



Livelihood Change as Impact of Rural-Urban Transformation in Sleman Regency

(Perubahan Mata Pencaharian sebagai Dampak Transformasi Desa-Kota di Kabupaten Sleman)

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***Abstract:** Indonesia as one of many developing countries in the world is facing the same problem, which is about the rapidly high level of urbanization. In Indonesia, this transformation from rural to urban area will give impact to the changing of current livelihood, especially to the area that depends on the agriculture sector. Looking at more specific area, Yogyakarta is one of the big provinces in Indonesia that has rural and urban characteristic. The research question is "How does the rural community still resilient on agriculture based condition towards urbanization related to the livelihood changes?" This research focuses on the discovery on what family condition that they still resilient for their agriculture livelihood even though there are many changes caused by the urbanization. Qualitative method is used in this study because it can describe how people feel and their thoughts deeply, but it cannot tell you how many of the target population feel or think that way as quantitative method can. The study area development in Sleman and Godean Sub-District is triggered by the existence of the main access or main road. People that live alongside the main access are more likely to not become farmer again, so does to people that live in collector road. However, those who live in the remote area where the level of urbanization is low, the livelihood there is likely still as farmer considering the agriculture land still can be found easily. The general conclusion of this research is that the farmers in Sleman and Godean Sub-District have considerably high adaptability level. This is shown by the ability of the farmer that still can find a way to survive from the rapid urbanization that reduced their work field availability*

***Keywords:** agriculture, livelihood changes, rural area, urbanization*

Abstrak: Indonesia sebagai salah satu negara berkembang di dunia sedang menghadapi masalah yang sama, yaitu sekitar tingkat cepat tingginya urbanisasi. Di Indonesia, transformasi ini dari pedesaan ke daerah perkotaan akan memberikan dampak terhadap perubahan mata pencaharian saat ini, terutama ke daerah yang tergantung pada sektor pertanian. Melihat daerah yang lebih spesifik, Yogyakarta adalah salah satu provinsi besar di Indonesia yang memiliki karakteristik pedesaan dan perkotaan. Pertanyaan penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah "Bagaimana masyarakat pedesaan masih bisa bertahan dalam kondisi pertanian mereka terkait urbanisasi dan perubahan mata pencaharian yang terjadi di dalamnya?" Penelitian ini fokus pada menemukan kondisi keluarga yang bagaimana yang masih tangguh untuk mata pencaharian pertanian mereka meskipun ada banyak perubahan

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karena urbanisasi dengan metode kualitatif. Metode kualitatif memberikan hasil yang biasanya kaya dan rinci, menawarkan ide dan konsep untuk menginformasikan penelitian. Pembangunan yang terjadi di daerah penelitian dipicu oleh adanya akses utama yang juga memicu perkembangan urbanisasi di jalan utama atau akses utama. Penelitian ini akan terfokus pada tiga daerah yang berbeda seperti apa yang telah disebutkan, jalan utama atau akses utama, jalan kolektor, dan di daerah terpencil di mana minim aksesibilitas. Orang-orang yang terletak di akses utama lebih mungkin untuk tidak menjadi sepenuhnya petani lagi, begitu pula yang terjadi pada orang-orang di jalan kolektor. Kesimpulan umum dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa petani di Sleman dan Kecamatan Godean adalah seorang petani yang memiliki tingkat adaptasi tinggi. Kita bisa melihat ini karena petani masih dapat menemukan cara untuk bertahan hidup dari urbanisasi dan bahkan mereka masih bisa menemukan cara untuk bertahan hidup dengan mengurangi lapangan kerja mereka.

Kata Kunci: agrikultur, perubahan mata pencaharian, desa kota, urbanisasi

Introduction

One of emerging issues, that happen in many developing countries is about the rapid urbanization. Urbanization itself can be defined as a transformation from rural to urban area. Roberts and Kanaley (2006) stated in his book that urbanization is closely related with the spatial concentration of people and economic activity and it is arguably claimed as the most important social transformation in the history of civilization.

