

**PROCESSING FUNCTION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS
IN RURAL COMMUNITY DYNAMICS
(Study of Social Change in Tajinan Sub-District of Malang Regency)**

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are to (1) Describe and analyze the process of agricultural land function in the dynamics of rural communities (2) to describe and analyze the social impacts caused by the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of rural communities. The problems studied are (1) how is the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of rural communities ?; (2) what are the social impacts of agricultural land cultivation in the dynamics of rural communities?. The method used is qualitative research method. The analytical technique in this study refers to Grounded research by Straus and Corbin. Instrument used in this research is "human instrument", researcher own with technique of taking data: interview, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of this study can be concluded that (1) Tajinan people fully aware of the government's policy program on the processing of agricultural land into shophouse. In the development of time and progress of time, then there is processing function. Their lands are sold to developers with a variety of current realistic arguments and views; (2) In the process of processing and marketing occurs a dynamics in society. The land lot owners always communicate with the local community, so that a harmonious social relationship is established. (3) The pattern of their association has also experienced a dominant change. People are generally happy because they have started to see and understand the prospects of life in the future. In addition, there are also impacts, both positive and negative.

Keywords: Processing functions, agricultural land, community dynamics

A. INTRODUCTION

Background

Development is a process of transformation to bring about better change for society. The process of change can be either evolutive or revolute. Can also start from the public awareness (bottom up), can also on the initiative of the government (Top Down). This is often referred to as the process of modernization. Every human or community group is difficult to escape the influence of modernization that swept the world today. Society has several characteristics that are not always the same as ideal constructs in the scattering of government policies. Similarly, that occurred in District Tajinan Malang Regency, so it is necessary to do land function processing. But with the existence of this processing there will be various impacts that will be accepted by society, both positive for the progress of society and the negative impact of loss of value order and cultural norm of ancestral heritage. The process of development brought about changes in various aspects of community life. Tajinan originally depended on agricultural land, then proceeded to non-agricultural sectors.

Problem Formulation

Based on the background mentioned above, it can be formulated a problem as follows:

1. How is the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of rural communities?
2. What are the social impacts of agricultural land cultivation in the dynamics of rural communities? Research Objectives

In accordance with the above problems, this study aims to:

1. Describe and analyze the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of rural communities.
2. Describe and analyze the occurrence of social impacts caused by the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of rural communities.

Research Benefits

This research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research is useful for the development of development studies and social theories, especially the theory of social change.
2. Practically:
 - 1) This research is an input for the government in designing development in Malang Regency.
 - 2) Provide information on changes in the processing of agricultural land to non-agricultural so that it can be considered in formulating land use policies or realistic spatial policies
 - 3) Invite all components to understand that issues of change in agricultural land use should be controlled / controlled not only by the government but also by the community.

B. LITERATURE STUDY

Theory of Social Change

Sociology is the study of interactions that occur in society. Sociology is the science that discusses the various symptoms that arise in society that is affected by the dimension of place and time. Thus, sociology is closely related to the discussion of social change. Where social change is a change of certain conditions in a society. The concept of social change will be very important to be used to see the various changes that occur in the community, especially about the action of social interaction in society (Gunawan, 2000).

The concept of social change can explain and analyze the process of social change of rural communities in Tajinan District in relation to the functioning of agricultural land to non-agricultural caused by the development in various fields of life; factors that cause changes, as well as forms of social change in rural communities in Summersuko Village, Randugading Village and Jambearjo Tajinan District, Malang Regency.

Development

1. Understanding Development

Law Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Regional Government, then amended by Law Number 12 Year 2008 on Regional Government is a policy that aims to accelerate the process of achieving appropriate and effective development. This means that the development carried out can meet the demands and needs of the

community for its survival (sustainable community) with attention to the balance of the ecosystem. The holistic / comprehensive development interventions take into account the needs of the local community, the natural balance of exploitation / exploration of values, the philosophy of life and life in order to maintain the survival of society .

Human beings as targets and development actors are the focus and locus of development. Human target is defined as the purpose of development is the improvement of social welfare (social welfare), while as the perpetrator of development is a participatory democratic activity from the start of needs (needs assessment), planning, implementation, and evaluation / control, so that accountability and transparency occur simultaneously, so as to create Good governance and clean governance.

2. Development Based on Local Values

Development in the region is always related to human or community development, so one of the concepts of regional development implemented in the form of village community development approach. According to Lee and Chaudri (in Supriatna, 2000), development in rural areas attracts many experts because: 1) as many as two-thirds of the developing country's population lives in rural areas and there is a high proportion of poor countries; 2) the rapid rate of population growth raises economic issues, such as unemployment, poverty, and low levels of education; 3) The country's economic growth and growth has little effect on the income of the poor, but only for certain groups.

