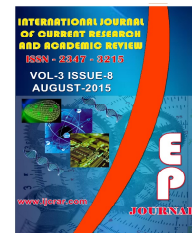




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### Transmigrants living strategy in household Nabire

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#### KEYWORDS

Households,  
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#### A B S T R A C T

This study aims to establish the typology of the vulnerability and the vulnerability of the migrants are landless farmers and household income range of sustainability strategies in the context of institutional and local policy at various levels of livelihood. The method used is qualitative method, with a single case in UPT Transmigration Karadiri II or Wanggar Kampung Makmur District Wanggar Nabire district of Papua. The results showed that there was a peasant migrant who did not survive to vulnerability and should be returned to their hometown, which withstand the context of vulnerability and take the following strategies: In a crisis situation, which traveled household livelihood strategies farmers migrants are production strategies, debt strategies, strategy collective social and srabutan strategy. The strategies adopted are survival strategy means merely to survive. In normal circumstances, livelihood strategies pursued a strategy of collective social and srabutan strategy. This strategy is a strategy of consolidation, where the results of farming is able to reinvest either in the agricultural and non-agricultural-sector.

### Introduction

Research on living patterns has been implemented in various communities. Among them, Rachmawati and Amir (2007) examined patterns of living doubles in small industry in Banyumas with the finding that the motivation, knowledge and skills that are lower than the employers so that workers are not empowered in the double living pattern. Furthermore Susilowati *et al.* (2007) meniliti engineering agricultural livelihood as a result of agro-industrial policy that can lead to disparities in household income farm

workers. Widiyanto (2009) search tobacco use of agricultural resources in livelihood strategies in Merbabu Merapi volcano in Central Java with the finding that the farmer has five major capitals interrelated i.e. natural capital, physical capital, financial capital, human capital and social capital. Nurmalita (2013) examines the pattern of a double living on the leather craftsmen in the Middle Java Klaten district with the finding that the main obstacle leather craftsmen in the double living pattern is the initial capital

to bring in raw materials. Furthermore Mukring (2015) examines the livelihood strategies of households coconut farmers and Ethnic Muna Bugis in South Konawe with the finding that households Muna ethnic coconut farmers and coconut farmers based ethnic Bugis build a living farming and fishing activities with different characteristics of asset management. These studies indicate the existence of vulnerabilities faced by the farming community and there are efforts to make a living pattern strategy in dealing with these vulnerabilities.

Research specifically related to the structure of household income on transmigran done by Tulak *et al.* (2009) in the district of Manokwari District Masni with the finding that the socio-cultural characteristics of households migrants greatly influence the extent to which the achievement level of economic welfare as measured from the level of household income. Javanese household income levels are much higher than households of ethnic Papuans, because of differences in perspective in responding to the economic challenges in the region.

From various studies that no one has been reviewing strategies implemented farm household income migrants in response to more complex vulnerabilities. This study will focus on the complexity of the vulnerabilities faced by migrants farmer households as a result of the expiry of the government guarantee of life, social vulnerability due to conflict between the migrants with the local population, as well as ecological vulnerability due to the physical condition of the region as well as the occurrence of disasters, associated with a response in the form of a living strategy pursued households of various ethnic groups in the face of the complexity of these vulnerabilities.

This study aimed to analyze: the typology of vulnerabilities that run and analyze the workings of the vulnerability so that no peasant migrants who survived and there are farmers who leave the transmigration transmigration sites in Nabire, the variety of sustainable house-hold livelihood strategies pursued by migrants farmer households in the face of vulnerability, and institutional context and local policy in shaping the dynamics of subsistence level (the level of income and social status) reached the farmers homesteader.

### **Research methods**

This study used a qualitative approach to the consideration that a qualitative approach would better describe the phenomenon of social reality in farm household migrants and more focused on describing the process of how farm household may be vulnerable migrants, migrants farmers how households use the assets owned by the local institutional influences existing in a living taking strategies (survival, consolidation and accumulation) in achieving livelihood outcomes that include: greater revenue, improve well-being, reduced vulnerability faced, better food security and sustainable use of natural resources.

The method used in this research is a case study, in the case of unit Transmigration Settlement Unit (UPT) Karadiri II or Wanggar Kampung Makmur District Wanggar Nabire Regency Papua province with the case that the period since the termination of life assurance and guidance to the farm household transmigrant government in 2000 to 2014. This study is a qualitative research where data are collected mainly primary data, collected through key informants. Key informants are actors (actor) derived from farm household migrants and local institutions that are in the area of research.

