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## **Jimpitan in Wonosobo, Central Java: an indigenous institution in the context of sustainable socio-economic development in Indonesia**

Swaningrum, A.

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## IV Research Setting: Wonosobo

This chapter will provide a description of the research setting. The research area is in Wonosobo, Central Java, Indonesia. Therefore, in section 4.1., Indonesia will be described shortly in terms of its islands and administrative structure, to put into context, which is then followed by the description of Central Java and eventually Wonosobo. In the subsequent section of 4.2., Wonosobo will be described in detail: its history, socio-economics, culture and tourism. The description of the four villages that was obtained from the fieldwork will be provided in 4.3., in terms of general profile and of socio-demographic and economic profile.

### 4.1. Position of the Research Area

As the world's largest archipelagic state, Indonesia consists of five main islands (Map 4.1.), namely Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua, and thousands of smaller islands. There are approximately 350 ethnic groups living in those islands (Brown 2003; Palmer *et al.* 2007; Hill *et al.* 2008). From an administrative point of view, Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces of first-level regions (Provinsi or Daerah Tingkat I). It includes the special region of Aceh (Daerah Istimewa Aceh), the special region of Yogyakarta (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta), and the special region of the capital of Jakarta (Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta). Each province contains second-level regions or districts or towns (Daerah Tingkat II or Kabupaten or Kotamadya). Under second-level regions, there are sub-districts (Kecamatan), and in each sub-district, there are villages (Kelurahan or Desa). Within the village, there are several RW which consists of several RT. RT is considered as the lowest level in administrative structure, according to Saefullah (2019) in which it is voluntarily run by the democratically elected member of society, just as RW. However, their role is essential in the neighborhood not only in terms of handling administrative matters but also in the effectiveness of the implementation of Indonesian government development program (Lussier 2012; Saefullah 2019). Similar but more traditional social units also exist in Central Java. A village would consist of several village administrative units (called *dusun* or *dukuh*). Warella (1982) explains that Indonesia has a pluralistic society, with its ethnic, linguistic, traditional, religious, and other types of variations. Therefore, it is essential

to have a better understanding and a detailed description of village communities of the various ethnic groups and their participation in self-help projects to achieve development goals.

The island of Java consists of six provinces, including the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta and East Java. This research will be focused in Central Java province, particularly in the district of Wonosobo. Central Java, with its capital city of Semarang, is home to approximately 34 million people. According to the Official Central Java government website, the region was established administratively by Law number 10/1950 dated July 4, 1950. It sits between two large provinces of West Java and East Java. The farthest distance from the western to the eastern part is 263 km, and from the northern to the southern part is 226 Km. Central Java Province is administratively divided into 29 districts and six cities, 35 cities/districts in total. The area of Central Java is 25.04 per cent of the entire islands of Java (equal to 1.70% of Indonesia's land mass).

## 4.2. Wonosobo, Central Java

It is assumed that the district of Wonosobo as a part of Central Java has been inhabited before the 6th century. In a short period afterwards, the inscriptions on the Dieng temple ruins dated in 694 Saka or equal to the year of 772 (Arif and Sukatno 2010). The district of Wonosobo is the second most populous district in Central Java, but it has the lowest population growth rate (Firmansyah *et al.* 2017). Various strategic issues and problems, and also the current potential of Wonosobo Regency, and the evaluation of the implementation of development in the previous 5 (five) years are carefully considered in the preparation of Wonosobo Regency RPJMD for 2016-2021 was based on several political approaches, namely: technocratic, participatory (bottom-up), and top-down (mainly done by synchronizing the development priorities in other planning documents



Map 4.1

The Map of Indonesia. Source: [www.maps-of-the-world.net](http://www.maps-of-the-world.net)

above, *i.e.* the Central Java RPJMD and also the National RPJM. By synchronizing the district plan with other planning documents, it is hoped that the synergies will occur between various programs and development activities carried out by the local, the provincial and the central government).

The district of Wonosobo is located in the middle of the Central Java, therefore it is called *Tengahing Jawa*. It connects Cilacap – Banjarnegara – Temanggung – Semarang from Purwokerto – Yogyakarta through Secang. It is strategically located in the intersection of the economic route and tourism route of Central Java, and the special region of Yogyakarta. In addition to that, Wonosobo is located near the industrial centers of Surakarta and Cilacap. It has a hinterland that is expected to be a contributor to regional economic growth and welfare. Wonosobo is derived from the word Wono and Sobo which means the forest that has been visited. Its wilderness was opened by three kyai (clerics) (Sasongko 2013). While according to Arif and Sukatno (2010), the word Wonosobo is derived from two words of *wanua* and *seba* or *saba*. Wherein “*wanua*” means community or village, and “*seba*” or “*saba*” originated from Kawi language which is interpreted as “*purug*” (arrive), “*pasamuhun*” (reception), “*panggenan*” (place/board). Therefore, the etymology of Wonosobo constitutes visiting a place or village. In terms of Sanskrit language, the “*wauna*” and “*seba*” is appropriately interpreted as “*wono*” which means forest, and “*sobo*” means visiting. These meanings are confirmed with the historical story of three clerics visiting the region and the geographical landscape looking like a forest.

The district consists of 15 sub-districts and 264 villages. Its population is over 740,000 people (Kabupaten Wonosobo dalam Angka 2020) with an area of 986.68 km<sup>2</sup> where 19.2% or 18,896 ha represents state forest managed by a forest state enterprise (Perhutani) located in North Kedu area with an area of 8,934 ha and South Kedu with an area of 9,961 ha. However, the benefits of having an abundance of forest still cannot be enjoyed by the local population. The forest damages have even exceeded the limit, such as in the Gunung Tugel Village. In this village Mahoni trees used to grow quite large. It changed in 1998 – 1999, when large-scale deforestation happened (Suhendar and Kumololaras 2003).

The district of Wonosobo is located at circa 120 km from the capital of Central Java (Semarang) and circa 520 km from the capital of Indonesia-Jakarta, with an altitude range of 250 to 2,250 meters above sea level; 50% of the entire area resides on 500 to 1,000 meters above sea level. It characterizes the plateau as a region located in the middle of Java Island and stands between the northern coastal route and the south coastal line. In addition, it becomes the most crucial part of the National Road network of the Buntu-Pringsurat road that provides access from and to the two national strategic lanes. Wonosobo can be divided into three parts topographically: areas with an altitude of 250-500 meters above sea level, comprising 33.33% of the entire area; areas with an altitude of 500-1,000 meters above sea level, comprising 50.00% of the entire area; and areas with an altitude of more than 1,000 meters above sea level comprising 16.67% of the entire area, thus characterizing the image of the district. The district is located in the vicinity of young volcanoes with fertile soil. The fertile land strongly supports the

development of agriculture as the main livelihood of the people of Wonosobo. However, because of its steep slopes, natural disasters such as landslides may frequently happen (Pemda and UGM 1995; RPJMD 2016-2021).

The district of Wonosobo is adjacent to six neighboring districts (Map 4.2). The north border is shared with the districts of Banjarnegara, Kendal and Batang. In the east, it is bordered with the district of Temanggung and Magelang. In the south, it is bordered with the district of Purworejo and Kebumen. In the west, it is bordered with the District of Banjarnegara and Kebumen.

Wonosobo's largest sub-district is Kaliwiro, which consists of 21 villages, and the smallest sub-district is Kalibawang with only eight villages (Table 4.1). Meanwhile, the most densely populated area is in Wonosobo sub-district with 86,977 inhabitants (2015). Many people choose to live there since it is located nearby the center of the district, or the square (*alun-alun*). The activities around the square are quite busy since the location of the government buildings is nearby the market. It is considered as the center of the town. On Sundays, the square is quite lively with people selling their wares, goods, merchandise, food, and other items.