An understanding of the concept of development in general and the local community base in this study serves to explain the process of social change of rural communities in Tajinan Sub-district as an impact of development intervention in all its aspects. The analysis can also help find local values of local rural wisdom that are still relevant to be maintained even as a reference in the planning and implementation of development.

3. Development Policy

According to Suharto in Social Policy as a Public Policy (2011: .3), policy is an instrument of government, not only in the sense of government which concerns only the State Apparatus, but also the governance that touches the management of public resources. Policies are essentially decisions or choice of actions that directly govern the management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources in the public interest of the masses, residents, communities or citizens. Policy is the result of synergy, compromise, or even competition between ideas, theories, ideologies, and interests that represent the political system of a country.

Community Typology based on its Locality

In the view of Nadel (Mitchell, 1984), society is described as a collection of people who are bound in a union that acts in an integrative and fixed, rather eternal and stable. Meanwhile, according to Linton in the Study of Man describes the community as every group of people who live and work together in a certain period long enough so that they organize themselves and realize that they are a social unity with clear boundaries. Various definitions of society show the elements of society that is (1) consists of at least two people, (2) its members are conscious as a whole, (3) relate in a long time that produce new people who communicate with each other and make rules relationships

between members society and (4) into a system of coexisting culture and interconnectedness as members of society. (Soekanto, 1993).

Soekanto (1998) says that based on its locality or place of residence, modern society can be distinguished into rural communities and urban communities. This distinction is essentially gradual.

1. Urban society (urban community).

Understanding the urban community is more emphasized on the characteristics of life and the characteristics of life that is different from rural communities. The prominent features of urban society are: 1) Religious life is reduced when compared to rural communities; 2) The city people in general can take care of themselves without having to rely on others; 3) The division of labor among the citizens of the city is much more assertive and has real limits; 4) The possibility to get a job is also more earned by city residents than the villagers; 5) A more timely and important division of time, in order to pursue individual needs; 6) The rational mind-drives commonly held by urban societies; 7) Social changes are evident in the cities because the city is usually open in receiving influences from outside (Ariyanto, 2010).

2. Rural People

Paul H. Landi states that the village is a population of less than 2500 souls with the following characteristics: 1) Have a social life know each other among thousands of souls. 2) There are similar feelings of joy about the likes of habit. 3) The way of business (economy) is the most common agrarian that is strongly influenced by nature. Like the climate, the state of nature whereas non-agrarian work is sideline.

Policies and Strategies for the above expectations can be realized in order to increase the participation of local communities to maintain harmonious community life order in order to overcome the national crisis. Implementation carried out from this strategy carried out various efforts include: (1). Subject (a). The superstructure is adjusted to the respective authority to formulate policies in relation to the program of enhancing the role of local communities in maintaining harmonious community life. (b). Infrastructure is to provide constructive input in order to increase the role of local communities in maintaining harmonious community life order (2). Object (c). Stakeholders are all related parties in order to increase the role of local communities in maintaining harmonious community life. (d). Society is the whole society of the local people willing and behave so that the harmonious order of community life is maintained.

Farmers Concept and Land Function

1. Farmers Concept

James C. Scoot, in his book "Farmers Moral Economy" (1981), divides hierarchically a status that is so conventional among peasants such as smallholder farmers and tenant farmers. According to him, these categories are not exclusive, by rented extras. Similarly there are workers who have their own land. So there seems to be an overlap of income, for it is likely that there is a poorer land farmer who is poorer than a farm worker if there is a better market of labor.

Agriculture (agriculture) is not only an economic activity to generate income for farmers only. Moreover, farmers are a way of life or livelihood for most farmers. Because the agricultural sector and system must place the subject of farmers as the

whole agricultural sector actors, not only farmers as homo economicus, but also as homo socius and homo religious. The consequence of this view is the attribution of elements of local socio-cultural values, which contain the rules and patterns of social, political, economic, and cultural relationships into the framework of the paradigm of the development of the agricultural system as a whole. (Pantjar Simatupang, 2003: 14-15)

2. Land Function and Land Use

The appearance of land use changes over time, ie the state of the land use appearance or its position changes over a period of time. Land use changes may occur systematically and non-systematically. Systematic changes occur with marked by repeated phenomena, ie types of land use change in the same location. The trend of this change can be shown with a multi-time map. Existing phenomena can be mapped based on time series, so land use change can be known. Non-systematic changes occur due to the appearance of the area of land that may increase, decrease, or remain. This change is generally not linear because of its varied appearance, both land cover and its location (Murcharke, 1990).

In urban areas land use changes tend to change in order to meet the needs of the service and commercial sectors. According to Cullingsworth (1997), rapid changes in urban use are influenced by four factors: (1) concentration of population with all its activities; (2) accessibility to downtown activities and centers; (3) road network and means of transportation, and; (4) orbitation, ie the distance that links an area with higher service centers.