Indonesia as one of many developing countries in the world is facing the same problem, which is about the rapidly high level of urbanization. In Indonesia, this transformation from rural to urban area will give impact to the changing of current livelihood, especially to the area that depends on the agriculture sector. The impact will give effect to the area that still has many areas functioned for agriculture-based activity which is obviously rural area. Looking at more specific area, Yogyakarta is one of the big provinces in Indonesia that has rural and urban characteristic. According to data from Statistical Data DI Yogyakarta, it is said that in 2008 the agriculture land recorded for 71,29% and it is still decreased until 70,9% in 2011. From 2006-2011 as much as 1170 ha agriculture land has decreased. It means that 234 ha agriculture land had lost each year. The most intensive change of land use mostly converts agriculture to residential, industrial, and commercial area. If this phenomenon still continues, the people who depend their live in agriculture sector could not compete with other economy activity. It is worsen, because nowadays there is no guarantee for the farmer to get a constant payment.

As explained above that mostly the rural people depends their lives on agriculture sector. The areas that will become the focus of this study are Bantul Regency which will be delineate. In the further chapter, regarding on the existing condition of agriculture sector in the area. Presumption of the study area is that they are affected by the urbanization that emerged. As explained later that the urbanization is obviously effected the rural area that is still based on agriculture sector. There are some classification to the people that involved in agriculture sector. First is assumption that there are some people who depends their living 100% by the agriculture sector. This people presumed, that will get the most effect of the rural transformation effect, because of their high level of dependency to agriculture land, as their living their lives purely by the agriculture sector.

The second is the people that maybe involve in 50% of their lives by depend to agriculture sector. This people presume as the adapted people towards the rural transformation. The assumption is since they do not depend purely to the agriculture sector maybe they have some other business to support their lives or daily needs. Maybe

they sell their land and turn some of their land into other land use that could make more benefit to their income such as commercial area, orient it to other people.

To conclude the existing condition that happens in study area, both Sleman and Godean that used as study area can be called as the new urbanize area because of the effect of the main access or main road that connects both area. The more develop the main road, the more urbanization effect that an area can be. So does with Sleman and Godean Sub-District, the developing of the main road because the urbanization triggered alongside of it. The development on the both side of the road then change the land use alongside of it into become more urban, and now, since the urbanization that happens not only change the agriculture land use but also the livelihood of the farmer alongside of the main road.

In the study area, Sleman is classified as rural area, these capitals that mention important for the people in rural area. Their capitals are strongly related to the agriculture sector. It means that if their livelihood changes so does their capitals. Some of them could adapt because of some reasons and maybe some of them cannot be adapted and if it is worse then they will not survive from the urbanization effect. This is important because for some people that purely depend their live on agriculture land need some action regarding to the livelihood that change.

Thus, according to the statement above there is a research question to this study. The research question is "How does the rural community still resilient on agriculture based condition towards urbanization related to the livelihood changes?"

Research Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The nature of this research is inductive and is often used in social research, and often tried to create a complex and in-depth overview of the problem or issue under study. In practice researchers will collect information based on interviews and other data acquisition both primary and secondary data to be processed and analyzed in order to parse the findings to answer the research questions have been formulated.

Research about livelihood is happen because of the urbanization process in Sleman. Urbanization is an effect from Yogyakarta as the urbanize area. As the time flows the urbanization spread to the population of Sleman Regency because of its location is not too far away from Yogyakarta province. As an urbanize province, Yogyakarta is more develop than Sleman, not only in economy but also the urban development and the population. Talking about the urbanization, the infrastructure of the urban area is also become more develop than the rural area. The urbanization that happens in the study area will give effect to the livelihood in the rural area. It is make sense because before the urbanization happen the people on the rural area will only focus on the agriculture area and then after the urbanization process there is also change in the agriculture area to become non-agriculture area. Many of the people in rural area also change their livelihood from farmer into other job that is non-agriculture. This is happen because of some things. It is because there is a better opportunity rather than become a farmer since there is no guarantee in job security for the farmer. Despite the entire changing livelihood, there are also people who stay focus in the farming activity.

