



Social Change in Rice Harvesting Activities in Tambaan Village

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Abstract

Rural communities are very synonymous with mutual cooperation in almost all sectors of life but are currently starting to disappear with the advancement of technology, including in Tambaan Village which was seen in the harvest season of 2022. Based on this, this study aims to identify the form of social change in rice harvesting activities as a result of the entry of the influence of technological modernization, describe the efforts made by the community to minimize the impact of social change on rice harvesting activities as a result of the entry of technological influences in Tambaan Village, Camplong District, Sampang Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study research type. The result is first, social changes that occur in rice harvesting activities are classified as a revolution by having the effect of unplanned major changes and are progress changes and regress changes. The efforts made by the farming community to minimize the impact of social change in Tambaan Village are combining mutual cooperation and the use of machinery, trying to harvest early and using the services of farm laborers.

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Introduction

Society can be defined as a large group with geographical boundaries (Raharjo, 2022). According to this definition, it can be understood that society is a human entity that lives in the same place and in which interaction occurs, resulting in rules called norms both written and implied, and forming a culture. In its life, society will always experience various forms of change, which of the many forms of change, not all people will realize the change, because it will only be realized by people who do research on the structure of community life at one time and compare it with the structure of life at another time. Changes in community life are related to social norms, social values, the structure of social institutions, organizational behavior patterns, social strata, power and authority, social interactions, and various other social changes.

Social changes in people's lives are caused by various factors. One of them is technological modernization or new inventions that are growing rapidly in Indonesia. Soerjono Soekanto states that modernization is a social change that is directed and based on a plan, more often called social planning (Murdiyatomoko, 2007).

Issues regarding social change and its relation to modernization are still very relevant to be studied. Moreover, the discussion of these two things is one of the learning materials in class IX social studies subjects in semester I or in KD 3.2 and 4.2 (Kemdikbud, 2018). So that the discussion of the problems of social change and modernization will continue to be a hot topic every year. In addition, both problems also continue to occur because the modernization process, especially in the field of technology, still shows symptoms that continue to develop from time to time and raise its own problems. In Indonesia, it can be said that modernization policies that continue to be practiced by the state have a significant impact on the shape and direction of social change (Salam, 2016). One example can be found in the field of agriculture where most farmers in Indonesia have used technology in every agricultural activity, such as when farming rice which is characterized by various fundamental changes, especially in agricultural patterns from traditional ways to more advanced ways.

The existence of technological modernization brings a very good impact in the world of agriculture because it is able to save time and produce products with better quality than using traditional methods. But on the other hand, the negative impact is

also inevitable as it will gradually eliminate the mutual cooperation activities that are usually very synonymous with farming communities. In addition, farm laborers who have been dependent on the wages of providing these services will lose their livelihoods and result in increased unemployment (Zainuddin, 2014).

Soerjono Soekanto states that mutual cooperation can be found very easily in rural areas where agriculture or the agricultural sector is one of the livelihoods of the population with the application of mutual cooperation in almost every stage of the agricultural industry, starting from the seedling process until the crops are ready for use (Subagyo, 2012).

Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency is one of the rural areas where most of the community's livelihoods are based on the agricultural sector, either as farm laborers or landowners. The phenomenon of social change due to technological modernization in this village can be found easily. For example, the transition of a society that was originally traditional and upholds mutual cooperation, has now turned into a society that uses technology, one of which is highlighted in terms of rice harvesting activities, such as in rice harvesting activities in 2022. This not only changes the rice harvesting system, but also affects the income of people who open rice harvesting services. Technological modernization can make all work in the agricultural sector easier, but this condition seems to be incompatible with what should happen, namely that rural areas are identical to mutual cooperation.

In a direct interview, Mr. Mas'udi (2022) revealed that the reason people choose to use machines is because they are more efficient and the costs required are cheaper than using the services of others. He also added that the unfriendly natural conditions when the rice harvesting process was carried out were also the reason. Despite all the conveniences that can be obtained, the social changes that occur still have a negative impact in the form of the erosion of the culture of mutual cooperation in rice harvesting activities.

