

Household Poverty Analysis of Local Farmers and Transmigrants in Gorontalo District

Amelia Murtisari^{1*}, Irham Irham², Jangkung Handoyo Mulyo², Lestari Rahayu
Waluyati²

¹ Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo state University, Indonesia

² Department of Doctoral Agricultural, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: ameliamurtisari86@ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Transmigration program is normally used to improve the welfare and reduce poverty of transmigrants which consist of both Local and Non Local Transmigrants. The objectives of this study are 1) to measure the poverty level of local farmers households and transmigrant farmers households based on their household income, 2) to measure the poverty levels of transmigrant farmers households based on their region of origin and 3) to analyze the ownership of agricultural assets of local farmers households and transmigrants from origin source household income. Survey method on poor farmer households, local transmigrants and original transmigrants was used. The research location was located on Gorontalo Regency. The sampling technique was used by multiple random sampling of 120 respondents consisting of 60 local households and transmigrants who received social assistance from the government.

Keywords: Poverty, Local farmer household, Transmigrant farmer household

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of transmigration as explained in Undang-undang No 29 Tahun 2009 and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2017 explained that transmigration is a voluntary movement of residents to improve welfare and settle in transmigration areas which organized by the government. Moreover, transmigration area is a cultivation area that has a function as a settlement and place of business for the community in a development system in the form of a transmigration development area or a transmigration settlement location. Dry land is one of the patterns from transmigration development in Gorontalo Province by relying on the agricultural sector as a source of household livelihood which consists of local farmer households, namely Gorontalo natives and transmigrant farmer households from origin, namely non-Gorontalo households who come from various ethnics group in Indonesia.

Welfare is a component that will be achieved through providing a place of business for transmigrants. However, various facilities provided to local transmigrant households and migrants are not be able to improve welfare, even though those facilities provided are expected to be able become business capital. The concept of transmigrants related to welfare implies that transmigrant households originating from poor category are moved to transmigration areas as a solution of overcoming poverty.

Measurement methods of poverty seen from the financial dimension, namely the nominal value of household income. In the other hand, poverty also can be seen from the non-financial dimension, such as the ownership of agricultural assets as the main source of livelihood. The objectives of this study were 1) To measure the poverty level of local and transmigrant farmer households based on household income, 2) To measure the poverty level of local and transmigrant farmer households based on the origin area of the transmigrants and 3) to identify the ownership of agricultural assets of transmigrant farmer households.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The method for determining respondents is Stratified Random Sampling (STRS) by dividing the population into two groups, namely local farmer households and non-local farmer households. Sampling of respondents was carried out using Simple Random Sampling (SRS) totaling 240 respondents who received social assistance from the government which consist of 120 local transmigrants and 120 non-local transmigrants.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Poverty based on Income Perspective

Measuring the poverty rate based on their income by calculating the amount of household income and expenditure. The criteria for the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Sosial, 2021) stated that households where entitled to receive social assistance are households who have an income less than IDR 600,000/month. Further insight, the sources of household income of local farmers and transmigrants were divided into three group, namely on-farm, off-farm and non-farm income. On-farm income came from corn farming income, off-farm income came from chili and coconut farming, and then off-farm income came from motorcycle pedicab or called as a bentor, household assistant and retailer. The average of household income of local farmers and transmigrants can be seen on **Table 1**.

Table 1. Household Poverty of Local Farmers and Transmigrants in Gorontalo District

Income sources	Local Farmer's Household	Transmigrant Farmer's Household
Income on farm/month (IDR)	1.872.687,50	1.504.050,39
Income off farm/month (IDR)	251.666,67	182.558
Income non farm/month (IDR)	55.000	330.232,56
Total income on farm, off farm and non-farm IDR)	2.179.354,17	2.016.841,09
Average household expenditure/month (IDR)	1.506.105	1.571.649,95
Household Income/month (IDR)	673.249,17	445.191,13

Based on the average of household income, transmigrant farmer households are lower than poverty standard value which means less than IDR 600.000/month compared to the household income level from local farmers.

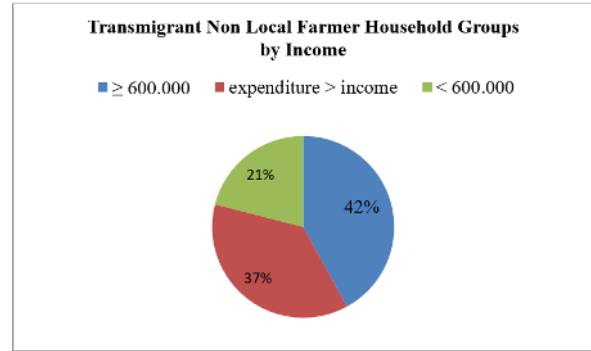


Figure 1. Transmigrant farmer household group by income

The figure 1 and 2 showed that more than 40% of local and transmigrant household respondents in the category of having incomes exceeding the standards set by the poor household according to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, even though all respondents are recipients of social assistance from the central government and village governments. Assistance in the form of PKH (Program Keluarga Harapan), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and BLT (Direct Cash Assistance).

This condition should be the initial study to evaluate the government on the implementation of various poverty alleviation programs, whether the program is properly on their target and effective for poverty alleviation. Moreover, households that are unable to meet their daily basic needs more than 30% means that there are households whose income value is lower than the value of basic needs by local farmers and transmigrant households.

3.2. Poverty Based on Regional/Ethnic Origin

The transmigrant community consists of 50% local resident transmigrants (TPS) and 50% original resident transmigrants (TPA). The composition of transmigrants of the original population consists of various provincial and ethnic backgrounds spread across Indonesia. The figure below shows the composition of the transmigrant population of origin, dominated by the Javanese from Central Java Province. The second position comes from the Sundanese people of West Java Province. The provinces of East Java and the Special Region of Yogyakarta are also areas of origin for the transmigrant population.