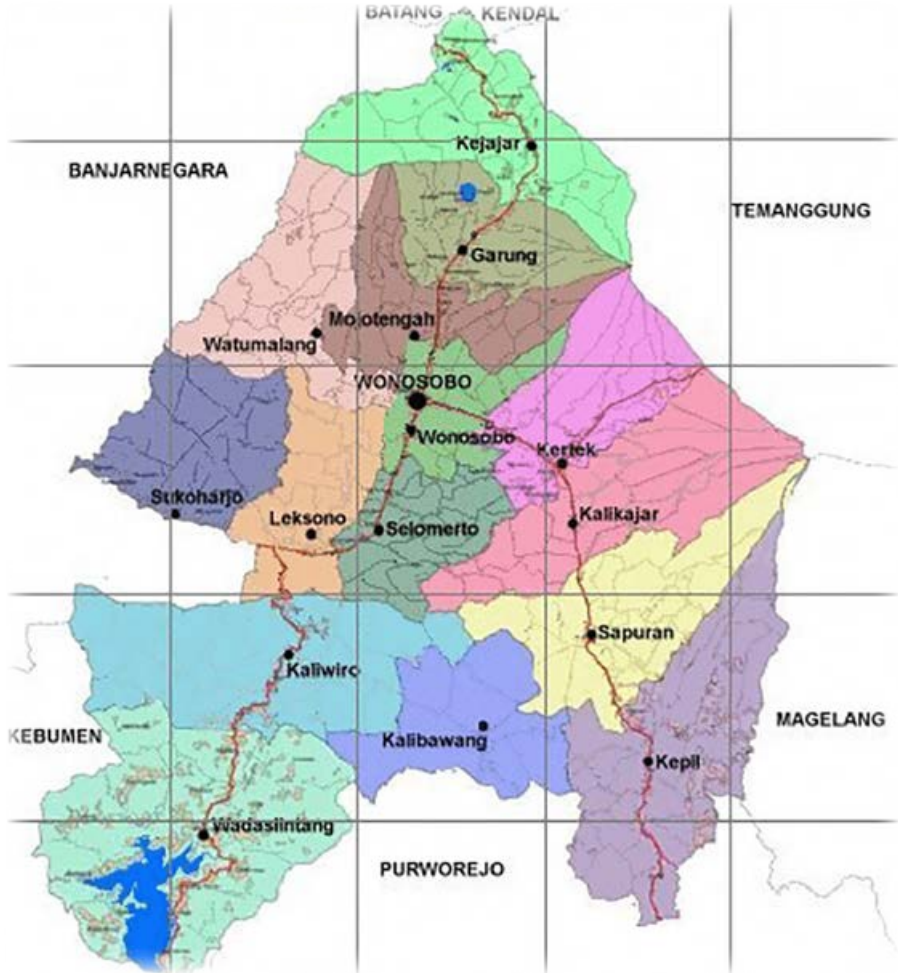
**Table 4.1 Administrative Area of Wonosobo**

Subdistrict (Kecamatan)	Village (Desa)	Village (Kelurahan)	Total
1. Wadaslintang	16	1	17
2. Kepil	20	1	21
3. Sapuran	16	1	17
4. Kalibawang	8	-	8
5. Kaliwiro	20	1	21
6. Leksono	13	1	14
7. Sukoharjo	17	-	17
8. Selomerto	22	2	24
9. Kalikajar	18	1	19
10. Kertek	19	2	21
11. Wonosobo	7	13	20
12. Watumalang	15	1	16
13. Mojotengah	16	3	19
14. Garung	14	1	15
15. Kejajar	15	1	16

Source: Statistics Indonesia (2020)

#### 4.2.1. Socio-Economic Condition of Wonosobo

According to the monograph about Wonosobo written by Poerwokoesoemo (1960), people in Wonosobo had certain ways of living. First, the nature of *gotong royong* has



Map 4.2

The Map of Wonosobo District. Source: Bakosurtanal in Rindra Yusianto et al. (2021)

seeped into the hearts of peasants, especially those who have not been directly affected by the city's development. The *gotong royong* spirit was based on tradition. However, now it begins to move towards economic improvement. Second, the livelihoods in villages are becoming increasingly more difficult due to the increase in population and the lack of land to be shared. The yields are becoming insufficient to support decent living conditions and sometimes the villagers are rendered unemployed. Third, most of the villagers are illiterate. Fourth, the villagers are mostly poor and depend on the more financially stable members of society. Fifth, the villagers mostly adhere to traditions without recognizing the potential strength embedded in them. They are often ensnared in the traps of loan sharks.

Here are several proxies of the socio-economic conditions of the district of Wonosobo, namely the Index of Human Development (HDI) and the Gini Index Inequality. First,

the HDI for Wonosobo is shown in table 4.2. It can be classified as moderate human development according to UNDP (HDI value between 66 and 80). The index measures three dimensions of human development which reflect the basic skills of the population, *ie.* the health aspect (life expectancy at birth), the knowledge aspect (expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling), and the standard of living (GNI per capita). The Gini Index is used to see the income inequality in a region. A value below 0.35 would be categorized as low inequality, between 0.35 and 0.5 is moderate inequality and above 0.5 is high inequality. Wonosobo has a low inequality of income according to the Gini Index in five consecutive years, as shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 HDI and Index Gini of Wonosobo District		
Year	HDI Value	Gini Ratio
2010	70.37	0.25
2011	70.50	0.35
2012	70.63	0.38
2013	70.76	0.34
2014	70.82	0.35
2015	71.02	0.35
2016	71.16	*
2017	71.30	*
2018	71.46	*
2019	71.60	*

Source: RPJMD Wonosobo (2016-2021) and BPS. \*: No data yet

As studied by Al-Arifa (2017), the contribution of the farming sector to the GDRP of Wonosobo is over 44%, which is much more compared to other sectors. In March 2015, the number of poor people in Central Java was estimated at 4.5 million (13.58% of the Central Java population). The district of Brebes has the highest number of poor people (352 thousand people) and Wonosobo has the highest poverty rate with 21.45% of its population living in poverty (data from Susenas 2015). In September 2015, the town/ district in Central Java, which has the highest index of the depth of poverty in Wonosobo, is 4.74, followed by Kebumen 4.08, and Pemalang 3.93. The highest percentage of poor people with the age of 15 and above who worked in the informal sector in March 2015 was 65.64% in Wonosobo District, and the lowest was in Pekalongan which was 13.93% (Poverty Data and Information of Central Java 2011 - 2015). In 2019, the poor people in Wonosobo were 131,350 (*cf.* Jawa Tengah Dalam Angka 2020). Life expectancy in Wonosobo is circa 71.02 years, the average length of schooling is about 6.11 years, the annual expenditure is around IDR 9,736,000, and the human development index is 65.70. There are at least four factors that are identified as the cause of someone to be characterized as poor, according to Susilowati, *et al.* (2015): (i) the education factor, where the informants said that if they had more chances to get higher education, they would not be classified as poor; (ii) the cultural factor, the concept of *mangan ra mangan kumpul*



(together is important regardless of whether you can eat or not) hinder someone to get better life, they cannot go out of their town to get a better education or a job; (iii) the destiny factor, which means that one has to accept what life/destiny brings; and (iv) the behavioral factor, the poor condition is caused by the tendency of having consumptive/wasteful behavior.

The vice-regent of Wonosobo, in the Coordination Meeting of Poverty Alleviation in pendopo (the house and office of the Regent), said that poverty is still an issue which has to be overcome in Wonosobo. For the last five years the district has been on the highest ranks of poverty in Central Java, with 20.23% of the people being poor in 2017. Several programs have been launched to alleviate poverty. However, the result is insignificant in terms of decreasing the level of poverty. It is caused by the number of poor people living below the poverty line which is still high. The program of poverty alleviation is not meeting its targets or not following the needs and potential of poor households. Some empowerment programs for poor households tend to be uniform, so they do not have a significant influence in capacity building efforts (Apriliyanto 2018).

The population of the district according to the population census conducted in 2010 is 754,883 people, of which 383,401 male and 371,482 female. Its workforce description is from the age of 15 to 95 years old and counts 374,018 people. Most of them work in the agricultural sector or are active in the trade sector. Half of the workforce is primary school graduated (circa 201,984 people). The educational profile of the people of Wonosobo is that about 687,774 are educated, of which 301,047 graduated primary school, 49,686 graduated secondary school, and 17,976 are university graduates. The rest have either no education or did not finish primary school. The sub-district Wonosobo has the highest number of people who have an education, circa 75,199. This is quite common since sub-district Wonosobo is considered as an urban area, where most education facilities are readily available. The sub-district Sukoharjo has the lowest number of educated people, circa 28,601 (Kabupaten Wonosobo dalam Angka 2020).

