



Correlation Between Farmers' Income and Social Changes Case Study in Kawangkoan District and Tareran District, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia



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Abstract

This research is about how the occurrence of social changes in society in relation to farmers' income, so the problem was to find out the extent to which farmers' income related to social change. The aim was to analyze the relationship between farmers' income and social changes that occurred in two sub-districts, namely Kawangkoan and Tareran. The population in this study was taken from farmer families who got their income from agricultural products amounting to 626 households and then determined the samples from 125 families. By using the quantitative analysis technique of product-moment correlation, the results showed the magnitude of the correlation coefficient which was developed into a coefficient of determination than the interpretation of $r^2 = 0.9216$ or 92.16% explained that an increase in the income of 1 unit would be followed by an increase in social change of 0.9216. In other words, the increase in farmers' income by 1% would increase the social change by 92.16%. From the results above, it is clear that it supports the formulation of the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between farmers' income with social changes in the community.

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1 Introduction

Observing the changes that occur in society, some are slow, and some are fast. Some are interesting, and some are not. It is suitable for certain communities but not suitable for others. But basically, no human being can survive on just one change. It means that in every era of change if it is followed by various new instruments the community will also follow suit. [Lauer \(2001\)](#), defines social change as an important change of structure, what is meant by social structures are patterns of behavior and social interaction. Lauer includes in the definition of social change as an expression of structures such as norms, values, and cultural phenomena. More specifically, social change is a variation or modification in every aspect of social processes, social patterns, and social forms.

Farmer's income is the main thing in human life. This is reasonable because by calculating the income we can determine the extent to which the fulfillment of the needs of life both in the family and the fulfillment of social demands in society. [Soekanto \(2014\)](#), suggests that the scope of social change includes elements of culture, both material and immaterial, what is determined is the great influence of elements of material culture on immaterial elements. There is a phenomenon that occurs in this society, that the uncertain prices of agricultural commodities have resulted in people always speculating on the fulfillment of family needs, including the fulfillment of the needs for social, educational, social, and cultural life. Distinguishing between utilitarian elements and cultural elements is based on primary and secondary human interests. All activities and human creations can be used to meet other needs ([Martono, 2014](#)). The utilitarian element is also a civilization which means that all the mechanisms and organizations created by humans in an effort to control their living conditions, including social organizational systems, techniques, and material tools. Telephones, railroads, schools, law, and the like fall into this category. Meanwhile, according to [Kartono \(2013\)](#), culture is an expression of the soul that is manifested in ways of living and thinking, social life, literary arts, religion, recreation, and entertainment. A portrait, novel, drama, film, game, philosophy, and so on are included in culture because they directly meet human needs. A conclusion put forward by [Ritzer & Goodman \(2012\)](#), is that social changes are as the changes in social relations (social relationships) or as the changes to the balance (equilibrium) of social relations.

Social life which is often determined by most of these commodities can bring money. Cooperation is often valued with money, while Mapalus culture is only played by some people who are at a certain income level. From the background of this thought, the researchers would analyze the extent to which the income of farmers is related to social changes ([Zaibet et al., 2004](#); [Knowler & Bradshaw, 2007](#)).

Problem and goal

To which extent farmers' income is related to social change, while the aim is to find out and analyze the relationship of farmers' income to social change.

2 Materials and Methods

This research used a case study method with a qualitative descriptive approach ([Phillippi & Lauderdale, 2018](#); [Holliday, 2010](#); [Punch, 2013](#); [Basrowi, 2008](#); [Suyanto, 2015](#)). This research focused intensively on one particular object which was studied as a case. The case study method allowed the researchers to remain holistic and significant. According to [Sugiyono \(2010\)](#), the research method is the method used by researchers in collecting research data. As for the understanding of the analytical descriptive approach according to [Sugiyono \(2010\)](#), that "descriptive method is a method that functions to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without analyzing and making conclusions that apply to the public. In other words, analytical descriptive research focuses on problems as they are when the research is carried out, the results of the research are then processed and analyzed to conclude.

Independent Variable (X) farmers' income is a measure where farmers only depend on income from agricultural products which are then used to fulfill both the family and the community:

Data collection technique *Research sites*

This research was conducted in two sub-districts, namely Kawangkoan sub-district and Tareran in Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi province. This area is known for its agricultural products: Cloves, Coconuts, Vegetables.