3. Land Conversion

Land conversion is a partial or complete change of function of the land area from its original function (as planned) to other functions that have negative impacts (problems) on the environment and potential land. Land conversion can also be interpreted as a change for other uses because of factors that largely include the need to meet the increasing population demands and increased demands for better quality of life (Rustiadi and Reti, 2008: 61-86). Land conversion is a result of economic growth and growing population. According to Rustiadi and Reti (2008), this is reflected in: (1) the growth of natural resources utilization activities due to the increasing demand for land use, (2) the shift in the contribution of primary development sectors, particularly from the agriculture sector and the processing of resources to the sector secondary (manufactur) and tertiary sectors (services).

Therefore, the handling of agricultural land conversion problems can be pursued through three approaches: (1) controlling the release of land ownership rights of farmers to non-farmers, (2) preventing the functioning of land, and (3) mitigating the negative impacts caused by land conversion.

Phenomenological Studies

In general, phenomenological views can be seen in two positions. First, phenomenology is a reaction to the dominance of positivism, and second, actual phenomenology as a critique of Immanuel Kant's critical thinking, especially its concept of phenomena - noumena. Kant uses the word phenomenon to show the appearance of something in consciousness, whereas noumena is a reality (ding Ding an Sich) that is outside the observer's consciousness. According to Kant, man can only recognize the

phenomena that appear in the consciousness, not the noumena that is the reality beyond the observation of the human senses.

The study of phenomenology in this study aims to study how phenomena are experienced in consciousness, mind, and in action, such as whether the phenomenon of change is of value to or accepted by society. Phenomenology tries to seek understanding of rural communities in Tajinan in understanding social change as a result of development interventions (development of settlements and housing, industry and services) This can be traced in the reasons and backgrounds of agricultural land functions, forms of social change in family and community life , actions, works and activities conducted by rural communities in Tajinan District, Malang Regency.

Relevant Social Theories with Research Problems

1. Social Interaction Theory

This theory states that Social interaction is essentially symbolic interaction. Humans interact with others by conveying symbols, others give meaning to the symbol. The core view of this approach is the individual. Experts of this perspective say that the individual is the most important thing in the concept of sociology. They see that the individual is an object that can be directly examined and analyzed through interaction with other individuals.

The study of social interaction examines the phenomenon of the function of agricultural land into non-agriculture in the level of social change to examine the impact, the forms of change and the factors supporting social change in rural communities in Tajinan District, Malang Regency.

2. Modernization Theory

Dube (1988) argues that there are three basic assumptions of the concept of modernization: the lack of a spirit of development must be done through the solution of humanitarian problems and the fulfillment of a decent standard of living, modernization requires the hard effort of individuals and cooperation in groups, the ability of cooperation in groups is needed to run the organization modern and complex organizations require a change of personality (mental attitude) as well as changes in social structure and values. The ultimate goal of modernization is the realization of a modern society characterized by organizational complexity as well as changes in the function and structure of society. More explicitly Schoorl presents the process of growing a social structure that starts from a scale enlargement process through integration. This process is then continued by differentiation to the formation of stratification and hierarchy.

In this study, modernization theory is useful in assessing the impact and forms of social change in rural communities in Tajinan Sub-district.

3. The Theory of Social Action

Social Action Theory, that is, individuals perform an action based on experience, perception, understanding and interpretation of a stimulus object or a particular situation. Individual action is a rational social action, namely to achieve goals on the target with the most appropriate means.

Social Actions are divided into 4 (four) types of actions: (1) Instrumental Social Actions are conducted by taking into account the suitability between the means used and the objectives to be achieved based on mature objectives being considered; (2)

Value-Oriented Social Actions are conducted by taking into account the benefits and objectives to be achieved are not overly considered; (3) Traditional Social Actions including the prevailing habits in society; (4) The affective action of most actions is controlled by feelings or emotions without careful calculation or judgment.

4. Social Change and Social Structure

According to Douglas (1973), microscopy studied the situation while macrosociology studied the structure. George C. Homans who studied microscopy refers to structures with elementary social behavior in everyday social relationships, while Gerhard Lenski places more emphasis on the structure of society directed by a long-term trend that marks history.

Various cases of social change can be understood as a form of social mobility opportunities in society. The emergence of new social classes can occur with the support of changes in the mode of production resulting in the division and specialization of work and the presence of modern organizations that are complex. The transformation of the traditional society from the traditional agrarian to the modern industrialized feudal allows the emergence of new classes. Classes represent the embodiment of a group of individuals with status equations. Social status in traditional societies is often only ascribed status such as the title of nobility or land tenure for generations. Along with the birth of modern industry, the division of labor and modern organizations also contribute to achieve status, such as work, income to education.