There was one large factory named PT. Dieng Jaya, a company active in the agro fruit canning industry (horticulture) and mushroom (champignon), with its number of employees circa 3,200-3,500 people. The production of the company was about 1.5 million tons of fresh mushrooms per year; PT. Dieng Jaya was then the largest mushroom producer in the world. PT. Dieng Jaya locations in the Dieng Plateau area scattered in several places in Sumber, Pasurenan, Bakal, Karang Tengah Telaga Merdada, and Karangsari, Batur, in Banjarnegara District; the village of Andongsili and Kalianget, in Wonosobo District. The largest mushroom processing company belongs to Mrs Tien Soeharto (the wife of the second President, Soeharto). It experienced a period of glory in the 1980s until the beginning of 1990, and it exported mushrooms to the United States of America and could produce 100 tons per day. However, from 1994 to 2002, the condition of the company continued to decline, and due to continuous deficit since 1995, finally PT. Dieng Jaya ceased operations in 2003. The closure of PT. Dieng Jaya not only affected more than 3,200 families of employees who suddenly lost their jobs, but also about 700 plasma farming families working with this company using the people's core pattern.



Wonosobo District is one of the leading tourist destinations of Central Java Province and even at the national level, as it also has the famous Borobudur temple. Tourism development in Wonosobo District is supported by geographical and cultural conditions such as nature tourism, history, culture, heritage, culinary and others. Wonosobo District is currently dominated by natural tourism activities, especially Dieng tourism. The tourism sector's contribution to regional GDP from 2011 to 2014 tends to increase, although the increase is not significant. In 2011 the contribution of the tourism sector was only 1.08%, increased dramatically in 2012 with an increase of 14.81%, but stagnated in 2013 and 2014 when it was 1.26% (Wonosobo RPJMD 2016-2021).

The cultural tradition of *gotong royong* (mutual voluntary help) related to the life cycle in Javanese custom can be found when there is marriage, birth, and death. In the case of marriage, the activity of helping is not spontaneous, but there is a mediation of invitation (*uleman*) or a direct request (*entuk jawilan*). One of them by saying something like “*tulung aku mek mek nang pawon*” or help me, please, in the kitchen to cook (*rewang*). In other words, there must be a request for donations of energy to the neighbor who will be asked for assistance (*sambatan*) (Salamun *et al.* 2002). The marriage proposal from the prospective groom is followed up by the discussion (*rembugan*) by giving the binder or dowry, then determining the time of the wedding. The saying from the family of the prospective groom is: Firstly, to visit (*Sepindah, silaturahmi*). Secondly, my family and I wanted to meet your family. Thirdly, rain in the afternoon, my son has an interest in your daughter, if there is no one who proposed to your daughter and if your daughter has the same interest in my son (*Kaping kalih, khulo sak rombongan nderek nepangaken bilih kulo keluarganipun Mas Wahyu tiganipun, nderek ... jawah-jawah sonten, lare kulo remen kalian putronipun bapak mbok menawi dereng enten engkang gadah tur lare meniko remen*). Then the family of the prospective bride will answer: I, as a parent of my daughter, cannot say anything, but I will ask my daughter (*kulo mboten saget matur nopo-nopo... cobo tak tangkleti larenipun*). Then the father asks the daughter directly for her willingness (*ditanting*) and gets the answer from the daughter: Yes, Dad, I follow your wish (*nggeh kulo nderek mawon*). Then the father of the bride tells the father of the groom: I already asked my daughter, and she said she is willing to accept the proposal (*Lare mpun kulo tanting kulo tari, mpun gelem*) (Muhamad Yusuf – pers.comm.).

In the case of a birth, for visiting people who have just given birth, usually the neighbors will discuss how much money will be given to the mother who just gave birth (will they take the money from their pocket or RT cash or *jimpitan*), and what time will the visit be conducted. They will also deliver some words to the couple, *ie.* we are happy for you, now that you have your baby, we hope that the baby will be a good person and will make both of you proud in the future (*Derek bingah dene sampun tambah jiwo (anak), mug i dadoso lare ingkang sholih/sholihah lan sakmangke dados putro ingkang saged njunjung asmane keluarga*). They will add more wishes, *i.e.* We hope that your child is a child who is devoted to parents, useful to others, religion, and nation (*mugi dadoso putro ingkang ngabektos dumateng tiyang sepuh, migunani tumrap sesama, migunani dumateng agami nuso lan bongso*). They then will give the gift (either money or in-kind) to the parents (Hangga Sutopo and Sri Sutitah – pers.comm.).



Illustration 4.1 The cooperative of Mardi Siswa. © Ariska Dela Arintika (Leksono, 2021)

In the case of a funeral, before carrying the dead body to the grave, there is a final form of honor: apologizing for the deceased, wishing good for the deceased, joining in condolence. There is a tradition of local people to say a few words in the refined language of *Kromo Inggil* (Javanese highest language) to show the condolence; the saying is: firstly, to visit (*sepindah, silaturahmi*). Secondly, I want to express my sincere condolence and hope that the deceased had the best end of life (*ingkang ping number kalih nderek belosungkowo dateng almarhum, mugi almarhum ingkang husnul khotimah*). Moreover, we hope that the family will be steadfast and patient (*Mugi-mugi keluarga engkang pun tilar dipunparingi tabah, sabar*). The family provides snacks such as candy and mineral



Illustration 4.2 *Ngapurancang* (arms crossed as a sign of respect). Source: Google (2018)

water; in some remote area in the villages, they even provide a heavy meal sometimes (Muhamad Yusuf - pers.comm.).

Socio-cultural life of the people of Wonosobo who live in the villages along Dieng mountainous area possess characteristics as follows (Anshoriy and Sudarsono 2008): First, Uphold togetherness. The people of Wonosobo uphold togetherness by conducting the *kerja bakti*, *gotong royong*, *gugur gunung*, *sambatan*, *jagongan* and *rewang* (mutual aid activities). Second, Honored partnership. The characteristic is marked by the assumption that everyone is considered as *saudara* (a relative). Third, Emphasise modesty. The modesty ethic of the people of Java is manifested in the terms *unggah-ungguh*, *tata krama*, *tata susila*, *basu krama*, *suba sita* (ethics and manners). The modesty should be emphasised in order to be accepted naturally in social interaction. The more decent the character, the more sympathy will be obtained. One of the manners is the people of Javanese tend to use refined language when dealing with the person who is respected or older. Fourth, Expert in knowing the season. The people of Java know about the changing seasons (*pranata mangsa*), especially related to the planting and harvesting time. Fifth, Religiosity consideration. The belief system of the people of Java always relates to their action. They must search the *hari pasaran* (exact day) for all of the important events. They are so religious that in every village a traditional ceremony related to the belief system, inherited across generations, is found. Sixth, High tolerance. The people of Java are easy to forgive others. Seventh, Respect the ruler. When dealing with the ruler, the people of Java will behave *ngapurancang*, that is the arms crossed as a sign of respect (Illustration 4.2).

Eighth, Resignation. The attitude of surrender of the people of Java is profitable because they never make demands of the government. *Sabar nrima, pasrah sumarah* (patience and resignation) have always existed in the life of the people of Java. Ninth, Fond of art. One of the reasons why the people of Java can maintain their emotion is their love of refined art, *ie. kethoprak* (traditional drama performance) and *wayang* (puppet), where both are considered as more refined art, unlike *jathilan, tayuban, ledhek, and ronggeng* which usually trigger disturbance. Tenth, Close to nature. The people of Java are so close with nature that they have names for the sun as *Sang Hyang Surya*, the moon as *Sang Hyang Candra*, the wind as *Sang Hyang Bayu*. Most of the primary livelihoods of the people of Java is farming, dealing with the soil/land. The soil in refined Javanese language is *siti*, stands for *isine bulu bekti*. There are many traditional ceremonies which are aimed at respecting the soil (Anshoriy and Sudarsono 2008).