Based on the explanation above, this research is important to conduct. Because this research will help reveal the fact that modernization is one of the causes of social change, even in rural communities. In addition, the results of this study can also be used as a learning resource, especially in class IX social studies subjects with KD 3.2

and 4.2 (Kemdikbud, 2018). However, in this study, researchers will discuss social change in rice harvesting activities using harvest season data in 2022 or more precisely between March and April.

The purpose of this study is to identify the form of social change in rice harvesting activities as a result of the entry of the influence of technological modernization in Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency and to describe the efforts made by the community to minimize the impact of social change on rice harvesting activities as a result of the entry of the influence of technological modernization in Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency.

Method

The type of research used is qualitative using a *case study* approach that wants to explore the phenomenon of social change due to the influence of technological modernization in Tambaan Village in more depth by involving the collection of various sources of information. Creswell defines a case study as an exploration of related systems or cases. The advantage of case studies over other studies is that researchers can study the subject in depth and thoroughly. However, the weakness is in accordance with the nature of case studies that the information obtained is subjective, meaning that it is only for the individual concerned and cannot necessarily be used for the same case in other individuals. In other words, generalization of information is very limited. Case studies are not for testing hypotheses, but instead the results of case studies can produce hypotheses that can be tested through further research (Noor, 2017).

The data sources used are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources used are the results of interviews with informants who are considered to know in depth about this phenomenon, namely Mr. Mas'udi, Mrs. Hamiyah and Mrs. Samawiyah as farmers in Tambaan Village and Mrs. Sabriyah as farm laborers in Tambaan Village. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from several supporting literatures such as the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Tambaan Village and so on (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa (RPJM-Desa) Desa Tambaan Kecamatan Camplong Periode 2020-2025, 2020).

The reason for choosing the location is in Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency because this village is one of the villages that has just experienced social change due to technological modernization in the agricultural sector. Researchers used data collection techniques in the form of observation, which was carried out in Tambaan Village, Camplong District, Sampang Regency since the last few years using indirect participatory observation because researchers only followed only part of the respondent's life according to the desired data (Anggraeni, 2022).

In addition, researchers also use data collection techniques in the form of interviews to obtain more detailed information from informants. The type of interview used by researchers during the data collection process is semi-structured interviews because researchers use guidelines and develop questions based on the data obtained (Sinamarta, 2021). As for data collection techniques in the form of documentation in the field, it has been prepared since the 2021 harvest season, such as the implementation of rice harvesting activities and using the village RPJM as additional data.

In this study, researchers have gone through at least 6 stages of research to find out in depth about the phenomenon of social change in Tambaan Village and provide the best solution to the problems faced by the community in Tambaan Village. The stages include analysis, synthesis, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and follow-up (Putri, 2022). In this study, the data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and making conclusions.

Result and Discussion

In this discussion, researchers discuss the results of research conducted in Tambaan Village on the phenomenon of social change that occurs due to the influx of technological modernization.

1. Forms of Social Change

Social change is a change that occurs in social institutions and affects all systems in the social life of society, including those related to values, attitudes and patterns of behavior between groups in society which can be caused by changes in certain sectors of life with factors such as environmental changes, mindset, geography and others.

Social changes that occur in Tambaan Village occur because farmers want to get out of the zone that has been considered detrimental to farmers, both in terms of cost and time. In addition, the uncertain natural conditions and the number of farm laborers also helped make people prefer to use rice harvesting machines rather than farm labor services as farmers used to use in the past.

From the explanation of the causes of the use of rice harvesting machines above, it can be said that what happens in Tambaan Village, especially in rice harvesting activities, is in accordance with one of the theories of social change presented by a sociologist named William Ogburn who is famous for his functionalist theory of social change. In his theory, he said that social change originated from dissatisfaction with the current social conditions. The dissatisfaction is only felt by some people and others do not want it (Tim Guru Indonesia, 2019).

From these conditions, social change will not take time to accept its presence in society. This social change will be easily accepted, especially since the farming community in Tambaan Village always interacts with this outside community, the education of the community is getting better, has an advanced mindset, and easily accepts existing changes (Suryono, 2019).