When viewed further, the emergence of this new class will lead to more intense competition among individuals in society either in power struggles or efforts to perpetuate the status that has been achieved. The phenomenon of competition and emerging conflicts can be understood as an interactional mechanism that gives rise to social change in society.

5. Functional Structural Theory

The assumption of the theory of structural functionalism is that societies and social institutions tend to be seen as systems in which all parts are interdependent and work together to create a balance (Talcott Parson in Zubaedi, 2007; 116). The social system within this framework tends to move towards balance or stability, where each institution has its own function.

Structures and functions with varying complexity, but exist in every society, both modern society and primitive society. Structure and Function emphasizes the balance, unity of society with what its members share, and emphasizes the mechanism of reorganization in a social system for the sake of improving equilibrium. The change takes place gradually and regularly in order to rebalance the circumstances that will produce a moving equilibrium condition. So it can be assumed that the use of structural functionalism theory to see social change in rural society is highly proportional and relevant.

Relevant Research Results

First, research conducted by Suhadi Purwantoro and Saiful Hadi, Study of Change of Land Usage in Umbulharjo Sub-district of Yogyakarta City. The results show that the most intensive land use change is the change from agricultural land to settlement land and other uses.

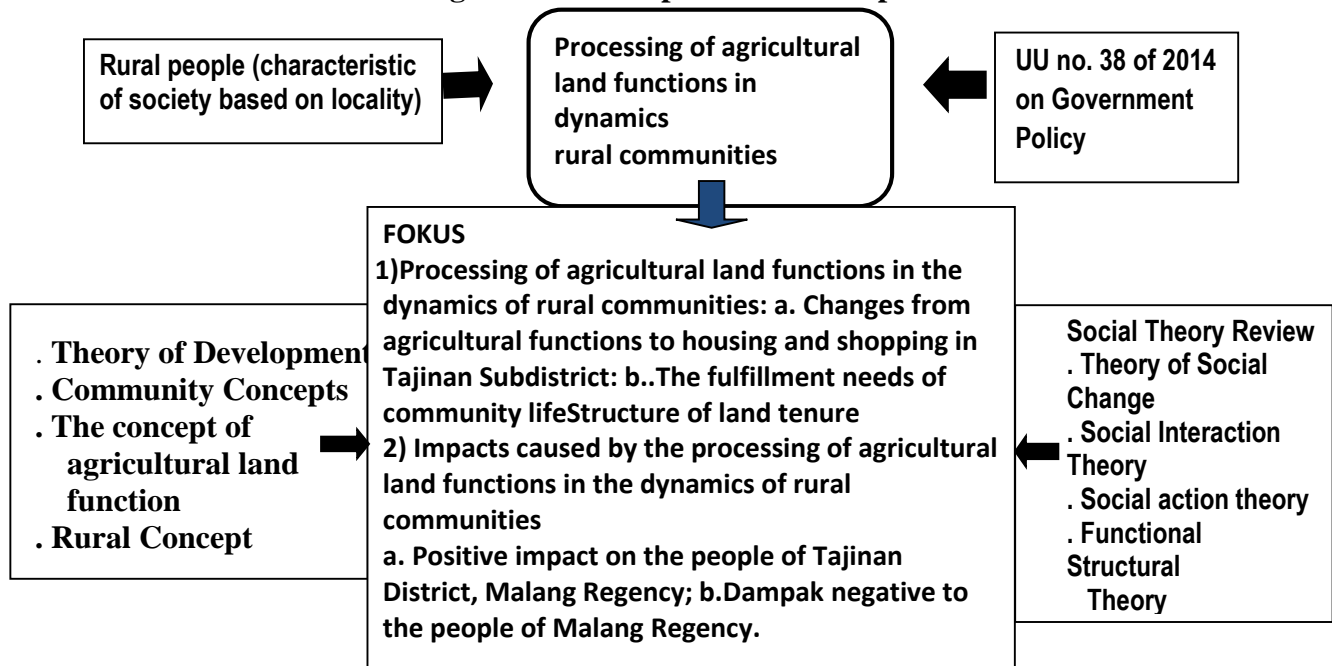
Second, the research conducted by Ernan Rustiadi (2011) entitled The Land Function In Rural Environmental Perspective. The results can be concluded that (a) The function of land can serve as driving-force; (b) Structural involvement in the process of functioning in social demands is required; (c) The impact, can be positive and also negative.