### 4.3. Study Population and Sample Survey

The research area of four villages is shown on the map. The complete old map of Wonosobo district from the year of 1960 is as shown below (Illustration 4.3.). It is a monography of Wonosobo district provided by Poerwokoesoemo (1960). It is equipped with several marks, *eg.* Indonesian flag, to mark the office of the sub-district; the red line to draw the road which vehicles could go through, the yellow line to show a province road. The map also exhibits the names of villages in each sub-district, and four villages are shown in a green square mark. The old map of Wonosobo has some differences with the new one, mainly because there are three sub-districts which were unavailable in the old map, namely Sukoharjo, Kalibawang and Selomerto. Nevertheless, it still represents the map of Wonosobo district. The research area has a distribution of respondents as follows:

**Table 4.3. Distribution of respondents in four villages**

Name of Village	Total RW	Total RT	Sub-Village	Sample	
				N	%
Kejajar	10	27	2	51	25.6
Kalibeber	13	46	6	50	25.2
Wonosobo Barat	13	64	-	46	23.1
Sojokerto	11	34	3	52	26.1
<b>Total</b>				<b>199</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household survey (2017)

#### 4.3.1. Profile of the Four Villages

Four villages in this research are Sojokerto, Kejajar, Wonosobo Barat and Kalibeber. Both represent urban areas, that is Wonosobo Barat and Kalibeber, and the other two are rural areas, that is Kejajar and Sojokerto.

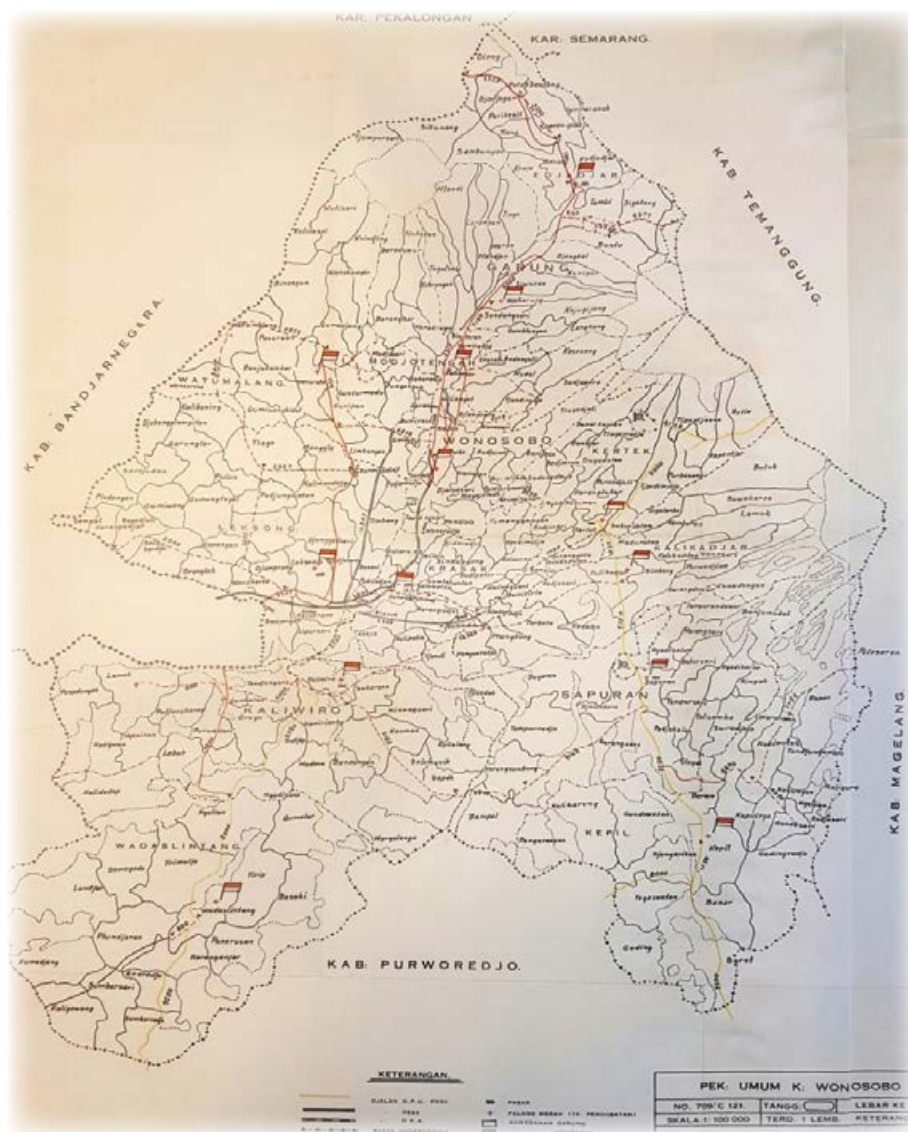


Illustration 4.3 The complete old map of Wonosobo District. Source: Poerwokoesoemo (1960)

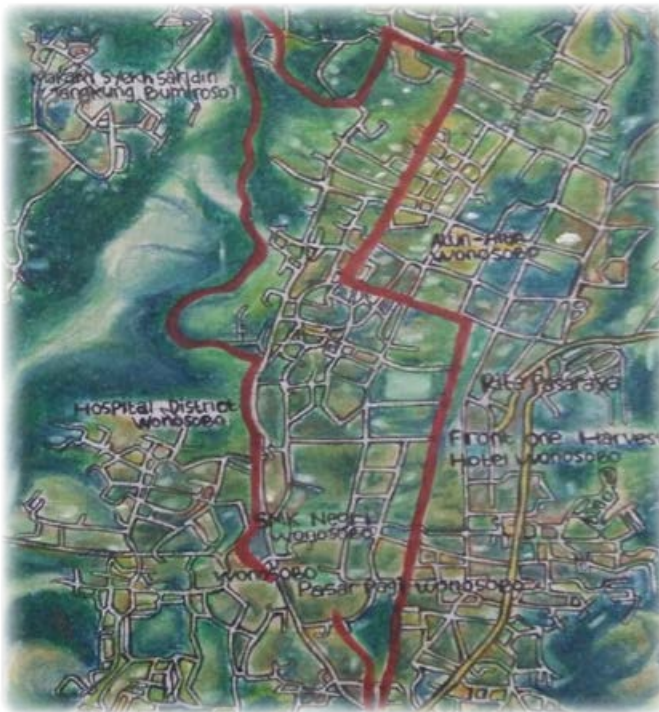
#### 4.3.1.a Wonosobo Barat

Wonosobo Barat village is one of villages in the Wonosobo sub-district (Map 4.3). The population of Wonosobo Barat in 2016 was 8,392 people. It consisted of 4,164 men and 4,228 women, with 203 households. It has the second-largest number of households in Wonosobo sub-district. 1,834 people belong to the age group of 15 and below and are not included in the work force, as is the age group of over 60 which is 1,146 people





Illustration 4.4 Local people help rebuild the burned house, some of the funding is from *jimpitan*.  
© Ayu Swaningrum (Wonosobo Barat, 2017)



Map 4.3 Wonosobo Barat village (the area within red line). Picture by: Ariska Dela Arintika, based on google maps

(Kecamatan Wonosobo Dalam Angka, 2017). Wonosobo Barat Village, located nearby the square, has many stores which provide a variety of speciality food of Wonosobo. The tourist destination nearby is the public swimming pool *Mangli*, with its entrance fee of less than a dollar. In the middle of fieldwork in this area, one example of the implementation of *gotong royong* was found: when one of the local people's house accidentally burned downcaused by a short-circuit, the neighborhood helped the owner to rebuild the house. They used the money collected from *jimpitan* to cover some of the costs. They also help with the labor force (Illustration 4.4).

#### 4.3.1.b Kalibeber

One of the poorest sub-districts in Wonosobo is Mojotengah, which has 19 villages, one of which is Kalibeber. According to the interview with Wonosobo District PKK board in 2012, more than 50% of the people of Mojotengah worked as service workers and small traders from the food industry processed at home. The fact that the poor in the Mojotengah sub-district on the one hand, and the government's efforts to help them with the accentuation of the financial approach alone on the other, will basically further alienate the community's ability to overcome the poverty that occurs in themselves. The fighting spirit of the community has not been adequately developed in the context of this problem. That is, there is a negative psychological effect that should be weakened so as not to be a reinforcing factor of people's dependence on aid, especially assistance from the government (Kuswardinah 2016).