The social changes in rice harvesting activities caused by technological modernization in Tambaan Village are classified into several forms as follows:

a. Social change seen from the time of occurrence

In some social changes, it is explained that the stages in social change will not always be the same so that it will affect the time of occurrence. The phenomenon in Tambaan Village can be said to be a rapid category of social change because the social changes that occur in Tambaan Village fulfill the requirements of rapid social change as follows.

- 1) The general desire for change. In the rice harvesting activities, the community was dissatisfied with the existing system and felt that it was costing them dearly in terms of farm labor.
- 2) The existence of leaders who are able to lead the community. In this case, Mr. Mas'udi, who is an ordinary citizen, can be said to be the leader of the use of machines in Tambaan Village because he used the machine for the first time in

Tambaan Village and was followed by others.

- 3) The leader is able to accommodate the wishes, formulate and affirm the dissatisfaction of the community to be used as a program and direction for the movement of society.
- 4) The leader must be able to show a goal to the community. The desired goal is to be able to harvest rice quickly and at low cost.
- 5) There is momentum for revolution, which is a condition when all circumstances are favorable to start a revolutionary movement. In this change, the momentum that was utilized was during the rice harvest season in April 2022 because many people complained about the conditions at that time. So when the machine came, the enthusiasm of the community was very high.

By fulfilling the requirements of rapid change above, then indirectly social change in rice harvesting activities can be categorized as rapid change. In addition, social change in rice harvesting activities that occur in Tambaan Village can be categorized as a rapid change because although the use of the machine only occurred in the 2022 rice harvest season, but there is high enthusiasm from the community in Tambaan Village gives an idea that sooner or later, rice harvesting machines will be used by all farming communities in Tambaan Village as happened in the case of the use of tractor machines first.

- b. Social change is seen from the size of the influence caused

The phenomenon of social change that occurs in Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency in the agricultural sector is able to affect the cultural and economic life of the community. This can be seen in terms of culture, where community life has shifted in the cultural field from mutual cooperation to *individualism*. Whereas rural communities are synonymous with mutual cooperation activities, especially in rural areas that make the agricultural sector their source of livelihood. As Simanjuntak stated in his work, one of the cultural values of Indonesian rural communities, especially agrarian communities, is mutual cooperation and helping (Aryani, 2020). Although the influence in the cultural field is not significant, its existence will continue to get worse if the use of the rice harvesting machine is intensified in the next harvest season. The following

is documentation regarding the changes that have occurred in Tambaan Village.



Picture 1. Mutual Cooperation Activities in Harvest Season 2021

Source: Personal Collection, 2021



Picture 2. Mutual cooperation Activity for Rice Harvesting in March 2022

Source: Personal Collection 2022



Picture 3. Overview of Rice Harvesting Machines Used by Farmers in Tambaan Village

Source: https://www.yanmar.com/id/agri/products/combine_harvester/aw70v/

In addition to the cultural field, the economic life of the community is also influenced by the existence of the rice harvesting machine. The influence in the economic field is felt by 2 parties, namely landowners and farm laborers. For landowners, the existence of the harvesting machine is able to make it more cost, time and energy efficient. Meanwhile, for farm laborers, this condition actually makes their economy decline because of the reduced demand for rice harvesting services.

From the explanation above, social change in terms of its influence can be said to be a major change. This is in line with the statement of Sri Pudjiastuti in one of her works, which states that agricultural industrialization can be classified as a major change because it will affect people's lives widely. This kind of case is almost the same as the facts that occurred in the field that the changes that occurred in the community in Tambaan Village affected their economic and cultural life (Pujiastuti, 2007).

c. Social change in terms of planning

Social changes in the agricultural sector that occurred in Tambaan Village occurred because the community had difficulty obtaining farm labor services to harvest their paddy due to the small number of people who worked as farm laborers. Moreover, coupled with natural conditions that rained more often and caused flooding, the community felt worried about the rice that had not yet been harvested. Therefore, one community chose to call the owner of a rice harvesting machine from another subdistrict.