Informants in this study includes two levels, namely the level of farm household transmigration and local institutional levels in the District Wanggar Nabire district of Papua province. Primary data were collected by observation and depth interviews with selected informants. With the method Focus Group Discussion (FGD), indepth interview, and Daily Activity Record (DAR).

## **Results and Discussion**

Approach the assets and activities of Ellis (1998), Meikle *et al.* (2001) and Chambers and Conway (1991) will be used to understand the strategy of households living in Karadiri II. Livelihood strategies include the ability to access resources and activities are built using living resources. Resource livelihood (livelihood resources) by Chambers and Conway (1991) consists of five important capital: (1) capital nature or natural capital, (2) human capital or human capital formed by the skill, capacity and ability, (3) capital money or financial capital, (4) physical capital or physical capital, and (5) social capital or social capital.

Overall household income of farmers building activity can be classified into two strategies, namely: a strategy based living natural resources and livelihood strategies of non resource-based.

### **Livelihood strategies are based on natural resources**

#### **Production strategy**

This strategy is implemented by the farm household, both in normal and crisis situation of conflict. In normal circumstances, this strategy is an adaptation to the ecological conditions and in an effort to increase revenue or reduce costs. Strategies that open up opportunities for the

entry of new innovations is an effort to increase the income of farmers, namely: the change of corn into chili, a change from the absence of the use of fertilizer to be at this stage of the use of fertilizers as well as the orientation of thought farmers are increasingly aware of the importance of maintaining the health and balance of the ecosystem by using organic fertilizers and organic pest control wherever possible.

The vulnerability context and in a crisis situation, the implementation of this strategy can be interpreted as a coping strategy. According to Davis, 1993 (in Suryadi *et al.* 2013), shock and stress due to climate change that causes crop failure and prices down or inadequate land resources will affect the basis of household livelihoods. This condition will cause the emergence of responses and efforts to adapt themselves to the crisis. There are two important processes that involve individual or household response in response to any crisis, namely coping and adaptation. Coping refers to a living strategy to overcome the crisis that was present. Adaptation is an equalization in living systems respond to changes in the long term with regard to resources and opportunities (factor structure).

### **Livelihood strategies based non resource**

#### **Strategy owe**

Owe is an action that has become a habit of farmer households and almost all farmers have a feel for how the debt due. At times of crisis, the debt is used to meet the needs of daily life and even to increase business capital.

Strategy owes done in times of crisis conditions, the stage they are doing is in debt to the neighbors when they need money urgently for school fees, food needs, and agricultural materials. According Bomgaard

in Li (2002) quoted Suryadi *et al.* (2013) that the mountain community there are five important combinations that creates a system that is sustainable for the life of farmers, namely: (1) corn; (2) nuts; (3) cattle; (4) Crop Forestry and Agriculture; and (5) credits.

For small farmers not only financial capital but also natural capital alone is limited. Limitations of this financial capital "forcing" the farmers to "play" social capital to reproduce the financial capital. Owe is an action that has become a habit of farmer households, almost all farmers have a feel for how debt. In normal conditions, the debt is intended to carry out reproductive activities or as capital crops farming activities. At the level of relations with the fellow farmers who have an average of two hectares of land, farmers rely on household socio-collective strategy by utilizing the splice system as an important part of the production activities of farm crops. Both in normal and crisis situations farmers use srabutan strategy (term Sajogyo as a living doubles) where more "play" good human capital as farm workers (laborers hoeing, picking, chopping, drying, etc.) as well as construction workers, and others (Figure 1).

### **The accumulation strategy**

Farmer households invest the proceeds from farming to non-farming. White dan Benjamin (1978) noted that households that cultivate land or farming area, which controls a surplus of agricultural products over their life needs. This surplus is often used to fund work outside the non-agricultural sector, in return for a relatively high income as well. Farmer's livelihood strategies that households employ a strategy of accumulation where crops capable reinvested either in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. This accumulation

strategy is to show how the financial capital able to contribute greatly to the farm household income system. Farmer households to invest to trade are to open a kiosk that provides basic food commodities and agricultural equipment.