Kalibeber village, according to the Kecamatan Mojotengah Dalam Angka 2016, has a population of 8,718 people: 4,435 men and 4,283 women, scattered across thirteen *RW* (*Rukun Warga*), forty-six *RT* (*Rukun Tetangga*) and six hamlets. There are 1,747 households, with 178 households is *pre-KS*, 264 *KS I*, 417 *KS II*, 616 *KS III*, 272 *KS III*<sup>4</sup>. The width of the area is 1.40 km<sup>2</sup>. Village Kalibeber is bordered with Desa Blederan of Mojotengah sub-district in the north, Village Kejiwan of Wonosobo sub-district in the south, Village Bumirejo and Andongsili of Mojotengah sub-district in the east, also Village Sukorejo Mojotengah sub-district in the west. The width of the habitation area is 24,790 Ha/m<sup>2</sup>, a vast area of paddy field is 114,420 Ha/m<sup>2</sup>, the cemetery is 74 Ha/m<sup>2</sup>, and another public infrastructure area is 1,560 Ha/m<sup>2</sup> (Profil Desa Village Kalibeber, 2012).

#### 4.3.1.c Kejajar

The population of Kejajar is 3,512 people, consisting of 1,781 men and 1,731 women, with a sex ratio of 103, and population density of 602 people/km<sup>2</sup>, scattered in 10 *RW*, 27 *RT*, and two *hamlets*. Population below 15 years old are 903 people, the group age which is not included in the workforce, as well as the group age of over 60 which is 412 people.

<sup>4</sup> *Keluarga Sejahtera* (KS), it is a classification for the well-being of a family by using 21 indicators according to thoughts of sociologists in building a prosperous family. The dominant factors consist of: fulfillment of basic needs, fulfillment of psychological needs, needs development and self-actualization needs in contributing to community in the environment.





Map 4.4 Kalibeber village (the area within red line). Picture by: Ariska Dela Arintika, based on google maps



Map 4.5 Kejajar village (the area within red line). Picture by: Ariska Dela Arintika, based on google maps

Kejajar is 1,443 above sea level and has 582.62 Ha of land with its type of use 11.07 Ha for the yard, 182.8 Ha for moor, and 0.25 Ha for the pond, 386.75 is state forest. Kejajar village is bordered with Surengede village in the north, Serang village in south and west, and Temanggung village in the east. The wide of the Kejajar village land is the second-largest land in Kejajar sub-district. It is 17 km to the capital of Wonosobo district, which takes around 25 minutes by car or using public transportation without traffic jams (Kecamatan Kejajar Dalam Angka 2017).

Between August and November 2017, the field research visits as a participating observer were conducted at least two times per week per village, in order to meet the local people, to record their daily activities, to have an intimate conversation with them, and also to document the situation. In general, the visits to each village were around two to three weeks. In Kejajar village, in October 2017, in the middle of the farming field, there were three women farmers picking vegetables (Illustration 4.5). They usually wear the unique headgear, as shown in the picture, called *caping*, to protect them from the sunlight. Still, in the same village, the figure below shows the hospitality of the local people when they have a guest or visitor. They will serve lunch for the guest or visitor and offer it in a language which reflects their humility. They said that they eat from the plants surrounding them. It is said that it has been a habit of local people to serve lunch or even dinner whenever they have guests such as relatives which come from afar.



Illustration 4.5 Researcher (left side) with her co-interviewer (purple headscarf) and three labor of farming in Nganjir hill. © Ayu Swaningrum (Kejajar, 2017)





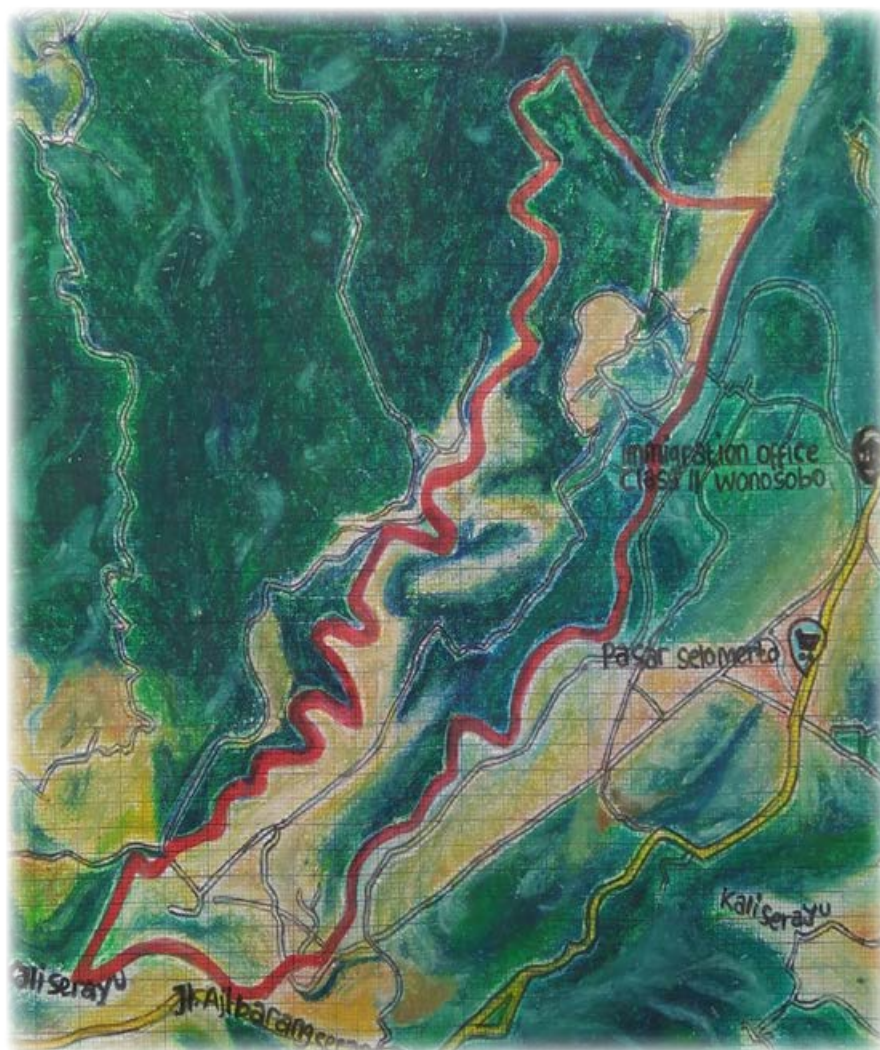
Illustration 4.6 Dish served by one of the respondents to the researcher. © Ayu Swaningrum (Kejajar, 2017)



Illustration 4.7 Local people gather for *ronda* (night patrol) at *poskamlings* before collecting *jimptan*.  
© Ayu Swaningrum (Sojokerto, 2017)

#### 4.3.1.d Sojokerto

The total area of Sojokerto village is 2,156 km<sup>2</sup>. The population is 3,829 people, 1,894 women and 1,935 men, with a sex ratio of 102, in 2016; scattered across 11 RW (*Rukun Warga*) and 34 RT (*Rukun Tetangga*). Population below 15 years old which amount to 992 people is the group age which is not included in the work force, as well as the group age of over 60 which amounted to 420 people. Leksono sub-district is known as the region where the largest Indonesian labor (TKI/*Tenaga Kerja Indonesia*) originated in Wonosobo district, as much as 492 people, and in Sojokerto village itself 33 women work abroad as women Indonesian labor (TKW/*Tenaga Kerja Wanita*) and eight men as TKI.



Map 4.6

Sojokerto village (the area within red line). Picture by: Ariska Dela Arintika, based on google maps

Once, while interviewing some households in Sojokerto village, it was fortunate that there were night patrol (Ronda) officers, as voluntarily being conducted in turn by the head of households in the neighborhood, gathered in the poskamling, *Pos Keamanan Lingkungan* (Neighborhood Security Post) (Illustration 4.7), as a place for them to have a rest before or after the ronda. The *jimpitan* is rather connected to the ronda. Each time the ronda's officers do their village security supervision by walking around the village, they collect the *jimpitan* rice or money from the households. The *poskamling* is also used as a place to have a small-to-a heavy-load conversation which is in one way or another quite useful in figuring out the solutions to the issues they face in their village. It is a kind of a multifunctional place.

#### 4.3.2. Socio-Demographic and Economic Profile

##### 4.3.2.a Age, Gender and Household Composition

In the research, the socio-demographic profile is a basic question to be answered, to figure out the characteristic of a population. The socio-demographic data which has been collected from the field research of four villages in Wonosobo District are age, gender, education, occupation, marital status, religion and ethnicity. Table 4.6 below depicts the distribution of respondent age in four villages in Kabupaten Wonosobo.