The approach in this research is a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is deeper in order to gain information or data from respondent. A qualitative approach also gives the right to researchers in developing interaction process between the researcher and the research object is not going to be spared from the aspect of idealism and subjectivity (Bungin, 2007).

This research is focus on discovering on what family condition they still resilient for their agriculture livelihood even though there are many changes because of urbanization. Macdonald (2008) stated that qualitative methods are generally associated with the evaluation of social dimensions. Qualitative methods provide results that are usually rich and detailed, offering ideas and concepts to inform your research. Qualitative methods can tell you how people feel and what they think, but cannot tell you how many of the target population feel or think that way as quantitative methods can.

Literature Review

In order to get the valid data and reliable, it is necessary to determine the respondent in the beginning of the research. By obtaining the reliable and valid data, the further analysis will become easier. Bungin in Prayoga (2012) stated that informants are the subjects of research who understand the information of research subject as the direct figure or outside figure that understands the research object.

There are two ways on determining the source, by key person method and snowballing method. Key person method is use on people who already know and mastered the condition of the area rather that anyone else. This kind of method is propose to be done by interviewing the head of Godean and Sleman District. Researcher assume that by interviewing the key person of the head, it will make researcher easier to identify the specific area on where the livelihood change is happen the most in study area.

Snowballing method is use when the researcher does not know who is the prime source that is understands the existing condition of the study area. The prime informants is the people who understand well the livelihood that is change in the study area that is caused by urbanization. It is starts by looking for the first informant that reccomended by the head of study area that understand the livelihood situation, then the reccomended informant is called as gatekeeper will reccomended another informant to be interviewed. This method is done continously until the data that obtained is enough or saturated.

Socio Economic Dynamic and Livelihood Characteristic In Godean and Sleman Sub-District

As an urban area, the agriculture land mostly covers Sleman Regency. This condition made Sleman as a supplier for the surrounding area in term of food, especially rice. Study area in this research is consists only for two districts, which are Godean and Sleman. The other districts are not included in delineated area because of its agriculture density.

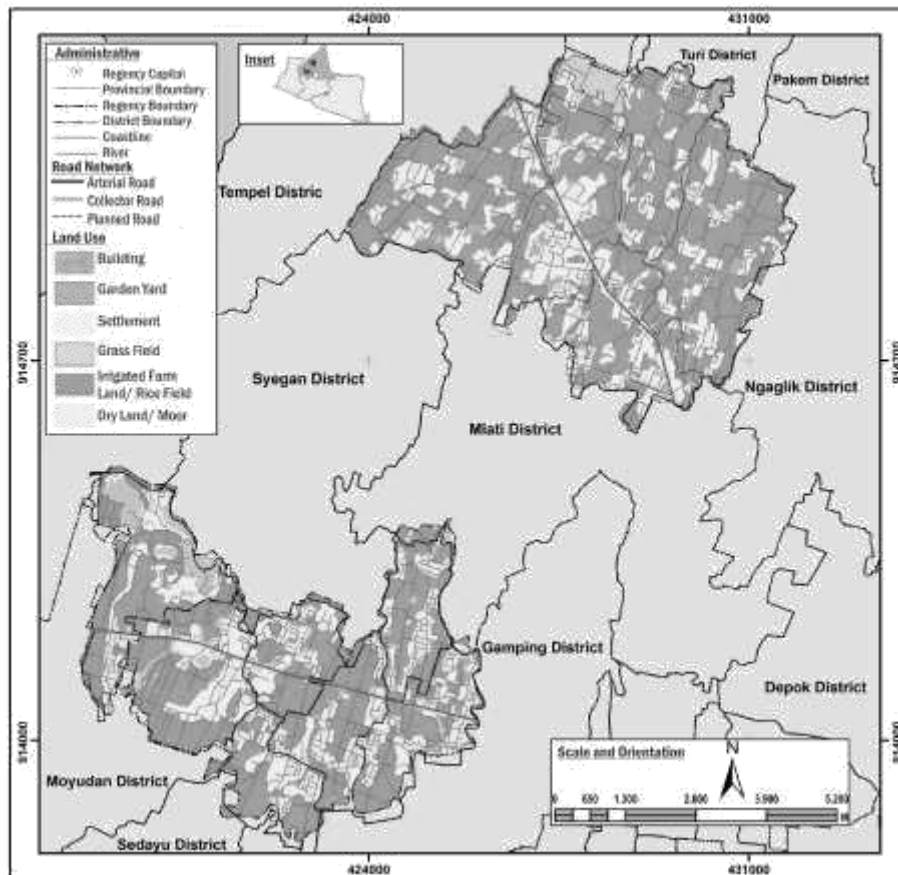
Location of this study area is lies in adjacent to Yogyakarta Province. The three districts that consisted in area study is surrounds Yogyakarta province. This situation then leads to the urbanization process that take place on it.