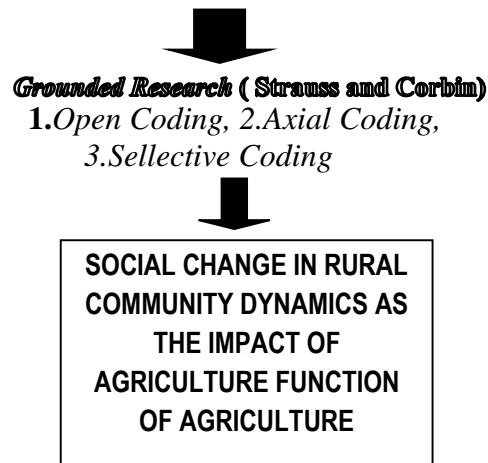
Third, research conducted by Zaeni Mustofa (2011) entitled Analysis of Factors Affecting Agricultural Land Fyngsi in Demak Regency. The result of this research can be concluded that (a) the factor of population, the amount of industry, and the amount of income gives a significant positive influence to the function of land in Demak Regency; (b) any increase of 100 residents, there will be a relative increase in the number of land use function about 0.29%; (c) There is a corresponding relationship between the theory, the hypothesis with all in the field.

Fourth, the research conducted by Annake Puspasari (2012) entitled Factors Affecting the Land Function of Agricultural Land and its Impact on Farmer's Income (Case Study of KondangJaya Village, Kerawang Timur District, Kerawang District). The conclusions are about the function of paddy fields, the factors that influence the function of agricultural land, and not the significant impact that is felt by the community, because the community has started to care about the environment.

Fifth, research conducted by Rossie Wiedya Nusantara (2014) titled Emission CO₂ Land Due to Peatland Forest Land Functional Work in West Kalimantan. The conclusion drawn is that (a) the increase of peat soil CO₂ emissions occurs due to changes in land use of HP to KJ and KS; (b) There is a positive relationship between peat soil temperature and the release of CO₂ from peatlands; (c) A properly aerated peat layer, and increase peat oxidation.

Figure 2.1. Concept Research Map





C. RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

This study was conducted using a naturalistic approach (Lincoln and Guba), an approach that sees social reality in its natural setting, without the manipulation of the researcher. Different from research conducted to test the hypothesis, this study is intended to describe and reflect social reality about the adaptation of a local community group by attempting to express "how" and "why" of the perpetrators in any change. So researchers want to express the meaning of behavior according to the perspective of the perpetrators themselves.

Research focus

This study is more to see social change due to the conversion of agricultural land in the life of rural communities in Tajinan District, Malang Regency. Therefore, this study focuses on the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of rural communities, as well as the impacts of agricultural land cultivation in the dynamics of rural communities

Research sites

This research was conducted in Tajinan District, Malang Regency, East Java Province. The determination of this location is based on the consideration that, there are two aspects of the background of this research, namely: empirical reality (das sains) and theoretical reality (das sollen).

Research Instruments

The instrument used in this study consists of two kinds of main instruments and auxiliary instruments. The main instrument is the researcher himself. That is, researchers using the logic is able to make a verification / conclusion of social change in Tajinan District, Malang Regency. While the auxiliary instruments are the tools or tools (stationery, tape recorder, handycam, tustel, observation and interview guide and other tools), used by the researcher to gain or make valid verification / conclusion to the phenomenon studied.

Source and Data Types

According to Arikunto (1997: 107) explains that to facilitate the identification of research data sources can be abbreviated 3P namely Person (data source in the form of people), Place (data source in the form of places), and Paper (data source in the form of

symbols). There is also a saying that the source of research data is in the form of physical data, various information / information community itself through the figures at the place of research so that can be trusted as a source of information or commonly also called key informants.

Informants Research

Selection of informants of this study conducted by Purposive Sampling is the study sample determined based on certain considerations, in accordance with the purpose of research (Sugiono, 2008: 126). The informant of this research comes from the government elements of 3 people; Entrepreneur a number of 2 people, Farmer = 4 people, Figure of Religion = 2 people, Youth = 2 people. The total of all informants is 13 people. Variations of informant elements are intended to capture as much information from various sources in order to detail the specificity in accordance with the process of data analysis.

Data Collection Procedures

Bogdan and Taylor cited by Orleans (2000: 459) said that qualitative research using phenomenology method should use qualitative data collection method by observing participants, intensive interviews (to be able to uncover subject orientation or 'world of life'), analyze group small and understand the social circumstances of the study subjects (in Basrowi and Sukidin, 2002: 32).

Data collection techniques in this study are among others:

1. Direct Observation (Observation)
2. Interview
3. Documentation

Data Analysis Techniques

In this study data analysis was done as developed by Barney G. Glasser and Anselm L. Strauss (1967) in grounded theory research. Development of the theory from the bottom that uses this approach is entirely based on data in the field.

Data analysis in this research is done when in field or after data collected. Step analysis of data is done through some coding procedure (coding) to build grounded theory (grounded theory). Strauss and Corbin suggest three coding processes, namely open coding, axial coding, and selective coding.