Age	Kejajar		Wsb Barat		Kalibeper		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 – 5	8	1.2	5	0.7	11	1.6	15	2.2	39	5.8
6 – 10	12	1.8	8	1.2	17	2.5	16	2.4	53	7.9
11 – 15	12	1.8	13	1.9	10	1.5	22	3.3	57	8.5
16 – 20	12	1.8	9	1.3	14	2.1	16	2.4	51	7.6
21 – 25	8	1.2	17	2.5	13	1.9	27	4.0	65	9.7
26 – 30	13	1.9	4	0.6	17	2.5	19	2.8	53	7.9
31 – 35	6	0.9	9	1.3	8	1.2	13	1.9	36	5.4
36 – 40	9	1.3	13	1.9	11	1.6	18	2.7	51	7.6
41 – 45	12	1.8	13	1.9	17	2.5	25	3.7	67	10
46 – 50	6	0.9	23	3.4	22	3.3	20	3.0	71	10.6
51 – 55	5	0.7	7	1.0	11	1.6	11	1.6	34	5.1
56 – 60	10	1.5	11	1.6	11	1.6	7	1.0	39	5.8
61 – 65	5	0.7	3	0.4	6	0.9	8	1.2	22	3.3
66 – 70	12	1.8	4	0.6	3	0.4	0	0	19	2.8
71 – 75	5	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.7
76 – 80	2	0.3	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	3	0.4
81 – 85	2	0.3	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	3	0.4
86+	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017)

The total of household members in all 4 (four) villages is 669 people, where the highest number of household members is in Sojokerto village, accounting for 217 household members (32.4%). The group of school-age that is from the age of 6 to 18 (primary to secondary school) is around 20% of the sample, the group of elderly 60 years or above is circa 7.5%, the remainder is the youth which is included in productive age and classified as labor force. Indonesia is forecasted to have bonus demography in 2025, where the youth or productive age population is higher than the rest of the age population. Wonosobo is one among many regions who contribute to the bonus demography, but the next important task is how to manage to translate the abundance of productive working-age population into the real productivity which will benefit the region.

The marital status of the household members in four villages is dominated by married (monogamy), meaning one man marrying one woman. The second highest is single where we can conclude that they are mostly students and children under five years old if we see the group age distribution, and the third place is widows, who mostly reside in Kejajar village.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of the marital status of the household members (N=669)**

Marital Status	Kejajar		Wonosobo Barat		Kalibeper		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	56	8.4	55	7.6	77	11.5	88	13.2	276	41.3
Married (Monogamy)	57	8.5	72	10.6	87	13	117	17.5	333	49.8
Married (Polygamy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.3	2	0.3
Widow/separate	20	3	11	1.6	6	0.9	3	0.4	40	6
Widower/separate	6	0.9	0	0	0	0	6	0.9	14	2.1
Divorced	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	2	0.3
Other	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017)

**Table 4.6 Distribution of the size of the household (N=199)**

Number of Household Members	Kejajar		Wonosobo Barat		Kalibeper		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 Member	12	52.2	9	39.1	2	8.7	0	0	23	100
2 Members	10	31.3	8	25	7	21.9	7	21.9	32	100
3 Members	12	22.2	11	20.4	20	37	11	20.4	54	100
4 Members	12	24.0	9	18	12	24	17	34	50	100
5 Members	4	14.3	8	28.6	7	25	9	32.1	28	100
6 Members	1	8.33	1	8.33	2	16.7	8	66.7	12	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017)



The level of education completed by the household members of the sample over the four villages is as shown below (Table 4.7). The majority of the respondents completed secondary education (50.8%, N=339) that is SMP *Sekolah Menengah Pertama* (Junior High School) and SMA *Sekolah Menengah Atas* (Senior High School), which take 3 to 6 years to complete. Respondents who pursued higher education, either D3 (vocational school of 3 years) or S1 (undergraduate degree of 4 years), attended university primarily in another town such as Yogyakarta City in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, or Semarang City in Central Java Province. Wonosobo district has only one university, which was just established in 2001: Sains Al Quran University. Locally known as UNSIQ, it offers subjects mostly in the field of Islamic teaching. Nevertheless, the number of respondents who completed a level of higher education is rather small, which is probably due to the higher tuition fee. The limited job opportunities in Wonosobo are also a reason why people who have graduated from the university prefer to live and work outside Wonosobo.

**Table 4.7 Distribution of education (N=669)**

Education	Kejajar		Wonosobo Barat		Kalibebere		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	20	3	5	0.7	17	2.5	19	2.8	61	9.1
Primary education	65	9.7	29	4.3	61	9.1	49	7.3	204	30.5
Secondary education	49	7.3	68	10.2	84	12.6	137	20.5	338	50.5
Higher education	6	0.9	38	5.7	10	1.5	12	1.8	66	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017)

#### 4.3.2.b Occupation and Socio-Economic Activities

**Table 4.8 Distribution of the occupation of the household members (N=669)**

Occupation	Kejajar		Wonosobo Barat		Kalibebere		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Farmer	9	1.3	0	0	8	1.2	6	0.9	23	3.4
Civil Servant	4	0.6	6	0.9	0	0	4	0.6	14	2.1
Teacher	1	0.1	5	0.7	3	0.4	3	0.4	12	1.8
Maid	2	0.3	0	0	6	0.9	1	0.1	9	1.3
Laborer	33	4.9	14	2.1	45	6.7	41	6.1	133	19.9
Small-scale retailer	8	1.2	12	1.8	21	3.1	10	1.5	51	7.6
Entrepreneur	0	0	4	0.6	4	0.6	0	0	8	1.2
Military/Police	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Craftsman	0	0	0	0	4	0.6	0	0	4	0.6
Retired	2	0.3	6	0.9	0	0	2	0.3	10	1.5
Other	81	12.1	92	13.8	81	12.1	150	22.4	404	60.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017).



Table 4.8 shows the distribution of the main occupation of the household members of the sample across four villages. The majority of the household members have the occupation of laborer, in which they classify laborer as someone who works on a farm owned by others, as a helper in households, as a helper in the market, or as a helper in stores, which generates uncertain income. Their classification is rather different from the formal classification of laborer: a person who works certain amounts of hours in a factory or office, which generates a certain amount of income. Meanwhile, the 'other' category which comprises the highest percentage (60.4%, N=404) includes the non-labor force, *i.e.*, students, housewives and unemployed.

The vast majority of households in four villages have an average socio-economic status (71.9%, N=143). The percentage represents those who are defined neither as poor nor rich, due to Javanese characteristic of moderation in answering the questions. The lowest percentage of a very poor group (1.5%, N=3), consists of only three household heads in the sample area of Kejajar village, who are elderly widow/widowers with no occupation and living alone. It coincides with the zero income of those three households where they rely on their relatives to have their daily life needs fulfilled, also with the age of the respondents, which is higher than 65 years old.

Table 4.9 Distribution of the social-economic status (SES) of the household (N=199).										
SES	Kejajar		Wonosobo Barat		Kalibebber		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very Poor	3	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.5
Poor	25	12.6	1	0.5	11	5.5	10	5	48	24.1
Average	21	10.6	43	21.6	38	19.1	42	21.1	143	71.9
Rich	2	1	2	1	1	0.5	0	0	5	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017)

In Kalibebber village, the characteristics of the house of the inhabitants, according to the BPS/Indonesian Statistic, is categorised by three compositions, that is stone/wall, half stone, and wood. There are 1,290 stone/wall houses, 196 half stone houses, and 286 wood houses. The wood house is considered as a modest house or usually owned by the poor. As noted in the *Potensi Desa* book (the village potential), the religious affiliation of all household members of the sample of the population is 100% Islam, and the vast majority of the sample respondents reported that they have an identity of Javanese ethnicity. For the health facilities in this village, there is only one *puskesmas* (community health center) and 11 *posyandu* (integrated service center). The job market in this village is filled with various jobs, especially jobs in the farming and service industry.