Population and sample

To determine the population, the researchers took the data from farmer families who get their income from agricultural products totaling 626 families. The samples in this study have amounted to 125 families. The samples were drawn by means of a stratified sample which was a layered sampling method where samples were taken from each sub-population which was a strata (Thyssen, 2000; Brudermann et al., 2013).

Research variables and their measurement concepts

The variables in this study were Social Change, the dependent variable (Y) the participation of the community, especially farmers in social activities, including social structure, social interaction, patterns and social behavior, other social demands in society. To obtain accurate data in this study, researchers used data collection techniques by Direct observation technique, Direct communication techniques (interviews), Indirect communication techniques (questionnaire).

Data analysis techniques

To achieve the expected results in this study, the researchers used quantitative analysis of product-moment correlation studies and then described them. Correlation studies are descriptive studies that are often used to determine the magnitude of the relationship between variables. A correlation allows researchers to determine the extent to which differences between one variable are related to other variables. The magnitude of the relationship between the two variables will be determined through the correlation coefficient (r) which is squared into the coefficient of determination (r^2). It comes from values because these guidelines are based on abstract conceptions of what is good and what is bad. So, it can be stated that norms are a concrete form of values; which guidelines contain a must, permissibility, and a prohibition. Therefore, norms can also be called a standard or scale consisting of various categories of behavior. Norms are considered as a concept that concerns all social order related to the evaluation of objects, individuals, actions, and ideas (Sasrawan & Yuliarmi, 2021; Aremu & Shola, 2016).

3 Results and Discussions

The fulfillment of the needs of human life is always measured by how much income it earns. Farmers are part of the structure of human life, which is obliged to meet all demands in the social order as individuals and as heads and family members, as social citizens or groups as well as citizens as described in the theoretical framework. It means that farmers have a very heavy or complex task. To fulfill all the dimensions of the task, it takes hard work, so that the income target can be achieved. As the emphasis in this study, the income of the farmer greatly affects the social process, social order, social demands which are summarized in one form of social change (Akbari et al., 2020; Chambers & Ghildyal, 1985).

Every farmer who is able to meet these social demands means that social change is happening. For example, the culture of community service sometimes emphasizes not the form of group collaboration but starts on personal settlement, which means that because farmers already have incomes that exceed the cash paid community service, they do not involve themselves in the group. This is evident from the results of surveys and direct interviews: farming communities were starting to use their financial capabilities to pay for their environment in order to avoid community service and be allowed to do other jobs. This has eroded the group culture or cooperation that used to be a habit of the local community. It is no longer a custom but has become a common thing. A long time ago if there were members of the community who did it, they would be psychologically depressed in the association between communities. The other example was when the income increased, farmers generally started using modern markets to meet household needs,

such as shopping in big cities. From several existing cases, it was necessary to strengthen the results of the analysis, where the frequency distribution showed the percentage of respondents' answers that were in the same direction, namely 78.4% of 98 respondents who supported social changes caused by income achieved (Brodth et al., 2006; van Vliet et al., 2015).

This was also supported by the results of the analysis as illustrated by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient which was developed into a coefficient of determination $r^2 = 0.9216$ or 92.16% or 92.16%. From these results, it can be interpreted that if there is an increase in income of 1 unit, it will be followed by an increase in social change of 0.9216. In other words, the increase in farmer's income by 1% will increase the social change by 92.16%. Thus, the results of the analysis above clearly support the notion such as the formulation of the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between farmer's income and social change (Abokyi et al., 2020; Ceballos et al., 2020).

4 Conclusion

The increase in farmers' income is followed by a process of social change. Farmers began to use modern markets (supermarkets) so that the habit of walking in groups to traditional markets changed towards individuals. Direct interaction and communication between neighbors are starting to be limited due to the high fence of the concrete building and the existence of telecommunication facilities. Lifestyle changed from non-consumptive. This can also be seen in the intensity of parties and family events.

Social change in society is now unstoppable. This is because it has accumulated with the flow of time in this modernization era, old cultures seem to be eroded by the entry of new cultures due to the increase in people's income. This is also supported by the development of entertainment centers and the modern market. The things mentioned above are supported by field observation data and the results of statistical analysis which concluded that the increase in farmers' income resulted in the elimination of cultural values, social norms, and even the social orders and structures.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declared that's they have no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

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