Data Validity

The term data validity is an important concept for qualitative research that is influenced from the concept of Reliability or reliability and Validity or validity according to version of "positivism" (qualitative research). In qualitative research, reliability discusses trust (Salim, 2001; Moleong, 2006). Both reliability and validity in qualitative research, is a measuring tool to determine the "value" scholarship of a research result.

To determine the validity of data in qualitative research must meet the four criteria examination as proposed by Moleong (1989: 189), namely: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The entire procedure undertaken in the search for validity or validity of data (credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability) as described above is a systematic scientific endeavor to better ensure the level of trust and validity of the results of this study.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION RESULT

Research Results

1. Brief Profile of Tajinan Sub-district

Tajinan district is located 112 ° 37'96 " - 112 ° 42'34" BT and 8 ° 02'51 " - 8 ° 04'77" LS. Northern Boundaries: Tumpang & Malang Sub-districts; East: Poncokusumo District; South: District Wajak & Bululawang; West side: District Pakisaji and Kedungkandang Malang. Area: 40.11 km² (1.35% of Malang Regency). Topography: Plateau. The government of 12 villages, 31 hamlets, 71 RW, and 360 RT. Population 51,095 inhabitants. Population composition: 25.108 (49.14%) male, and 25.987 (50.86%) female. Density: 1.268 soul / km². Religion of Islam: 50.758, Christianity: 304, Catholic: 33 Places of Worship: 35 mosques, 295 langgar. Line of business per household: Agriculture: 4,590, employees: 3,095, trading: 1,749, construction: 916, services: 242, excavation: 256. Health Facility: 4 puskesmas / pustu, 60 posyandu, 9 polindes, 3 drugstores, 1 doctor's practice, 12 midwife practices. Education Facility: 28 kindergarten, 36 elementary school, 15 junior high school, 1 high school, 3 MA. Tours: Jenon Source Baths, Rawa Belong Fishing.

2. Processing of Land Function in the Dynamics of the Tajinan Society

Based on the results of data collection, it can be classified the results of this study into three categories in accordance with the focus of research, namely (a) change from the function of agriculture to housing and shops (Ruko); (b) the change from the agricultural function to the soil plot; and (c) changes in the pattern of fulfilling the needs of the people of Tajinan District.

1) Changes from Agricultural Functions to Housing and Shops (Ruko)

Initially the lands along the roadside were farms and fields cultivated by the community. In the development of time and progress of time, then there is processing function. Their lands are sold to developers with various realistic arguments and views today. After a few times held in the approach of interpersonal as well as in a lively space finally arose understanding and awareness to make a change of self. Understanding of the condition of land and prospects for the future of this region is explained repeatedly by various parties who are competent so that the public awareness. Here are some interviews with Tajinan community.

The real condition of some agricultural land and plantation which in a certain period of time (logical analysis) is predicted to be unproductive again, so the best way is to be processed into housing and shops. to the community. The price offered by the developer is also very feasible and does not harm people who still want to keep farming or farming.

2) Changes from Agricultural Function to Land of Cavity

Farms that have been sold are processed into land ready to build or land lot. In the process of processing and marketing there is a dynamics in society, namely the existence of heavy equipment, many workers, many callom buyers who come to see, bid, and do the agreement. The land lot owners always communicate with the local community, so that a harmonious social relationship is established. From the state of nature in general, it can be seen the development, both physical development and spiritual mental development. Their social patterns have also experienced a dominant change.

Processing the function of agricultural land into the land this lot gets a good response from the community. People are beginning to change their perspective, mindset, attitude, and livelihood. Indeed there are still farmers who buy new land that is wider and letaknya enter in the middle of the countryside, but who struggle to change the profession by leaving his farm also works. Some are working in the factory and some are making their own business (entrepreneurship). This will change old habits while still a farmer. Hours to work is different, the home is different. Activities after going home to work at the company will be different from the activity when still a farmer. The habit of chatting while coffee and rhythm in the past began to be abandoned. As mentioned by Nur ali, one of the citizens who had been a farmer, and now accepted to work in the Multipurpose Business Cooperative "Maju Jaya" in Tajinan. In the case of the fulfillment of daily needs, people have started to count economically. Large expenditures are considered more profitable and more cost-effective than retail spending

3) Change of Life Needs Pattern

One more thing that became an indicator of change, namely the existence of changing patterns of fulfillment of daily living needs. With the money from the sale of land, the people feel they have money and can buy various household items already available around their residence. Also obtained through the arisan of mothers so that without them they already have electronic goods. The more lively their day forward and practical to meet the needs of every day. The iron no longer uses charcoal, but just plug the iron cable into the mains.