Based on the map above, it is shown that the study area the dominating type of land use is mostly covered in the green color, which means that in study area agriculture land use is still dominating the area. In the shown map there is also a second dominated color that is yellow that indicate as settlement area.

The area is quite dominant because as we also known that the urbanization that take part in study area can become a pull trigger for outside people to come as a newcomer people. This new people also needs a place to shelter and the reduce of agriculture land use in area is the effect of the increase of population caused by urbanization.

Livelihood Change in Sleman and Godean Sub-District: an Opportunity or Survival Strategy Toward Urbanization

The purpose of this research is to investigate the pattern of the livelihood changes in particular to examine the dynamic pattern of livelihood change in Sleman and Godean Sub-District. The analysis is done by determining the staying motives on why the rural community still maintains their agriculture habit. Other analysis is to determine the economic condition of the farmer on agriculture habit. The last analysis is about the characteristic of the changing livelihood in study area, in this part of analysis there will be an explanation on the characteristic of changing livelihood whether it is because of the opportunity or because of the survival strategy towards the urbanization that happen in the area that reduce the agriculture land.



Source: Bappeda Province of D.I. Yogyakarta, 2013

Figure 1. Land Use Map of Study Area

Resilient Motive on Agriculture Habit Maintain Analysis

The land use change that happen in the rural area such as Godean and Sleman Sub District into the non-agriculture land use will affect the livelihood of the people in it. As usual and as common thing, it is a public known that the rural people has the identity of livelihood as the farmer, so rural people is closely related to the agriculture land. The bound of livelihood and land use is so strong that it can affect one and another. The

reducing agriculture land will affect the livelihood of people who depends on the agriculture land. Farmer will lose their job if their work field is reduced.

This part of analysis will explain the different reasons that appear based on the primary survey, which was conducted by the in-depth interview. The informant of this research is the rural people who has multiple income so there will be an explanation some of the motives on their stay on agriculture. The motives are divided into two parts, the first part is the social and culture reason and the other is the social economic reason.

- ***Socio Culture***

In this part of analysis will explain the reason on why the people in Godean and Sleman Sub-District still maintaining the agriculture livelihood. This social culture analysis will describe on several different variations of the reason based on the interview in the field. There are three different respond of answer according to the interview, there are: heritage from ancestor, less interest on young people and location of work field.

- ***Socio Culture: Inheritance Form Ancestor***

As for the people who already lived for such a long time or already lived there as their birthplace it is become the main reason on why they are still maintain the agriculture habit. It is most likely because of the heritage that given by their ancestor. Their ancestor maybe start from their grandparent, then inherited until the generation after them and so on.

