article. Of course this article is still far from perfect, this article is still written based on secondary data, by carefully and critically examining previous academic texts. The hope is that this article will be the entrance to empirical research on the theme of industrialization in the countryside, especially in the East Java region, which the author will carry forward.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] S. E. Reid, "Socialist realism in the Stalinist terror: The industry of socialism art exhibition, 1935–41," *The Russian Review*, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 153–184, 2001.
- [2] J. Frieden, "Third World indebted industrialization: international finance and state capitalism in Mexico, Brazil, Algeria, and South Korea," *International Organization*, vol. 35, no. 03, p. 407, Jun. 1981.
- [3] M. Mashud, "Sosiologi Pembangunan," 2010.
- [4] L. Soetrisno, *Paradigma baru pembangunan pertanian: sebuah tinjauan sosiologis*. Kanisius, 2002.
- [5] M. Mashud, *Petani VS Negara: Gerakan Sosial Petani Melawan Hegemoni Negara*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2017.
- [6] L. Peng, S. Liu, and L. Sun, "Spatial-temporal changes of rurality driven by urbanization and industrialization: A case study of the Three Gorges Reservoir Area in Chongqing, China," *Habitat International*, vol. 51, pp. 124–132, Feb. 2016.
- [7] M. Ghatak and D. Mookherjee, "Land acquisition for industrialization and compensation of displaced farmers," *Journal of Development Economics*, vol. 110, pp. 303–312, Sep. 2014.
- [8] H. Song, J.-F. Thisse, and X. Zhu, "Urbanization and/or rural industrialization in China," *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, vol. 42, no. 1–2, pp. 126–134, Jan. 2012.
- [9] H. Long, J. Zou, and Y. Liu, "Differentiation of rural development driven by industrialization and urbanization in

- eastern coastal China,” *Habitat International*, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 454–462, Oct. 2009.
- [10] B. Irawan, “Konversi Lahan Sawah: Potensi Dampak, Pola Pemanfaatannya, dan Faktor Determinan,” *Forum penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1, Jul. 2005.
- [11] S. Sutomo, “Analisa data konversi dan prediksi kebutuhan lahan (Analysis of conversion data and predication of agricultural land need),” *Proceedings of the round table II Pengendalian Konversi dan Pengembangan Lahan Pertanian. Direktorat Perluasan Areal, Dirjen Bina Produksi Tanaman Pangan, Departemen Pertanian, Jakarta, 2004*, pp. 135–149, 2004.
- [12] BPS Jawa Timur, “Laporan Hasil Sensus Pertanian 2013 (Pencacahan Lengkap),” *Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur, Surabaya, 2013*.
- [13] R. Bar-el, “Rural industrialization objectives: The income-employment conflict,” *World Development*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 129–140, Feb. 1984.
- [14] S. Elden, *Understanding Henri Lefebvre: theory and the possible*. London ; New York: Continuum, 2004.
- [15] H. Lefebvre, *The production of space*. Oxford, OX, UK ; Cambridge, Mass., USA: Blackwell, 1991.
- [16] Y. Christian and D. Desmiwati, “Menuju Urbanisasi Pulau Kecil: Produksi Ruang Abstrak dan Perampasan,” *Journal of Regional and Rural Development Planning*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 45, Jun. 2018.
- [17] K. Goonewardena, S. Kipfer, R. Milgrom, and C. Schmid, *Space, Difference, Everyday Life: Reading Henri Lefebvre*. New York: Routledge, 2008.
- [18] T. Pranadji, “Kerangka Kebijakan Sosio-Budaya Menuju Pertanian 2025 ke Arah Pertanian Pedesaan Berdaya Saing Tinggi, Berkeadilan dan Berkelanjutan,” *Forum penelitian Agro Ekonomi*, vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1, 2004.
- [19] M. Wijaya, K. Saddhono, and S. M. Tjondronegoro, *Prospek industrialisasi pedesaan*. Surakarta: Pustaka Cakra, 2001.
- [20] H. Song, J.-F. Thisse, and X. Zhu, “Urbanization and/or rural industrialization in China,” *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, vol. 42, no. 1–2, pp. 126–134, Jan. 2012.
- [21] T. Ayuningtias and M. Murdianto, “Dampak Industrialisasi Pedesaan terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Desa Ciherang Pondok, Kecamatan Caringin, Kabupaten Bogor,” *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat [JSKPM]*, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 143, 2017.
- [22] T. Pranadji, “Masa depan pertanian pedesaan di Bali dalam perspektif perencanaan pembangunan daerah,” 2016.