Practical steps in the food world they already feel. An informant, Umi Mahmudah tells about the difference between the past and the present from the side of the food. The availability of marine fish, chicken, beef and various instant fruit and vegetables. If you want to eat chicken fish alone must slaughter itself and process it yourself. Likewise for various types of foods such as beef that has been bickered with the brand Ciip or cornet, chicken meat is processed into nuggets ready for going and durable. Moreover, the storage in the refrigerator. As a food and miniman trader, Umi Mahmudah always adjusts with his pembalinya to smooth merchandise. If there is a message various beverages, then he was kulakan all kinds of drinks in accordance with the tastes of customers.

According to one informant, that leaving a farmer's job does not mean to continue not working, but still working in other areas that are more productive.

3. The Impacts of Processing of Land Functions In Tajinan

1) Positive Impact

Some impacts arising from the processing of land functions in the Tajinan region. Changing the habit of not getting breakfast accustomed to breakfast is a positive impact, the pattern of shopping in large parta for stock within one or two months is very profitable in terms of price of goods.

The use of electronic household appliances also greatly benefits the citizens. This positive side with the availability of household needs can easily be obtained. Many things can be enjoyed by the community with the availability of facilities and infrastructure in the function of this land.

2) Negative Impacts

On the other hand can be seen the negative impact, which is rarely residents gathering at night for just "jagongan" while drinking and smoking.

The pattern of life of mothers who turned into "metropolis" is the impact arising from the function of agricultural land. Potential to compete in the appearance of clothing, personal care, jewelry, communication tools (HP).

Some types of food that is not fresh because it is stored in the cupboard is part of the weakness of a technological development. Practical thinking that tends to be hasty and wants instantaneous is a negative aspect that arises.

Positive and negative impacts always appear simultaneously. One phenomenon may be positively or negatively responded, but it is important to improve human quality as a potential, critical, responsive and productive resource. This is to minimize the negative impact that arises simultaneously with a positive impact in a development.

Discussion of Research Results

1. Processing of Agricultural Land Function in the Dynamics of the Tajinan Society

In this discussion based on the results of research consisting of (1) The change of agricultural fangsi processing into housing and shopping (Ruko) in the dynamics of Tajinan society; (2) Change of agriculture function to ready-to-build land (kavlingan) in Tajinan District; (3) Changes in fulfillment patterns of community needs Tajinan in connection with the processing of land functions. Here's the discussion in order:

1) Change of Agricultural Function Processing into a Shop in the Dynamics of the Tajinan Sub-district

Finding 1:

The policy of processing the function of agricultural land into housing and shopping is received with full awareness by the community.

Finding 2:

There is a strong will in society to develop in line with the development of the era with the capital of human and natural resources.

Finding 3:

There is a common idea in development innovation between society and government policy

Finding 4:

The occurrence of land conversion into housing and the presence of new residents can be an inspiration in the development of a particular community.

Finding 5:

Rural development will be more effective if done in several aspects of life simultaneously.

PROPOSITION 1:

The change of a society occurs on the basis of awareness and strong motivation and is carried out simultaneously in various aspects of life.

2) Changes from the Agriculture Function to Land of Cavity

Finding 6:

The excavation of the potential of society is done by humanistic approach so as to be empowered.

Finding 7:

The influx of external influences can add to the breadth of a society's insight

Finding 8:

It takes synergy from various components of life to improve the life of society.

Finding 9:

Motor drive change is needed for a continuity of community dynamics.

Finding 10:

In the dynamics of Tajinan society when the processing of land functions occurs in an evolutive way.

PROPOSITION 2:

The Humanistic Approach Can Make Motor Drives To Synergize The Potential of Evolving Evolving Communities.

3) Change of Life Needs Pattern

Finding 11:

Rights and duties in social life must be fulfilled in a balanced way to harmonize life.

Finding 12:

Community members have a tendency to create and control a comfortable area.

Finding 13:

Building is fostering and improving things in order to become more advanced and developed to achieve prosperity

Finding 14:

To build a whole person through changing the pattern of fulfillment of life needs

PROPOSITION 3:

The welfare of the community can be achieved through the establishment of the pattern of fulfilling the necessities of life and the balancing of rights and obligations as a form of harmonization of life.

2. Impacts from Processing of Land Functions In Tajinan

1) Positive Impact

Finding 15:

Positive impacts can be both collective and individual

Finding 16:

Development can have a positive impact both physically and mentally

Finding 17:

Positive impacts can be felt quickly or slowly

PROPOSITION 4:

Positive impacts can accelerate the achievement of inner and outer welfare communities as the goal of development

2) Negative Impacts

Findings 18:

Emerging land brokers has negative impacts, both collective and individual

Finding 19:

Negative impacts can be both physically and mentally

Finding 20:

Negative impacts can be felt quickly or slowly

PROPOSITION 5:

Negative impacts that are physical and mental, individual and collective, both fast and slow can be minimized because of potential to inhibit the achievement of development goals.