**Table 4.10 Distribution of the utilization of institutions/organizations of the household (N=669)**

SES	Kejajar		Wonosobo Barat		Kalibeber		Sojokerto		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jimpitan	41	20.6	1	0.5	9	4.5	13	6.5	64	32.2
Cooperative	0	0	5	2.5	23	11.6	9	4.5	37	18.6
PNPM-UPK	2	1	11	5.5	8	4	3	1.5	24	12.1
Bank	8	4	29	14.6	10	5	27	13.6	74	37.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2017)

Economic activities in Kalibeber village are dominated by trade and home industry. The village is rather famous for its *Opak Singkong* (Cassava Chips) home industry. There are about 77 home industry locations, 28 restaurants, one farming tools industry, one home material industry and one craft industry (Profil Desa 2012). In the year of 2015, according to Kecamatan Dalam Angka 2016, one of two villages that possess the largest industry in Mojotengah sub-district is Kalibeber village, amounting to 121 units. The location of Kalibeber village is nearby the terminal of *angkutan kota* (public vehicle), the university of Sains Al Quran, *pesantren* (Islamic boarding school), schools, and the local market. So, the village location is rather strategic for its economic growth. The all-day-long crowds are seen in every corner in the village, where in the morning the activities of the inhabitants are started when the students go to school and others to the market, which sometimes causes a traffic jam or crowded atmosphere. Whereas, in the evening, the activities are dominated by the street vendors who serve foods. The students from all over Indonesia who study in the *pesantren* and the university make the semi-urban area of Kalibeber village crowded, owing to the fact that many new small businesses arise, *e.g.*, photocopy stall, food stall, internet stall, clothing store, and other services such as barber shops, etc. There is a market which provides all kind of needs and a special fish market in Kalibeber village.

The religious affiliation in Kejajar village for 99.86% is Islam (3,581 people), there are only four inhabitants who have Buddhism as a religious affiliation and 1 Catholic. One hundred percent of the inhabitants' ethnicity is Javanese. As for the health facilities and infrastructures in the village, there is one pharmacy, one maternity home, one *puskesmas* (community health center), one *puskemas pembantu* (auxiliary public health center), three *posyandu*, two polyclinics, three private doctor's offices, two health centers for mother and child, and one drugstore. One midwife, four nurses, three paramedic staff, two general practitioners, two doctor practices, two dentists, and three other health facilities. There are three economics foundations in the form of saving/lending organisation, and 29 small and medium industries in the form of 12 farming tool industries, 12 food industries, three craft industries and two restaurants. To get to the village, the people take the bus as there is no *angkutan kota*, and the village owns only two buses for this mass transportation. There are 22 *mushola* (small mosques), and 6 mosques, one of them is Mosque Al-Amin (Illustration 4.10). The mosque belongs to Muhammadiyah. In Kejajar village, almost

a hundred per cent of its inhabitant are Muslim, as a result there is hardly any other religion worship place. There are two big mass Moslem organisations, Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama, each with their own characteristics of the mosque. Those mosques have a prominent role in the activities of the local people regarding religious activities and socio-economic activities as well. One of the examples of socio-economic activities conducted by the mosque of Al Amin is the collection of *jimpitan*, either rice or money, from the neighborhood surrounding the mosque. Until 2015, there was only one market in Kecamatan Kejajar, and it is located along the main road of Kejajar village (Illustration 4.9). The market in Kejajar village is said to be the biggest market in Kejajar sub-district. Stalls and stores separated by the village's main road, the market supplies what the inhabitants need. According to Rahayu Sutjiati (*pers comm.*), one of the inhabitants, the market starts early at 5 a.m. and ends at 2 or 3 p.m. every day.

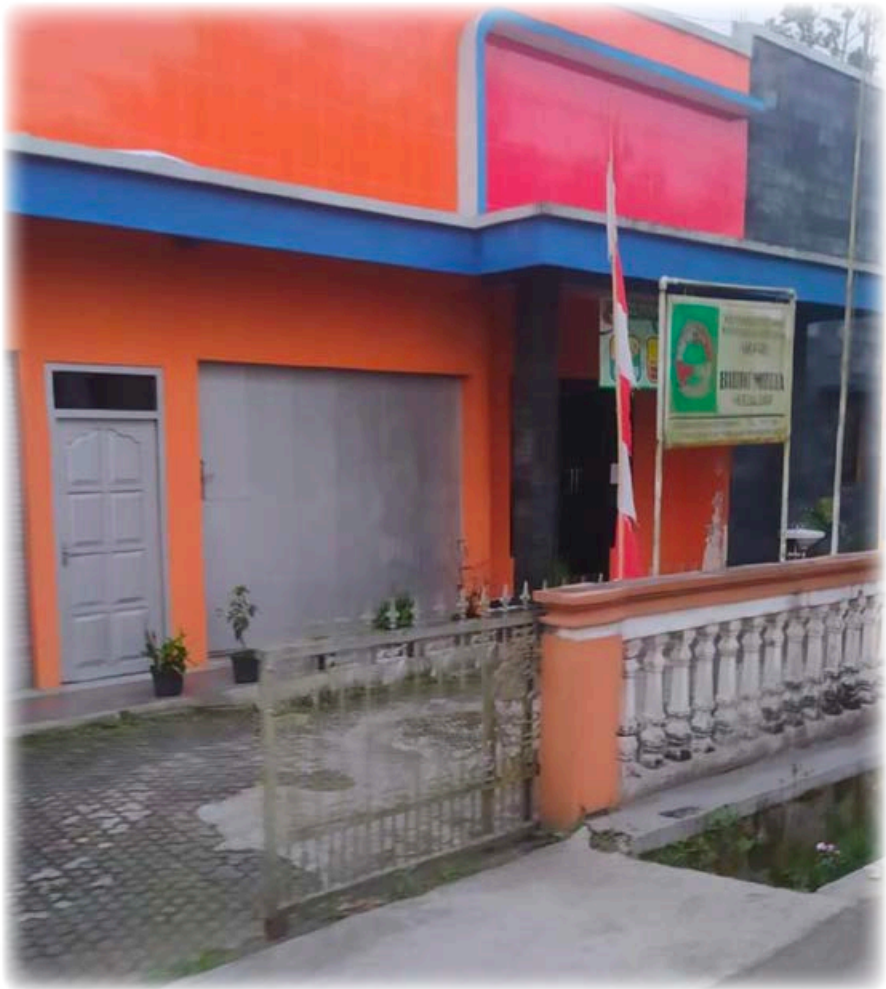


Illustration 4.8 The cooperative of PKPRI. © Rahayu Sutjiati (Kejajar, 2021)

