

# The Differences of Family Characteristics, Behaviour of Business and Consumption of Farmers Society of Papua Ethnic and Migrant in Muara Tami District Jayapura City

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## Abstract

This study aims to discover new knowledge about 1) comparison of the number of farming families Ethnic Papuans and migrants, 2) differences in family characteristics, 3) differences in behavior to try and differences in consumption behavior farming communities of ethnic Papuans and non-Papuan (migrants) in Muara Tami District Jayapura City, The study population was all the farmers in Muara Tami district of Jayapura, samples are 100 respondents, taken using two stage random purposive sampling. In the first stage done taking. The analysis used to reach the goal is descriptive analysis, paired sample t test, Engel curve analysis with ethnic and cultural variables dummi SEM analysis and SWOT. The results showed that: (1) of 1,518 farmers in Muara Tami district there are only 679 people (19.30%) of farmers and indigenous Papuans there are 2839 people (80.70%) Migrant farmers, (2) For the characteristics of the family, a) there are differences in the average age of farmers is 65 years for Papua and 67 for Migrant farmers, b) there are differences in education level index is for farmers while Papua 5.28 to 6.70 Migrant farmers. (3) perbedaan business behavior. a) there is no difference in ownership of agricultural land equally of 1.5 hectares, b) there is a difference, namely capital accumulation. for farmers Papua only 7.5% while 75.0% of the migrant farmers income levels, c) there are differences in the level of productivity of land, namely for Papua farmers only 30%, while 80% of farmers migraines, d) there are different levels of outcomes on land claim, namely for farmers Papua only 35% while 80% of migrant farmers. (4) The Differences in consumption behavior. a) there is a difference in the fulfillment of food consumption, ie to farmers Papua at 575, while 337 migrant farmers, b) there are differences in the fulfillment of non-food consumption, ie to farmers Papua at 492 and at 533 for migrant farmers. The Migrant farmers increase farm household income, either farmers from indigenous groups and migrant farmers, the consumption expenditure for this type of commodity is not generally increasing.

**Keywords:** Family Characteristics, Behaviour of Business, Consumption, Farmers Society, Papua Ethnic and Migrant

## I. Introduction

### A. Background

The sidelines of the progress that has been achieved by Indonesia there are many problems of a society that needs to be in the study of which relates to the different levels of well-being among the farming community of ethnic Papuan farmers and non ethnic Papuans (migrants) who live side by side as there is in the district Muara Tami, outskirts of Jayapura.

According to Hans Kaiwai (2007), the atmosphere of this gap is caused by the initial conditions of the two groups of farmers. Farmers Society among non-ethnic Papuans generally is resettlement, get a lot of facilitation from the government, such as house, land area of 1.75 hectares, production facilities, equipment, and the provision of bama for 12 months, so that they can immediately move and live with the level of sufficiency economy. Meanwhile, among the ethnic Papuan farmers do not obtain similar facilities, and they will live their lives with shifting cultivation, so that their lives did not show any significant change. In this case, Hans emphasize that factors such government support is viewed as a starting point which led to the socio-economic gap between farmers ethnic and non-ethnic.

Although the opinion of Hans above is reasonable because it has the facts that can be accepted, but from the writer's observation there are other factors that quite a role as a trigger these gaps, such as: differences in the characteristics of families and businesses, the difference of behavior of consumption between farmers and indigenous people with a migrant farmers in meeting food consumption, so that requires a scientific study to find a models and strategies that can be used to build farming communities of ethnic Papuans in the district of Muara Tami so that their income increases, so that food security be better and eliminate social jealousy for the sake of security and integrity of the nation of Indonesia.

### B. Research Objectives

#### 1. Long-Term Goals

- a. Increase farmer income ethnic Papuans.
- b. Improving food security for the ethnic Papuan farmers, and

c. Minimize economic disparity farmers natives and migrants.

## 2. Special Purpose

- a. To examine and analyze the ratio of the number of households on farming families of ethnic and non-ethnic
- b. To examine and analyze the differences of Characteristic of farming families ethnic and non-ethnic
- c. To examine and analyze the differences of business behavior of farmers and non-ethnic Papuans Papua
- d. To examine and analyze the differences consumption behavior of farming communities of ethnic and non-ethnic in down-town district of Muara Tami Jayapura

## C. Benefits Research

This study provides new knowledge about: behavior in business and farming communities to consume that meet decent living standards; institutional model that can be used in the farming community; strategy that can be used to foster ethnic Papuans farming communities, so that they are in business patterns and consume can be better and quality, which in turn can improve their income and quality of life. Minimize differences in the level of economic life among the farming community of ethnic Papuans and non-Papuans, eliminate or reduce the level of social jealousy between the two groups of farmers who live together in one area such as those found in the district of Muara Tami-Jayapura that often trigger an uprising of the people of Papua, so the problem disintegration that could threaten the integrity of this country, as is often voiced by people of Papua can be reduced. Thus, the results of this study are expected to be applied as a solution in resolving the problem of economic inequality, as well as one of the national strategy to avoid the disintegration of the nation for the sake of the integrity of this beloved country.