Based on these propositions (there are 5 propositions), then the major proposition may be formulated as follows:

MAJOR PROPOSITION:

Processing of Land Function as a Form of Development Required Synergy among Community Components for Empowerment.

E. CONCLUSION

Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion, this study can be concluded the existence of (1) the processing of agricultural land functions in Tajinan Society; and (2) The impacts of the processing of agricultural land functions on the Tajinan Society. Here are the details of the conclusions:

1. Processing of Agricultural Land Function in Tajinan Society

The community is aware of the processing of agricultural land function in Tajinan Society. It can be seen from some indicators forming changes in the processing of land functions. Changes in the processing of this land function consists of 3 indicators

1) Changes in the Function of Agricultural Land into Housing and Shops

The Tajinan community is fully aware of the government's policy program on the processing of agricultural land into Ruko. In the development of time and progress of time, then there is processing function. Their lands are sold to developers with various realistic arguments and views today.

2) Processing Changes From Agriculture Function to Land of Cavity

Farms that have been sold are processed into land ready to build or land lot. In the process of processing and marketing there is a dynamics in society, namely the existence of heavy equipment, many workers, many brokers / intermediaries that offer, many prospective buyers who come to see, bid, and do the agreement.

3) Changes in Patterns of Fulfillment of the Needs of Community Life are Abundant

Their social patterns have also experienced a dominant change. People are generally happy because they have started to see and understand the prospects of life in the future.

2. Impacts Caused By Processing Agricultural Land Function In The Tajinan Society

There are two impacts arising from the processing of agricultural land functions in Tajinan Communities, namely positive impacts and negative impacts. These two effects can be summarized as follows

1) Positive Impact of Processing of Land Function of Agriculture

Some of the positive impacts arising from the processing of land functions in the Tajinan region. (1) Changes in the habit of not getting breakfast become accustomed to breakfast (2) The loss of habits at night that spend unproductive time; (3) Not "staying up" wasting time, but used to prepare tomorrow's work and adequate rest (4) Shopping in economical calculations by buying in bulk that is cheaper than retail; (5) Many new insights and extensive knowledge of associating with new, experienced residents; (6) demands greater work, discipline, and good service, so that it becomes more productive; (7) Opening new employment that varies and requires new staff; (8) Life becomes more practical, and easy to meet the needs of everyday life; (9) The environment is safer and cleaner, as there are cleaners from the government; (10) Public facilities are increasing, ranging from ATMs, health centers, transportation lines, public telephones, sports facilities and others.

2) Negative Impacts of Agricultural Land Processing

On the other hand can be seen the negative impacts, namely (1) Rarely people gathering at night for just "jagongan" while drinking and smoking; (2) Since there is a new housing association of mothers around here I observe there are changes, excessive HP play, arisan in the form of money and household goods; (3) Many brokers take advantage of the opportunity to make a profit by raising the land price to the developer and pressing the price to the landowner; (4) Begin there is competition of clothing, jewelry, mothers when starting arisan start dressing up with fashionable and trendy clothes; (5) The average has an HP android, they start busy with the WA group, the topic of conversation in the arisan or get-togethers in posyandu has shifted no longer about agriculture but about online business; (6) Lifestyle of mothers potentially turn into "metropolis"; (7) Practical thinking that tends to be hasty and wants instantaneous; (8) Some instant products make a consumptive attitude, do not bother anymore.

2. Theoretical implications

1) Processing of Agricultural Land Function in the Dynamics of the Tajinan Society

It turns out that changes in the processing of agricultural land in the dynamics of society Tajinan reinforce the opinions of theories that explain the social changes are:

- (1) The theory of evolution, this theory basically rests on changes that require a long process.
- (2) The theory of conflict, according to this theoretical view, conflict or conflict begins with class disputes between groups who control capital or government with the oppressed group materially, so that it will lead to social change.
- (3) Functionalist theory, the concept that developed from this theory is cultural lag (cultural gap).

3. Suggestions to Advanced Researchers

From the results of this study suggested the following:

- 1) Research on the processing of agricultural land functions in the dynamics of the community is more appropriate to be studied using a qualitative approach.
 - 2) Societal theories and development theories with social change approaches can be used to reveal the changing societies that have varied backgrounds. Impacts
 - 3) The results of this study can be a reference for social science researchers and social science scholars in conducting study on land function processing and community change in Indonesia.
4. Practical Implications
- 1) The results of this research can be utilized for the development of social science and development in various government agencies as well as community institutions.
 - 2) With the awareness of the community in accepting the processing of agricultural land functions it gives an idea that development can be continued in relation to government policy.
 - 3) The dilemmas in the community about the processing of the function of agricultural land into housing and shops and things that are caustic can be anticipated.
 - 4) The change of mindset, lifestyle, perspective and public awareness will facilitate in the management of development as the dynamics of a society to modern society.

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