### **Local institutions**

#### **Institutional economics**

#### **Savings formal and informal**

Borrowing money in the bank formally farm household ever did. Formal loans are not much done by the farmer households in the village Karadiri II. A lot of money needs met from informal loans, is the money from informal loans using bonds within the community. In summary, the money earned from informal and formal loan can be seen in table 1.

Household savings and loan activities of farmers and farm household in the village Wanggar Makmur Karadiri II is mostly done informally. Borrowing and lending between relatives or neighbors is still possible for a loan made small loans intended to meet daily needs. Borrow money from relatives and neighbors preferred because money can be available immediately and easily in return. You become the first choice to borrow money. Loan amount ranges from Rp. 100,000 to Rp. 1.000.000.

Of circumstances and habits performed as above, savings and loan on the basis of informal social relationships that are formed within the farming community Kampung Makmur Wanggar Karadiri II. Relationships and trust among relatives or neighbors is more reliable as a binding relationship receivable. This is supported by the nature of the loan immediately and in limited

quantities or less and does not have binding rules as well as collateral.

### **Gathering**

Gathering is a common way for saving movement in Kampung Makmur Wanggara Karadiri II. Gathering is a way to train and require participants to save money. Determined by the needs of participants gathering organized by ethnic associations and groups within the Church. The type of social gathering organized can be goods, money and work. The type of social gathering held can be seen in table 2.

Gathering managed by the board committee set up under the agreement on the basis of trust. Board tasked to coordinate, record, and arrange the withdrawal and distribution of lottery proceeds to members who deserve it on the basis of a lottery that have been implemented. The draw is very simple and can also be tailored to the needs of the participant members gathering, when this has been conveyed to the board. While gathering household goods or furniture is also tailored to the needs of members and participants are adjusted for the value of the money collected for the gathering of such goods. If anyone asked you to other types of goods and cost no more than the value of the money collected, then the borrower who bear the residual or difference in price.

### **Other local institutional**

The village is Wanggar Makmur farmer groups, and Gapoktan Mina Group. Farm household became a member of the Farmers Group in Kampung Makmur Wanggar Karadiri II eleven farmer groups.

### **Social ties**

Social ties that serve as social capital in farm household in the village Wanggar Makmur

Karadiri II is the bond of brotherhood, bonding neighbors, community membership ties and ties outside the community. This social bond is built based on the proximity to the residence and family or blood relationships. Social relations are built to ensure the life of the farmer households and reduce the risk that cannot be paid by the farm household itself.

Trust is the basis of this social bond formation. Trust itself is built on the belief that every member of the community will do the same kindness with kindness is done every individual. Bad taste, do not interfere with each other, jealous, hurt each other should be abandoned. On the consideration that the same thing will happen to each individual is a fundamental principle that organizes social ties on farm household in the village homesteader Wanggar Makmur Karadiri II.

### **Community social structure**

Based on the information that is implied, there are three things on which to base awards in communities and households in the village farmers Wanggar Makmur Karadiri II, namely: (1) The award is given based on the ownership of goods, (2) the award is given based on the work, and (3) the award is given by formal or informal education which the residents.

Residents will be considered capable if it has been able to replace the house with a tiled floor, has extensive gardens and fields, have motor vehicles, especially cars, possess a good house, especially equipped with electronic equipment. The ability to send children to college or a position in the government and religious institutions in the village will show a person in a higher social class.

**Table.1** Loans and debt obtained household farmers

No.	Loan Type		Purposes	Amount Of Money (Rp)	Time Returns
1.	Formal Bank		Investments to stall	50.000.000,-	5.000.000,-/month
2.	In-Formal	Through Your	Celebration event costs, medical expenses, school fees	100.000,- 1.000.000,-	Soon after having money
		at Neighbors	The cost of school children	500.000,- - 1.000.000,-	Soon after having money
		Broker	Thanksgiving costs, the cost of school children	100.000,- 1.000.000,-	At harvest horticultural results that have been promised
		Saving And Loan Cooperative	The investment costs to stall, the cost of school children	1.000.000,- 10.000.000,-	Every week.