With such conditions, the social changes that occur in the agricultural sector in Tambaan Village when viewed from the planning can be said to be unplanned social changes (Pujiastuti, 2007). This is because the changes occurred without any planning, but because of the condition of the community who began to be confused about the fate of their rice.

d. Social change in terms of its impact

Every social change that occurs in people's lives must have a certain impact. These impacts must always be in the form of negative impacts and positive impacts. These two impacts cannot be separated from one another, as well as

social changes in the agricultural sector that occur in Tambaan Village which also have positive and negative impacts. The first impact is experienced by the farming community or landowners, namely:

1) Socio-cultural impacts

Harvesting time becomes more efficient, from 1 to 2 days to just 1 hour. This is an opportunity for farmers to be with their families longer.

2) Impact on the economy

a) The costs incurred become less, from up to Rp. 600,000 slowly, to Rp. 350,000 per field.

b) There will be the possibility of planting rice again, so people's income from the agricultural sector will be doubled from previous years.

Because of some of the above, it can be said to be a progress change because it is beneficial to certain parties, which in this case are owners of rice fields or farmers (Tim Ganesha Operation, 2020). Meanwhile, regression or adverse impacts, one of which is felt by farm laborers or several other parties, actually feels disadvantaged. The negative impacts or losses are:

1) Socio-cultural impacts

a) The culture of mutual cooperation in mutual cooperation activities will gradually be forgotten.

b) Social solidarity in society will decline

c) In rice harvesting activities, people tend to individualize

d) Since the cutting of the straw is done in the middle, the farmer still has to work twice because he still has to clean the remaining straw that is still standing upright in the field.

2) Impact on the economy

a) The income of farm laborers declined, and by April 2022 only some people used the services of farm laborers.

b) It is likely that farm laborers will earn less if the use of the rice harvesting machine becomes more widespread next year.

c) Whether you realize it or not, when using a machine, many grains of rice will fall off and fall to the ground. Thus, the amount of grain that will be

obtained will decrease even slightly.

The social change above can be said to be the impact of regression because it has decreased or harmed certain parties, namely the reduced income of farm laborers and the erosion of the habit of mutual cooperation in the Tambaan Village community in agriculture, especially rice harvesting.

2. Efforts made by the community to minimize the impact of social change

Technological modernization will continue to be carried out and not only affect people's lives in cities but also in rural areas. To be able to find out whether modernization has really succeeded in bringing changes to people's lives, we can see it through indicators of social change. The indicators of social change are changes in mindsets, lifestyles, social systems and shifts in belief systems (Nugroho, 2014). First, the change in mindset that occurred in the community in the additional village is inseparable from the increasingly advanced level of education of the community in the village, as shown in the following table.

Table 1 Population data by education level

No.	Education Level	Total
1.	Population aged 10 years and above who are illiterate	185 people
2.	Population who did not finish elementary school	897 people
3.	Population who graduated from elementary school / equivalent	1098 people
4.	Population who graduated from junior high school / equivalent	546 people
5.	Population who graduated from high school / equivalent	299 people
6.	Population graduating D-1	-
7.	Population with a Master's degree	19 people
8.	Population graduating from Diploma 3	-
9.	Population with bachelor's degree	16 people
10.	Population with Master's degree	-
11.	Population with a Master's degree	-

Source: IDM (Village Development Index) Data 2019 (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa (RPJM-Desa) Desa Tambaan Kecamatan Camplong Periode 2020-2025, 2020)

With a higher level of education, the mindset of the community will change and more easily accept all forms of modernization that occur in the region. The second indicator is lifestyle changes, which can be interpreted as behavior in daily life.

Lifestyle changes in Tambaan Village can be found not only in rice harvesting activities, but in several other aspects of life. In the agricultural sector, especially in rice harvesting activities, some people began to change their habits from initially working on rice harvesting in mutual cooperation to being alone with various reasons behind it.

The social system is the third indicator of social change. Changes in the social system in this phenomenon cannot be denied. Especially with regard to changes in the rights of farm laborers to obtain which will then fade away if changes in the agricultural sector are increasingly encouraged.

The last indicator is the shift in the belief system of all people living in Tambaan Village who are Muslims. The impact of social change that occurs in the lives of farming communities in Tambaan Village only includes changes in the cultural and economic fields that touch the religious aspects, let alone changing the belief system of the community so that the last indicator cannot be used in Tambaan Village.