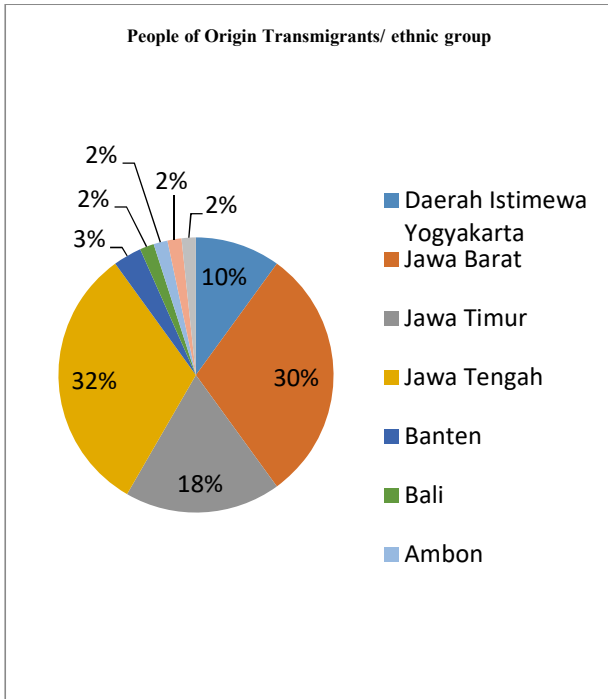


Figure 2. People of origin transmigrants or ethnic group

Provinces that are involved in cooperation in implementing the transmigrant program have passed the procedures and fulfilled the requirements to participate in this program. The diversity of areas of origin for transmigrants needs to be measured in terms of poverty levels to provide an illustration of how far the performance of inter-regional cooperation in implementing this program. Central Java Province as the area of origin whose transmigrants have the highest poverty rate compared to other regions. Central Java and West Java are also successful areas with residents sent as transmigrants based on household income levels.

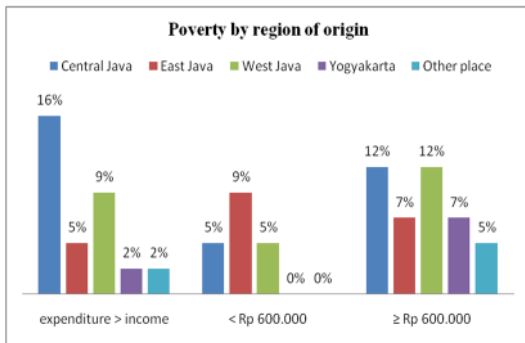


Figure 3. Poverty by region origin

3.3. Ownership of Transmigrant Farmers Household Agricultural Assets

As a farmer's household, land ownership is important for farmers. In accordance with the agreement contained in the inter-regional cooperation agreement (KSAD) strengthened by the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and

Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2017 concerning the arrangement of population distribution in transmigration areas, every transmigrant household is entitled to a yard as a place to live, and business land 1 and business land 2. The area of business land 1 is 0.9 ha and business land 2 is 0.5 ha, while the yard area is 0.1 ha.

The reality in the field shows that land ownership that can actually be used for farming media as well as a source of household livelihood cannot run optimally. Problems arise from the ownership of business land 2 which should be the rights of transmigrants but has not been fully granted. Another problem in terms of land area is not in accordance with the agreement. The readiness of the land to be processed is also still an obstacle for transmigrants. On average, the second business land is still in the form of forest that is not ready to be processed. The figure below shows that more than 90% of the original transmigrants have obtained business land rights 1, but only 50% of the original transmigrants have received the right to a yard in accordance with the ideal area of 0.1 Ha. The different conditions in business land 2 that have not been received, should be the main capital for farming households to earn income and reduce poverty. Will the improvement of welfare and poverty problems through the transmigration program be completed.

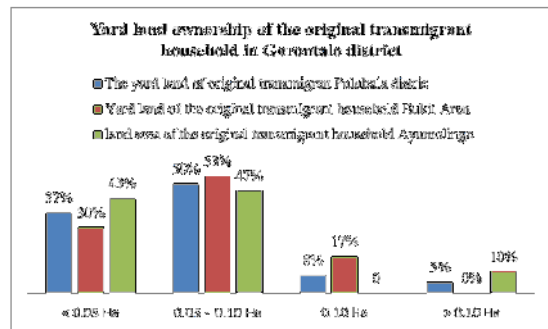


Figure 4a. Yard land ownership of the original transmigrant household in Gorontalo district

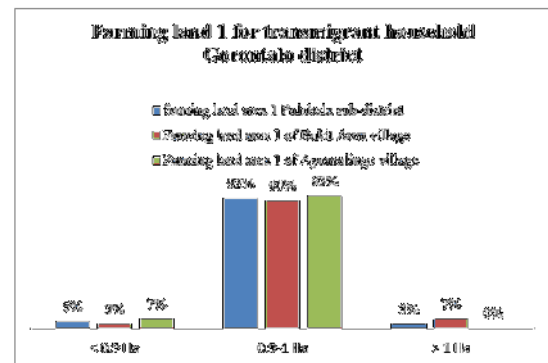


Figure 4b. Farming land one for transmigrant household Gorontalo district

Along with the socio-economic development of the community, the measurement of poverty is not only based on the financial dimension. The non-financial dimension is also the basis for measuring farmer household poverty. In this case, the aspect of capital owned by the farmer's household as well as aspects of education and knowledge are the two variables in measuring poverty based on non-financial dimensions.

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