There is an example of their statement based on the in-depth interview conducted in primary survey.

“...I’ve been here for a long time since my grandparent and my then they are handed down to my parent and finally to me and that’s why I can survive here for a long period of time and have no intention to leave behind my farmer job.”
(WS-G01)

According to a clip of conversation above it is known that the people that inherited the farmer job is commonly because of their ancestor. Their ancestor is the first one that does the job and it is handed down to their next generation and so on. The people who already lived in the area for a long period of time usually state this kind of motive.

It is also a possibility that the traditional farmer or the original people in the area is unlikely change their livelihood because of their identity. From the statement it is known that the original people that has not change their livelihood is still persistent in changing livelihood because it is handed down from generation to generation because of their ancestor is doing the same job from time to time. It is also possible because of the historical factor that affects their way of thinking about change livelihood. They are afraid that if they change their livelihood from farmer to other livelihood will erase their identity of the rural people. In society’s mind, it is common thing to say that rural people is closely relate to farmer, so if their leave behind their job and livelihood as farmer there will be no more as we call rural people.

Another statement that supports this analysis is as what one of informant said that their ancestor is doing this livelihood for a long time. The statement is like what will explain below.

“...Fortunately my parent is also did this farmer thing.” (WC-S02)

From the statement above it is known that the farmer livelihood is passed and handed down from generation to another generation. With that history aspect it is make sense that the farmer people tends not to leave behind their farmer activity in order to keep their identity as the rural people that their ancestor did before.

In result of this analysis, the heritage from ancestor reason is applied in both of Sleman and Godean district. From the interview from both sub-district said that the farmer that work in present time inherited their livelihood from their ancestor. Since Godean and Sleman has similar characteristics and both are categorized as same as rural area, they have same aspect in maintaining the agriculture habit because of the inherited reason from their ancestor.

- ***Socio Culture: Less Interest Of Young People In Agriculture***

This motive is stated by many of informants. Nowadays farmer in Godean and Sleman Sub-district facing the same problems, one of the problems that will be explained in this part is about there are no regeneration of farmer in Godean and Sleman Sub-district. As already stated in the previous sub-chapter, farmer is more than just a livelihood or hob for rural people but it is become their identity. The need of the next generation of their kin is important in order to maintain their agriculture habit and activity.

Nowadays the younger generation that lives in Sleman and Godean Sub-district is no longer interest in agriculture sector. This problem will become a serious problem if there is no solution or some policy or maybe a better idea on improving the way of younger generation's thinking.

This reason is basically happened in both of Sleman and Godean Sub-District, but since Sleman has more small scale industries than Godean, it is likely that this reason is more appear in Sleman. This small scale stone craft industry is likely to be the trigger because the younger people who is not interest in agriculture will turn their livelihood into the worker of stone craft industry.

Godean district does not have as many industries as Sleman, in this case younger people in Godean Sub-District prefer the trade and service activity rather than doing agriculture activity. The trade activity in Godean is mostly like the small store that sells daily needs. The trade and service activity then trigger the young people to involve in that sector. Even if they are not own the trade and service itself they still work around that livelihood such as to be a cashier or the security or the driver.

In the picture above we can see that how trade and service area already invaded the area alongside of the ring road of Godean. The trade and service area is so intense that we can see in the picture alongside of the main road is all covered by the trade and service area and very little of space is can be used for another land use.

- ***Socio Culture: Location Of Work Field***

Another variation of motives on staying on agriculture habit is because of the location of work field. From the information than gained in the interview many of them are said that they still do the agriculture activity because of the location of their work field. The paddy field that they do is mostly located near their home. The easier the access from their home will cause more likely for them to stay in agriculture habit.

According to the result of the interview, there are 6 informants out of 9 that stated that the location aspect is one of the factors on why they still maintain their agriculture activity. Their field work's location is mostly located very near from their home and some of them have field work that is adjacent from their home.