## II. Literature Review.

### A. Previous Empirical Study Results

Several empirical studies that analyze the influence of variables on the demographic characteristics of household consumption patterns, which are used as a reference for this study include; the ethnic variable used in research Wagner and Soberen (2005) and Paulin (2008). The variable of age, composition and size of households is used in research Zhang and Norton (2005). Then, a variable type of work and level of education are used in research Dewese and Norton (2006). The research Materer and Valdivia (2005) in Bolivia using variable strategies used by farmers to ensure household income and food consumption.

### 1. Theory of Agricultural Development

Many experts gave his views to explain how the role of agriculture as an economic sector in the overall economic development sector. Among others: Nicholls (2003), Johnston and Mellor (2000 and 2001) who contributed the idea of the contribution or the role of the agricultural sector to economic development. Hill and Mosher (2003), Rostow In Hans (2007), analyzed the stages of growth that is focused on the agricultural sector.

### 2. Theory and Transmigration Program Objectives

In Law No. 3 of 1999, transmigration is defined as the movement of people (both sponsored by the Government and spontaneous) from one area to stay permanently to other areas in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. At the beginning of its implementation, the goal is to solve the problem of the distribution of the population were less prevalent. It was stated in Law No. 56 of 1958, that the objectives and resettlement programs is to reduce the population pressure in areas with high concentrations to obtain a better life, and to fill in sparsely populated areas to better utilize available resources. Then in the end, the purpose of the transmigration program, among others, also to the regional development, balanced development in all regions of Indonesia, providing jobs to the unemployed, security and unity of the nation (Harjono, 2008). In addition to the transmigration program has provided benefits for regional development, is also a development program that is controversial, because of the number of debates associated with the program. In the context of the implementation of the resettlement program in Papua (formerly Irian Jaya) has been criticized by some of the following reasons:

- a. Transmigration is Javanization form. In Colchester (2007) argued that: transmigration is a political tool of the government to reduce ethnic differences. Even Assman (2000) says that: Cultural and certain indigenous communities in Papua tends to shrink because of the placement of transmigration of Javanese origin in their region.
- b. Transmigration causes environmental damage. Transmigration always use a wide area of development. For example, to resettle 300 households within a residential unit (SP) in the dry land, at least 370 hectares of forest areas to be cleaned, plus 370 hectares of land reserved for farming activities. Leinbach (2004)
- c. Transmigration creates social jealousy with local communities, Manning and Rumbiak (1999) argues that: In Irian Jaya Development of infrastructure and other public facilities in rural areas are generally built in units of transmigration settlements. Infrastructure and facilities built in rural areas are generally due to transmigration settlement units.

### 3. Theory of Ethnic Papua and Development

The term indigenous people in social analysis are fundamentally different in terms of race, because each term refers to the different aspects of traditional society. Definition of the term native (indigenous people) are the same as the term indigenous (native people). The natives are groups of indigenous people who inhabit a given territory and live together with migrants or immigrants coming from outside the region (Burger, 2007 Brownlie, 2007). While the term ethnic means families with common language, culture, social organization and occupy a certain area (Winnick, 2000. Howar, 2006). However one thing in common that can be drawn from these two terms is that the term is associated with the state of socio-economic and political situation is bad (Burger, 2002, 2007). Therefore, the term native (indigenous peoples) and the term indigenous population (native people) may be used interchangeably.

In Poggie and Lynch (2004) argued that: If it is from the perspective of indigenous peoples, the development process can be interpreted as changes in socioeconomic conditions through the introduction of new values and new technology from the people who live outside their area. The "top-down" in development occurred for several reasons:

- a. Natives as a social group in politics is a part of a country.
- b. As part of a country, the natives usually have little autonomy to decide what they desire, what to do, more than usual socio-economic life they left behind, and in some cases they are not involved in the development process undertaken by the state.

Ideally as a subject in the construction of a modern state should enable indigenous people to improve the quality of life, well-being and justice through the development process. There are several reasons why the natives are facing some difficulties to be involved in the development process. Some of these include:

- a. Most indigenous people are not capable of the knowledge and skills compared to migrants (Goodland, 2003).
- b. Their aspirations are sometimes not well understood, and are usually ignored by development planners (Tarumingkeng, 2002). and
- c. Lack of respect or attention to social characteristics unique culture of the indigenous population (Appel, 2002).