To minimize the consequences of technological modernization in Tambaan Village, especially in rice harvesting activities, it is necessary to make certain efforts so that mutual cooperation activities can continue to be carried out, but must not lag behind the times. The efforts that can be made by farmers in Tambaan Village to minimize the impact of social change on rice harvesting activities as a result of the influx of modernization of technology in Tambaan Village are as follows:

a. Still working together even though harvesting using machines

Combining the use of paddy machines with the culture of mutual cooperation will result in a rural life that is not only developed but still famous for its identity. This combination can be done by using a paddy machine to harvest the rice and using the services of farm laborers to transport the harvest to the landowner's house.

This method is in accordance with one of the ways to minimize the impact of social change, namely cultural refunctionalization conveyed by Mulat Wigati Abdullah in his work. It is said to be in accordance with the concept of cultural refunctionalization because in this way it is emphasized that even though the community uses rice harvesting machines, they will still use the mutual cooperation system. This shows that the community tries to refunctionalize the

original culture that is considered to have been contaminated by outside culture, which in this case is the modernization of technology (Abdullah, 2008).

In addition, this method can also be categorized as cultural revitalization, which means the community's efforts to preserve the culture that can be used by the next generation (Abdullah, 2008). This is because when the farming community uses rice harvesting machines but still works together on certain parts, then indirectly there is an effort from the community to preserve the culture, which in this case is mutual cooperation.

b. Harvest early

Further efforts can be made if planned from the beginning of the rice planting process. For rice to be harvested early, it needs to be planted early as well. This effort will later make rice harvesting activities can be done by maintaining the culture of mutual cooperation and even without having to spend any money. This is because the rice fields that are harvested the earliest will be visited by cattle owners to help them get free straw to feed their cows. In order for more farmers to come to help, it is important to spread the word a few days before the rice is due to be harvested.

This method can be categorized as one of the ways to minimize the impact of social change, namely in the form of cultural revitalization. This is because the effort to harvest early is one of the communities so that later they can still preserve the culture of mutual cooperation and can be seen by the younger generation so that they can be imitated in their next lives. In addition, this method is also included in the category of cultural institutionalization because by harvesting early and inviting people to help each other indirectly, they have made efforts so that the culture is still recognized and carried out by the people in Tambaan Village (Abdullah, 2008).

c. Using the services of farm laborers

Basically, rice harvesting must be done by involving many people. In addition, not all farmers can immediately decide to use machines in the next rice harvesting season because it depends on the situation and conditions. So the possibility of using farm labor services is still quite large. That way, mutual

cooperation activities can still be carried out.

This method is in accordance with one of the ways to minimize the impact of social change, namely cultural institutions, which in this case uses the services of farm laborers. This method will still make landowners have to spend a lot of money, but at least there are efforts made by landowners so that the culture of mutual cooperation continues to occur and is recognized by the community.

Conclusion

Social changes that occur in rice harvesting activities in Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency can be categorized as one of the latest social changes in the agricultural sector that occurs in Tambaan Village with an impact on the cultural and economic life of the community. Although not significant, the impact can be felt by all levels of society in the village. Moreover, when viewed from the indicators of social change, which include changes in mindset, lifestyle, social system, and shifts in the belief system of the community, three of the four indicators occur in Tambaan Village.

Social changes that occur in Tambaan Village can be classified into several forms, namely rapid changes, major changes, unplanned changes and changes in progress and regression. Social change in Tambaan Village into several forms is due to the fact that the social changes that occur in Tambaan Village only occur in the harvest season of 2022, but get a very good response and affect socio-cultural and economic life.

With the social changes in agriculture, more or less will definitely affect people's lives. For this reason, one of the farmers in Tambaan Village will try to minimize the impact of these social changes so that the identity of rural communities that are identical to mutual cooperation is not slowly lost. Some of the efforts that will be made are continuing to work together despite harvesting using machines, harvesting early and using farm labor services as the last alternative.

Based on the results of this research, it is hoped that the community in Tambaan Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang Regency, will increase their awareness that in addition to bringing positive impacts, every technological development will also affect the existing culture. Therefore, be wise in utilizing technology without having to leave

the existing culture. In addition, the results of this study are also expected to be utilized as a learning resource for social studies subjects, especially in class IX with KD 3.2 and 4.2.

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