**Table.2** Type gathering Wanggar Kampung Makmur Karadiri II

No.	Type Of Gathering	Total Fee/Week	Number Of Members	Withdrawal / Person	Time Withdrawal
1.	Money	Rp. 5.000.000,-	20 people	Rp. 400.000,-	1 month
2.	Goods / Furniture	Rp. 5.000.000,-	20 people	One dozen kitchen utensil according to agreement	1 week
3.	Work	Power	40 people	Types of customized work	2 time one week

**Table.3** Type and basic assets in the community award

Basic Owned assets	Leave basis
Status in the village	Type, Position
Home	Sizes, models, materials maker
vehicle	The type, amount, use
Formal Education	level of education
Work	Position, revenue
electronic goods	The type, quantity
Livestock	The type, quantity
home furnishings	Model, price



**Figure.1** Strategy options Makmur Wanggar village community livelihoods (2015)

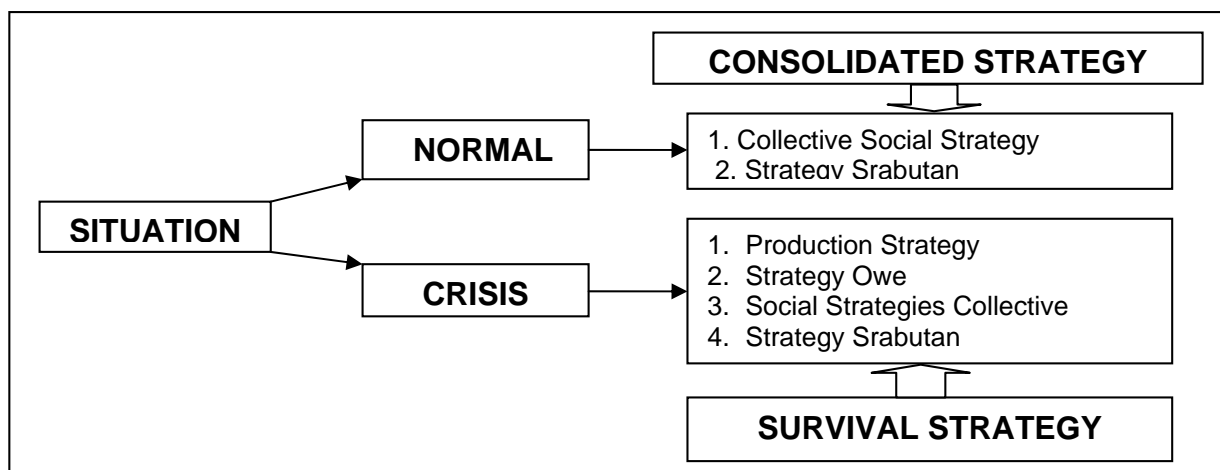


Table 3 shows the assets owned by the household and forming the basis of stratification in society.

Data in table 3 shows the sequence of assets that can increase the status in the society. Ownership of various assets improves one's social status. Two people who have the same asset do not always placed on class and social status are the same. Basic appreciation for determining the ownership of an asset class and social status is the ability to send children considered to have value. Which is considered high school is college. This is what makes household farmers trying to get their children to school until college. Although in terms of revenue and business managed by the average farm household is quite diverse and gives good results, good social status and high but not as high as with people who are considered public figures within the ethnic community of West Java.

**Closing**

The process of vulnerability on the location / UPT transmigration in Nabire include (a) The context of vulnerability based on the ecological condition of the more influential

is the wild boar and deer pests influence of the surrounding environment transmigration areas is still a primary forest that is the habitat of wild boar and deer as well as epidemic malaria influence of transmigration area is a suitable environment for breeding mosquito larva anopheles which is factor malaria, and (b) The context of vulnerability based on the social conditions that influence the life assurance policies ration dismissal of the government that is attached to the policy of transmigration program and the conflict between ethnic Papuans with ethnic migrants a more nuanced politics.

Sustainable Livelihood strategy pursued by the farmer households in the face of the vulnerability of migrants include (a) In crisis situations, which traveled household livelihood strategies farmers migrants are production strategies, debt strategies, collective social strategy and the strategy srabutan. Strategy adopted-this is a survival strategy means solely for mere survival, and (b) In normal circumstances, livelihood strategies are pursued by a social strategy collective and srabutan strategy. This strategy is a strategy of consolidation, where the results of farming is able to reinvest

either in the agricultural and non-agricultural-sector.

Context institutional and local policies in shaping the dynamics of subsistence level (the level of income and social status) reached the farmers homesteader. Local institution whose role is the savings and loan (informal) which uses the relationship ties within the community such as relatives, neighbors, traders, brokers and credit unions as well as social gathering in the form of goods and labor. Another institution whose role is a group of farmers, farm groups, group Mina and Gapoktan.

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