### 4. Economic Theory About Consumer Behavior.

In economics it is said that every human being is always trying to maximize the satisfaction (utility maximization) and always act rationally (rational behavior) (Hans 2007). It said someone will always try to spend their income at a certain price sehingga he obtained a high satisfaction

According to Tian (2006) that the characteristics of the consumers can be characterized by three important things, namely:

- a. Consumption sets, which represents a collection of all possible alternative or plan their consumption
- b. Endowment, which describes the amount of goods owned and consumed or exchanged for other goods.
- c. Preference relation, which describes the tastes of consumers or satisfaction for the various items are selected.

To explain how one consumers choose to consume a variety of goods with earnings that can provide optimum satisfaction, then according Koutsoyiannis (2002). basic consumer theory is approached with the approach

- a. Cardinal utility theory, which suggests that customer satisfaction can be calculated using a subjective unit.
- b. Indifference-curve theory, which states that. consumer satisfaction can not be calculated, but it can be ranked in a degree of satisfaction.

### Research Methods

This research was conducted in the district of Muara Tami which is a region of the back of the city of Jayapura, with the consideration that this region is one of the central transmigration (migration) and is a buffer zone agricultural products (food) to the center of the Capital Papua (Jayapura), which is certainly here a lot of people who work as farmers, both residents of ethnic Papuans and migrants.

Population of this research, is all farming communities in Muara Tami district of Jayapura. Of all the number of farm families (population) it would have taken 100 families as a sample which is then used as the respondent. Total 100 samples will be taken by using a two stage system purposive random sampling: In the first step of making two villagers (Kelurahan) samples deliberate on the consideration that the village (Kelurahan) is the center of agriculture. Then every village would have taken two of RW / RT, which are also selected for consideration as the central area of agriculture, as a sample. Then the samples will be taken every 25 households using the random method.

Primary data will be obtained through a list of questions (questionnaire), for example: the age of the head of the family, educational level of the family, the number of wives, number of children, number of

dependents, the amount of land used, the type of equipment used, the processing of land, income level, the level of expenditure, the types of expenditures. Secondary data can be obtained from the relevant agencies and departments Transmigration and Population, and all the district office are included in the region and other related agencies.

Data collection method using a system of direct observation, structured interviews using questionnaires, unstructured interviews and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). To examine the differences in this discussion will be done with descriptive method, paired sample t-test and Engel curve.

## Result

From the analysis, it is known that from as many as 8,194 workers in the district of Muara Tami, almost half, or as many as 3,518 people (42.93%) in addition to work as farmers also work as traders. approximately 94.91% of farmers are non-ethnic farmers because the profession is most preferred by farmers non-ethnic. These traders buy agricultural produce from farmers in other villages to sell in the market. After completion of selling, of market they return home carrying industrial products with the intent to sell to the people who are around their residence. While many of the ethnic population work as farmers or fishermen alone. Noted, as many as 270 people (26.52%) working as fishermen and as many as 294 (28.88%) worked as a farmer.

Of family characteristics can be explained as follows; (a) there are differences in average age: 65 years for a farmer to 67 years of ethnic and non-ethnic farmer, (b) there perbeda Education Level Index: ITP ethnic peasant farmers amounted to 5.28, while non-ethnic ITP reached 6.70.

Of business conduct; (a) The difference in the level of ownership of land. Ethnic farmers, ranging from 0.25 to 6 ha, an average of 2.67 ha, with a tendency to over 2 ha. Whereas non-ethnic farmers, ranging from 0.5 to 5 ha, an average of 2.27 ha, and with the tendency of 1.5 ha; (b) The difference in the level of capital accumulation. Ethnic farmers, ranging between 0% - 45%, an average of 14.82, with a tendency to range between 0-20%. Non-ethnic farmers range between 0% -60%, an average of 23.81, with a tendency to air ranges from 6 -35%; (c) The difference in the level of productivity of the land. Ethnic farmers, ranging from 0% - 90%, an average of 39.20%, with a tendency to range between 11-60%. Non-ethnic farmers ranges between 31% - 100%, with the average reaching 75.30, with a tendency to be in the range of 51 -100%. (d) The difference in the success rate of agricultural businesses. Ethnic farmers, ranging from 0% - 90%, an average of 38.40%, with a tendency to be in the range of 0-60%. Etnisberkisar farmers at 21% - 100%, an average of 71.60, with a tendency to be in the range of 51-100%.