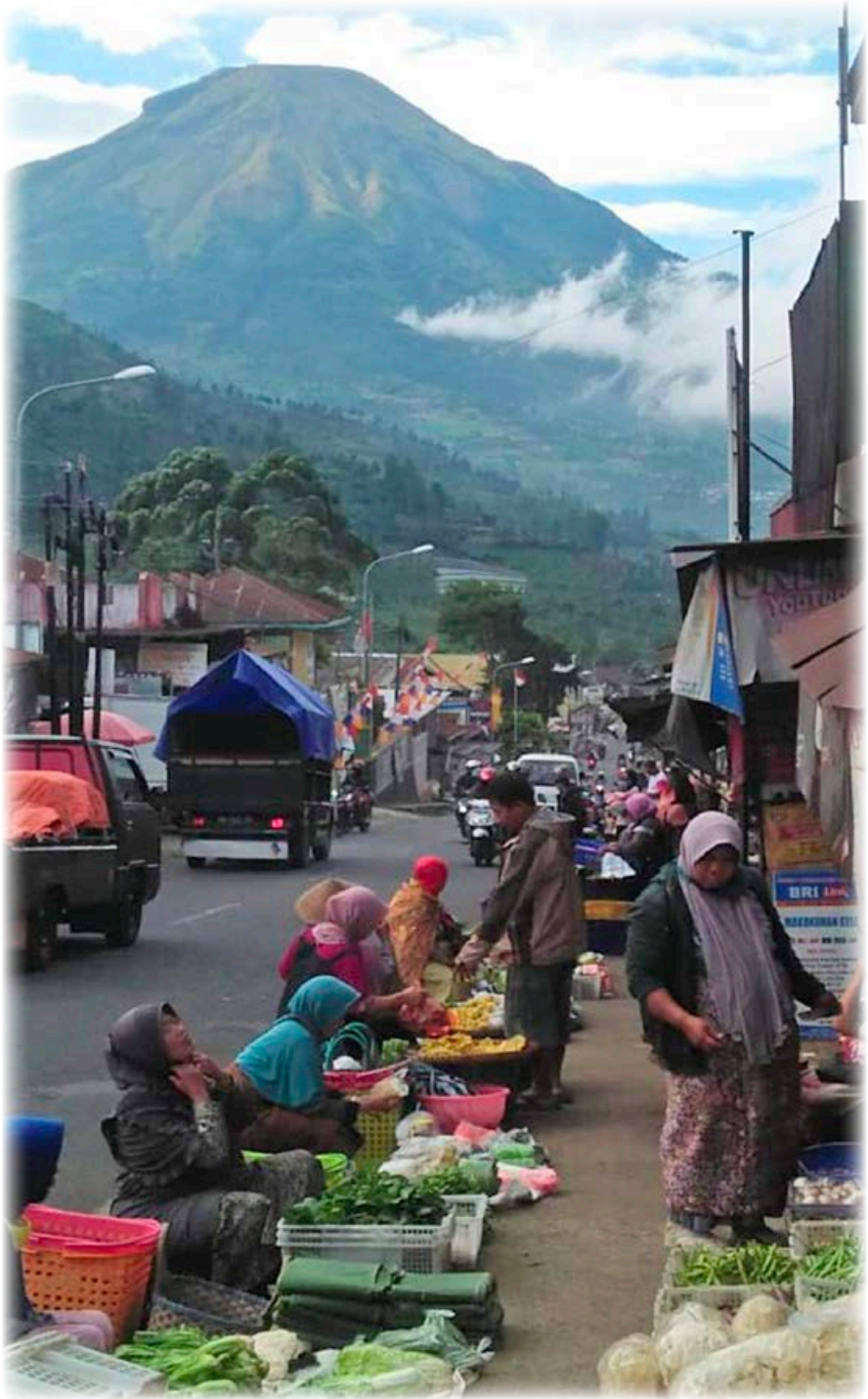


Illustration 4.9 The market and the provincial street. © Nuril Khusniati (Kejajar, 2021)





Illustration 4.10

Mosque Al-Amin, also collecting *jimpitan* rice from the local people. © Ayu Swaningrum (Kejajar, 2017)

The economic activities in Kejajar village are dominated by agriculture since the land of farming fields in the village is rather extensive. The agricultural land is only planted with horticulture plants, not paddy, due to the elevation of the area that is more than 1,300 meters above sea level. The majority of the inhabitants grow potatoes (Kecamatan Kejajar dalam Angka 2020). According to Warminah (*pers comm.*), many local people work as laborers in the farmland. They manage the plants and get Rp. 25,000 per day (women laborers) and Rp. 35,000 per day (men laborers) for working on the farm, starting at 7.30 a.m. and finishing at 1 p.m (*pers. comm.*). The view from Nganjir hill (Illustration 4.11) shows that the plants the local people grow are potatoes, carrot, cabbage, pea/beans, paddy. In Kecamatan Kejajar Dalam Angka (2017), Kejajar sub-district possess no paddy field, because of the height of the Kejajar sub-district of over than 1,300 meters above sea level, but it has an abundance of horticulture plants, especially potato.

There are six farmer groups in Kejajar village which consist of 231 members and one women farmer group with 13 members. Dominated by the farming activities, in Kejajar sub-district, there are a lot of agricultural production facilities *saprotan* (*sarana produksi pertanian*) kiosk which provides tools, equipment and everything for farming. Other than that, most of the people are working in the carica processing industry (Kecamatan Kejajar Dalam Angka 2017). Most of the local people in Leksono sub-district have a livelihood as



Illustration 4.11 Foreground of Kejajar village from Nganjir hill. © Ayu Swaningrum (Kejajar, 2017)

farmers either as farmers for their own farmland (*petani pemilik*), farmers for another's farmland (*petani penggarap*), as well as farm labor (*buruh tani*).

In Sojokerto village, the paddy area is 252 ha with a production of 1,528 tons, the cassava area is 18 ha with a production of 838 tons, and other plants like tomatoes, chilli, fruits, biofarma plants, *eg. ginger, temulawak, kapulaga*. For the plantation, Sojokerto has 85 cocoa trees, 127 coconut trees, and 217 other trees. For the forestry, Sojokerto possesses 17,024 hectares of Albasia trees, 1,008 hectares of Mahoni trees, 1,202 hectares of Jati trees, 743 hectares Suren trees and 67 hectares of Jenitri trees (Kecamatan Leksono Dalam Angka, 2020). The farmers in Sojokerto are categorized into several groups: first the beginners that consists of only one farmer group, and second the middle that consists of two groups, and third for the women farmer group that consists of three groups. The amount of the cooperative in Sojokerto are five units; small enterprises are four units, and household industries are 84 units. The business services available in Sojokerto are 63 mason/carpenter, 11 tailor, four barbers, three electronic repairs, four motorcycle repair shop, one beauty salon, and nine masseurs (Kecamatan Leksono Dalam Angka 2020).

For the economic infrastructure, the Wonosobo Barat village has one central market and one fish market, nine hotels, seven microenterprises, and one medium enterprise. There are 14 cooperatives and 11 commercial banks. In the village, there is no production of food crops; most of the economic activities are in the services sector of micro and small-scale industries which have less than 20 workers per business. The number of services sector businesses are 17 mason/carpenter, 33 tailor, eight photographer, six screen printing, six barber, 14 shoe soles, 14 service car/motorcycle wash, one welder, nine masseur, 19 photocopy stall, seven electronic repairment service, eight clock repairmen service, one bicycle repairment shop, nine motorcycle repairment shop, five service station, 112 boarding/rental homes, 17 beauty salon, six bridal makeup, three gymnasium, six skills courses, and six language courses (Kecamatan Wonosobo Dalam Angka 2020). One of the busiest and most densely population sub-villages in Wonosobo Barat village is in Sumberan Utara, which is located nearby the square. The activities of local people are mostly trade, from individual small retailer to medium enterprises. Along the main street of the neighborhood, which is also the busy district street, plenty of stores are found, as shown by illustration 4.12.

## **Conclusion**

The research area in this study is Wonosobo district. It is one of 35 towns/districts in Central Java, Indonesia. The administrative area of Wonosobo has 15 subdistricts. In the north it shares its borders with the districts of Banjarnegara, Kendal and Batang. In the east, with the district of Temanggung and Magelang. In the south, with the district of Purworejo and Kebumen. In the west, it is bordered with the District of Banjarnegara and Kebumen. The population of the district according to the population census conducted in 2010 is 754,883 people, of which 383,401 males and 371,482 females. Wonosobo is





Illustration 4.12 Shops in the Crossroads. © Ayu Swaningrum (Wonosobo Barat, 2019)

classified as a district which has a moderate human development and moderate inequality. In 2019, the poor people in Wonosobo were 131,350.

The research was conducted in four villages in four different sub-districts, namely: Kejajar village in Kejajar sub-district, Kalibeber village in Mojotengah sub-district, Wonosobo Barat village in Wonosobo sub-district, and Sojokerto village in Leksono sub-district. These four villages were chosen to represent the different characteristics between urban and rural. The respondents were 199 households with 669 household members in total. Their characteristics are captured by: (i) their marital status, in which it is dominated, first, by respondents who are married (monogamy), meaning one man marrying one woman; second, by singles, and third, by widows. (ii) their education, in which the majority of the respondents completed secondary education that is *SMP Sekolah Menengah Pertama* (Junior High School) and *SMA Sekolah Menengah Atas* (Senior High School), which take 3 to 6 years to complete. (iii) their occupation, in which the majority of the household members have the occupation as laborer (someone who works in the farm owned by others, as a helper in households, as a helper in the market, or as a helper in a store, which generates uncertain income). (iv) their socio-economic status, in which the vast majority of households have an average socio-economic status, 52 are poor or very poor, the others are rich.

Regarding the economic activities in four villages, the economic activities in Kalibeber village are dominated by trade and home industry. The village is rather famous for its

*Opak Singkong* (Cassava Chips) home industry. The economic activities in Kejajar village are dominated by agriculture since the land of farming field in the village is rather extensive. The agricultural land is only planted with horticulture plants, not paddy, due to the elevation of the area that is more than 1,300 meters above sea level. The majority of the inhabitants grow potatoes. Most of the local people in Leksono sub-district have a livelihood as farmers either as farmers on their own farmland (*petani pemilik*), farmers for another's farmland (*petani penggarap*), as well as farm labor (*buruh tani*). In the Wonosobo Barat village, there is no production of food crops; most of the economic activities are in the services sector of micro and small-scale industries which have less than 20 workers per business.