STUDY ON THE SUCCESS OF OCCUPATION TRANSFORMATION FROM FARMER TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY WORKER

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were (1) to know the causes and the process of occupation transformation from farmer to small scale industries' worker, (2) to describe the factors that brought the success of those occupation transformation, and (3) to formulate the model of the extension service for small scale industry in the rural areas. The study was conducted in the regencies of Sukoharjo and Klaten, Central Java.

The push-and-pull factors that causes the occupation transformation from farmers to small scale industries' workers varied from the fulfilment of the need of life, the limited supply of farm land, other people's invitation, continuing the parents' enterprise, the higher level of wages in the craft industry sector, and the availability of apprenticeship system to the senior craftsmen. The apprenticeship system became the dominant non formal education that transformed the farmers from agriculture to smal scale industry. The transformation of jobs from agriculture to small scale industry had caused the social mobility, either vertically or horizontally; further, it created new social stratification and diversification in the rural areas. Since most of the households of the surveyed villages changed their occupation from farming to crafts industry, the character of the rural villages which was agrarian changed to industry character.

The successful craftsmen were the ones who mastered the whole productive (business) process, these were the production technics, the management, the finance, and the market network of the small scale industry. The successful craftsmen also increased their per capita income, their economic asset of the craftsmen, and made the craftsmen feel satisfied with their job.

There was a significant relationship between the knowhow of small scale industry, the self reliant entrepreneurship, with the success of the business in the transformation of jobs from farmers to craftsmen. The dominant factors influencing the knowhow of the small scale industry was the participation in the formal education and the number of courses related to the small scale industry. The dominant factors that influenced the business self reliance of the craftsmen were, significantly, the knowhow on the production technic, on the financial aspect of the small scale industry, and on the knowhow on the marketing. Due to the limited opportunity available on the formal education and on the short courses in small scale industry subjects, the apprenticeship system of the craftsmen became the dominant learning system in their way to reach the self reliance in business and the success in the transformation from farmers to craftsmen. Therefore, it could be concluded, that the apprenticeship system could be developed into an extension service of the small scale industry. The extension service of the small scale industry should be developed based on the competencies of the small scale industry it self.