Furthermore, in terms of consumption, some of the differences that occur between farmers ethnic and non-ethnic can be explained as follows: (a) There are differences in consumption expenditure. The average total household consumption expenditure at Rp 816, 640 ethnic farmers is lower than the total consumption expenditure on non-ethnic farmers amounting to Rp 1,240,065. (b) There are differences in the consumption behavior to meet the needs of food and non-food consumption. Ethnic farmers has its share of food expenditures amounted to 61.52%, greater than the portion of non-ethnic farmer spending as much as 45.68%). As for non-food consumption, ethnic farmers' share of expenditure amounted to 38.48%, smaller than the portion of non-ethnic farmer spending which reached 54.32%. It can be interpreted that the ethnic farmers family more consumptive than non-ethnic farmers family.

Results of analysis of descriptive differences in the behavior of the consumption of the above, then amplified by analyzing Engel curve with help of linear budget share specification or working Leser models (econometric model) by using the data discrepancy in total and proportion of household consumption expenditure between ethnic farmers and non-ethnic region Jayapura. The test results can be explained as follows:

### **1. The Differences of consumption expenditure behavior Between Ethnic Farmers and Non-Ethnic For Expenditure Type of Food**

Engel curve estimation result, total food consumption expenditure variable (yf) on the Working-Leser model shows a total expenditure regression coefficient of -0.573 for the data sample ethnic farmers, and amounting to -0.337 for non-ethnic farmers sample. Based on the partial coefficient significance test with t test, known both coefficients are very significant. Therefore, Engel curve coefficient of ethnic farmers and non-ethnic has a negative slope, ie  $a_f < 0$ , meaning when a farm household income increases, the behavior of food expenditure will decline. That is, if the household income ethnic farmers and non-ethnic increased by 100%, then the behavior of non-ethnic farmers expenditures decreased by 57.3%, and for non-ethnic farmers fell by 33.7%. It is strengthened by the value of determination coefficient of elasticity of food expenditure (ef) to the ethnic farmers is 0.958, while for non-ethnic farmers is 0.975. Coefficient of elasticity which is less than 1 ( $e < 1$ ) or inelastic shows that the percentage of expenditure on food decreases as income increases. Total expenditure regression coefficient of -0.573 for the data sample ethnic farmers, and amounting to -0.337 for non-ethnic farmers sample illustrates that the effect of changes in income over expenditure for the growers ethnic farmer greater than spending on non-ethnic farmers.

If the analysis of the behavior of food consumption is done one by one to each (eight) type of consumption studied (Consumption of rice, maize, cassava, sago, fish, meat, eggs / milk and tobacco / betel) then there is a variation of the difference of behavior between types of consumer goods, as shown in the following table.

Table 34.

Consumption Behavior Differences Between Farmers Ethnic and Non-Food Ethnic Expenditure By Type

Overall - .575-.337

1. Rice - 0.045 - - 0.321

2. Corn - 0,072 - - 0,047

3. Cassava - 0.134 - - 0.065

4. Sago - 0.367 - - 0.062

5. Fish - 0.028 - - 0.131

6. Meat from 0.059 to 0.024

7. Eggs and Milk .027-.028

8. Tobacco -, 0,016 - - 0,010

Source: Table 15-30

There are some very interesting things from the figures in the table above include:

1. There are only two types of consumer goods (meat and milk / eggs) who have a positive relationship with the consumption behavior of the two groups of ethnic farmers and non-ethnic.
2. There are only two types of consumer goods which have a behavioral response to non-ethnic farmers is greater than the ethnic farmer, while for the other six types of consumer goods have a response for non-ethnic farmers greater than ethnic farmer.

From the above description, it can be concluded that the consumption behavior of the two groups of farmers on the type of food expenditures, behavioral responses farmer ethnic group larger than the non-ethnic farmers. This is consistent with the results of descriptive analysis and paired sample t test above shows that there are differences in consumer behavior between ethnic farmers and non-ethnic farmers in meeting the needs of food consumption, farmers' share of expenditure ethnic showed by 61.52%, while the share of expenditure non-ethnic farmers amounted to 45.68%).

## **2. The difference in behavior between the Farmers' Consumption Expenditure and Non-Ethnic Ethnic for Non-Food Expenditure Type**

Engel curve estimation results with a variable non-food consumption expenditure (yf) on the Working-Leser coefficient regression models showed the total expenditures amounted to 0.573 for the data sample of ethnic farmers and 0.292 for non-ethnic farmers sample. Based on the partial coefficient significance test with t test, known coefficient is very significant. Hence the second coefficient Engel curve has a positive slope, ie  $a_f < 0$ , this means that when a farm household income increases, the behavior of spending on food increased.