“...It is a nice and perfect location, you don't have to worry about the water supply, you have plenty of water supplies here, but it is different from the other place, I will rethink if I have an offer from other place which water supply is hardly to get.” (WS-G01)

From the sample of interview conducted it is known that the people is working happily in their agriculture because of their work field is located near from their home. This

is happen because of the availability of the water supply. It is known that the rice plant needs a lot of water and since the water is easily get so they still want to continue their agriculture activity. From the statement we can also learn that the farmers in Sleman and Godean Sub-District have no intention to do their farming if there is not enough water supplies.

“..oh I still want to do it, Thank God that I already have my own tractor that I can handle it myself, so I don’t have to worry about the distance, or maybe I should say that there is no word for us that our work field is too far from home, it all still reachable by us whether by motorcycle or bicycle.” (WC-S02)

Sometimes location will become the main factor of people to looking for job or a home, but in the Sleman and Godean Sub-District the location did not affected the livelihood preference. From the statement we can also know that there are no work field that is too far from their home. In the picture above we can see that their farm is located right in front of or behind their home. According to the interview, the furthest location is still reachable whether by motorcycle or by the bicycle. The furthest location is only away by 1 kilometer so they still can easily whether to get the water supply or go back to home.

- ***Socio Economy***

In this part of sub-chapter analysis will explain the resilient motive on agriculture livelihood based on the economy of the respondent. Nowadays, it is become a well-known fact that become a farmer is a livelihood that did not earn much money as the main income, and based on the interview all of the respondents said the same answer. They said they need to look for another job outside of agriculture in order to cover another expenses outside of their daily need expenses. From that statement it is become another point of interest on why they still put agriculture livelihood in prior rather than abandoned it.

The farmer in the study area stated that they still could depend their livelihood and income by solely on agriculture sector. The truth is even they still can depend their livelihood in agriculture they still feel that they don’t have enough income to fulfill their daily need. In order to solve the problem many of them looking for multiple income. The multiple income is become a necessary thing to do in order to cover another daily expenses that cannot fulfill by the income that comes from the farming activity.

Multiple Incomes as Survival Strategy

Most people in Sleman and Godean Sub-District are not a landowner farmer. This means that they work for the other farmer that owns the field. With urbanization phenomena that consume agriculture land then it will affect the current livelihood in the study area. This phenomenon will automatically reduce the job opportunity for the farmer that work in someone’s field.

In order to solve the problem many of the informants which are work for another farmer who has land, continue their agriculture livelihood as a farmer but the took side job outside of become a farmer. Some of them are having work at trading and service, building construction and other things.

We can call this is as an act of a survival strategy adopted by the farmer who doesn’t have their own land in order to survive from the economy problem. As what already explain in the previous sub-chapter, many of the farmer that only depend their economy from work only for the other farmer could not cover their expenses out of their daily need. The wage or income that produce by only for become a farmer is too low even to make saving money in bank account.

Multiple Incomes as Opportunity Strategy

Another reason why the rural people in Sleman and Godean Sub-District tend to take multiple incomes is because there is an opportunity. One of the reasons of why the agriculture land keeps decreasing is because the landowner tends to sell their land. They sell their land to the industry or for the settlement developer. They sell their land because the offer for their land is too good to turn down. The developer and the industry give the price that makes the owner want to sell their land. They said that they could get more benefits for selling their land.

From the interview that has been done, it is recorded that 6 informants stated that their reason on selling their land is because the opportunity reason. Here is some of the clip from the interview that has been done in study area.

“...in my opinion, some of my land that I used for farming is officially belong to me, some of my land that is located behind my house will become my son’s and my other family. The idea is to give my son a chance to continue my family tradition which is become a farmer, if they want to. The spirit of here, the local people is to become a farmer, what would we will be if we are not become a farmer. But it is still up to my son if it comes to decision, I mean, if I die it still up to my son’s whether he want to sell or continue the tradition.” (WC-S02)

From the clip of interview with the informant we can tell that there is a tendency for them to sell their land. As what the previous analysis before, it is clear that the older people have no regeneration. The younger people in the study area has no intention to work in the agriculture sector because they feel that agriculture is no longer become a job with uncertainty, whether in income or the job guarantee. With this statement it is support the argument stated by the older people that they don’t know for sure if their son want to continue the tradition or to sell the land that is already belong to their family right.