The value of regression coefficient of 0.583 for ethnic farmers and 0.292 for non-ethnic farmers showed a positive relationship between the total expenditure (income) farmers and growers ethnic non-ethnic and non-food spending behavior. That is, if the household income ethnic farmers and non-ethnic farmers increased by 100%, then the behavior of ethnic farmer spending rose by 58.3%, and for non-ethnic farmers rose 29.2%. Although changes in farmers' income for both groups were positive the behavior of non-food consumption, but the influence of ethnic peasant farmers is much larger than the non-ethnic. It is strengthened by a number of food expenditure elasticity coefficients (ef) to ethnic farmers amounting to 0.958 and non-ethnic amounting to 0.975. Coefficient of elasticity which is less than 1 ( $e < 1$ ) or inelastic shows that the percentage of expenditures for non-food decreases as income increases.

If the analysis of the behavior of non-food consumption is done one by one for each type of spending non-food consumption were studied (housing, clothing, health, education and party / custom) then there is a variation of the difference of behavior between types of consumer goods, as shown in the table 2 below.

Table 2. Differences between the Consumption Behavior Of ethnic Farmers and non-ethnic to type Expenditures Non-Food

Type of Consumer Goods Consumption Behavior Differences Between Ethnic Farmer And NonEthnic

Entire 0.583 0.492

1. Housing 0.042 0.194

2. Clothing 0.094 0.079

3. Health 0.125 0.112

4. Education 0.117 0.101

5. Party / customary .153-.028

Source:

There is something very interesting of the figures shown in the table above are::

- a. The behavior of consumption of non-ethnic farmers on almost all types of non-food consumption expenditure shows the effect / response is greater than the consumption behavior of non-ethnic farmers. This, along with descriptive analysis and paired samples t test showed that the portion of non-food consumption expenditure by ethnic farmers by 38.48% smaller than the portion of non-ethnic farmers expenditure amounted to 54.32%.
- b. The consumption expenditures have a positive influence on almost all types of non-food expenditure, except for non-ethnic farmers, their consumption behavior negatively affects the consumption of goods on the type of traditional party.

Many empirical studies support the Engel law, that the percentage of food expenditures will decrease as income increases. Lewbel (2004) Engel said the study results indicate that the income elasticity for food is inelastic ( $e < 1$ ) but for non-food consumption occurred otherwise. Studies conducted Houthakker (1957) show that the expenditure elasticity for food is inelastic ( $e < 1$ ), which amounted to 0.692, while food expenditures becomes elastic. Based on estimates made by Engel curve Achiocia and Ertek (1997) total expenditure elasticity for food shows a figure of 0.671. Later studies conducted by Selim (2000) total expenditure elasticity for food shows the number of 0.64. According to Deaton and Case (1998) that, in 2000, the elasticity of spending on food in some areas in Indonesia, namely by 0.79 (urban Java), 0.88 (rural Java), 0.85 (urban outer islands), 0.93 (rural outer islands) and 0.88 (all Households).

By comparing the results of this study and some other studies on consumer behavior using Engel Curve, the results of these studies supporting the Engel law, who confirmed that when income increases, the behavior of expenditure for type of food in the percentage will decline, and behavior expenditure on consumption non-food in the percentage will go up.

### Conclusion

1. Of the 1,518 farmers in Muara Tami district, only 679 people (19.30%) of ethnic farmers, and as many as 2839 people (80.70%) were non-ethnic farmers,
2. For the different characteristics of the family. a) there are differences in average age. 65 years for ethnic farmers and 67 for non-ethnic farmer or there is a difference of 3 years, b) there are differences in education level index, which amounted to 5.28 for ethnic farmers, and amounted to 6.70 for non-ethnic farmers.
3. For the different of business behavior. a) there is no difference in the ownership of agricultural land, each has a land area of 1.5 ha, b) there are differences in the ability of capital accumulation, farmers amounted to 7.5% of ethnic and non-ethnic farmers amounted to 75.0% of income. c) There are differences in land productivity levels, ethnic farmers by 30%, and non-ethnic farmers 80%, d) There are differences in the success rate of their land, farmers of 35% ethnic and non-ethnic to farmers by 80%.
4. The difference in consumption behavior. a) there is a difference in meeting food consumption, ethnic farmers by 575, while the non-ethnic farmers amounted to 337, b) there is a difference in the fulfillment of non-food consumption, farmers amounting to 492 ethnic and non-ethnic farmers amounted to 533.
5. The increased income of the farm household consumption expenditure, both farmers ethnic and non-ethnic, for this type of non-food commodities will increase.

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