The farmers that already have a land on their own mostly face this situation. The urbanization that took place in the study area triggering the invasion of the industry and the settlement developer. The corporate is willingly to pay for high price in order to get the strategic location for their business. The easier access to the location the higher of the land price will be. The fact is that the developer and the industry is dare enough to pay the land higher than the market price. They assume that if they can build their business place in the nice

For this reason, it is become a positive move. It means that they know how to maximize their asset into something that is more profitable but with not put aside the agriculture activity that they already done. For some people that has many land this is become a good move to have another income beside the agriculture that they done before. The money that they get from selling their land then could become another thing that can produce something profitable such as open a garage or a daily need store. With that reason they will become more urban in their way of thinking compared to the farmer that has no land.

Livelihood Change Impact to Sleman and Godean Sub-District

According to the analysis that has been done, there are several different treatment for the building located in the area of study. The first type of location is the area that is adjacent to the main access or main road. Second is the building that is located alongside in the collector road, the third is the area that is located far from the access to anywhere.

Different location in the study area has different treatment too. For example, the location that is adjacent to the main access experienced the biggest effect of urbanization compared to the second and the third type of location. The third type of location gets the

lowest effect of urbanization because of lack of access to the main access or main road. This can be seen by the different location of the informants that has been interviewed. The informants is spread into three main location based on the urbanization process take place.

The respondents map above shows the location of the informants that has been interviewed in this research. The respondent's area is divided into three different areas based on the urbanization level process. The location is needs to justify because of the livelihood change that happens depends and contributed by the urbanization process that happens in the area of study.

The livelihood that happened in the locations is also different. As already mentioned before, the first location that is adjacent to the main access gets the most urbanization effect, the urbanization affect itself then change the livelihood in the area. For example, from the clip of interview it is known that in the main road, in this case it is Jalan Magelang and Godean ring road, stated that it was fully covered by the agriculture land back when it was in 1975.

“...There are many things changed in the northern area, many of them are for settlement area, the one in ring road is still covered for agriculture area and paddy field alongside its road.”

Another example is the one that come from the Sleman sub-district that stated that:

“...It was only agriculture land and paddy field alongside of Jalan Magelang, there was not many building like this time. In the new road that has been established, it I was about 5 years ago then started to filled with houses. Back then it was so quiet when it gets dark. Now people that owns a land alongside of Jalan Magelang must be tempted by the price of their land, after they sell their land they will looking for another land located far from the main road because of the land price there is much cheaper.”

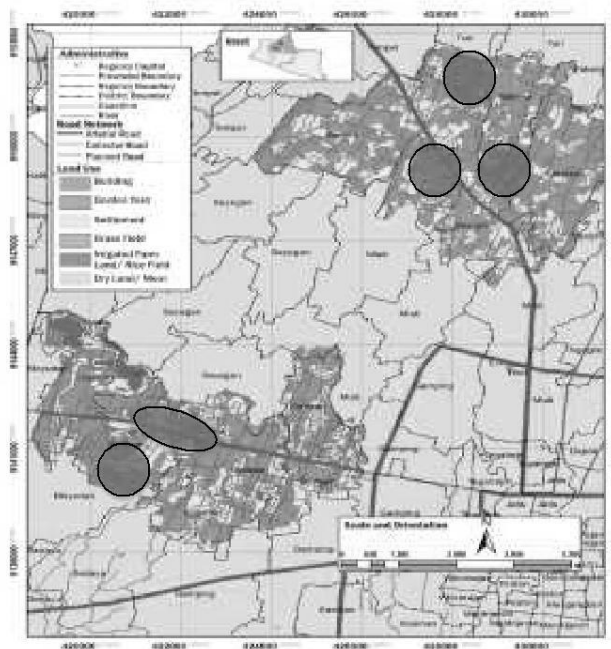


Figure 2. Land Use Map of Study Area

From the example of the interview, it is known that the area adjacent to the main access will get the biggest effect of urbanization. The truth is nowadays the location that is adjacent to the main road is all covered by the commercial and settlement building. The effect of urbanization is so big that it only takes a decade to convert the agriculture land use into commercial and the settlement area.

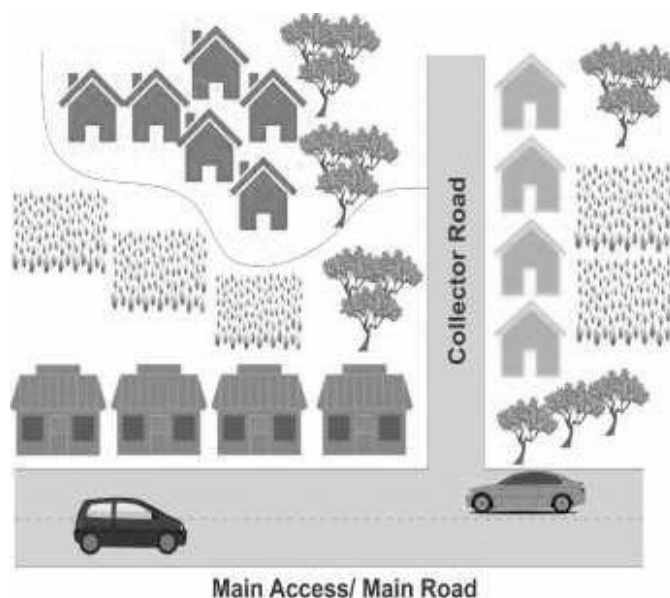


Figure 3. Illustration Location of Respondents

The treatment between each combination should be different based on the urbanization effect that happens in the study area. For the people who do not have land in the main road, they will get different effect of urbanization from the people who has their own land in the main access. This is also happens for the farmer in the inner area whether for the people who owns land or not.

Table 1. Typology of Livelihood Change in Study Area

Location Respondent	Main Access (Mostly change)	Collector Road (Moderate change)	Lack of Access (Less change)
Land Owner	Mostly sold their land because of the land price into commercial area and move back to inner village because of the cheaper land price. (Opportunity)	Use multiple incomes, some of their land turned into commercial and some of them still as agriculture (Opportunity)	Mostly still farmer because out of urbanization effect. (Survival)
Not own land	Looking for another agriculture land to farm. Some of them turn into involve in commercial area (Godean) and industry (Sleman) (Survival)	Need multiple incomes, mostly farmer combine with other sector such as fishery or construction. They do other farmer land. (Survival)	Need multiple incomes, mostly farmer combine with other sector such as fishery or construction. They do other farmer land. (Survival)

Conclusion

The general conclusion of this research is that the farmer in Sleman and Godean Sub-District is a farmer that has high adaptability level. We can see this because the farmer is still can find a way to survive from the rapid urbanization and even they still can find a way to survive with reduce of their work field. The farmer can do another job outside of agriculture aspect such as the trader or labor worker in industry and in the construction.

With this level of adaptation it will give different and variation of economy activity in the study area. It means that in the study area the people is not only depending on the agriculture sector, they also do another job for their living and it makes many varieties of livelihoods. Because of variety of livelihood it is feared that it will give impact to the agriculture activity in the study area, but in the reality it is not. The study area is not completely fall into the urbanization area completely. They still put priority to the agriculture livelihood even there are some people who also gain another income by doing something outside from agriculture. The urbanization that takes place in Sleman and Godean Sub-District is still not worrying the agriculture-based sector so far.

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