

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 big provinces in Indonesia that has rural and urban characteristic. According to the data from Statistical Data DI Yogyakarta, it is said that in 2008 the agriculture land were 71,29% and it was decreasing until 70,9% in 2011. From 2006-2011 there were 1170 Ha agriculture land has decreased which means that 234 Ha agriculture land had lost each year.

Thus, according to the statements above leads to the research question in this study. 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. This research will focuses on three different areas as what already stated, alongside the main road or access, alongside the collector road, and in the remote area where the accessibility is low. Considering the effect of urbanization that different in those areas, it is assumed that the livelihood changes in those areas are also different. People that live alongside the main access are more likely to not become a 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 a 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. Those farmers can do another job aside from agriculture sector such as become a trader, labor worker in industry, or in construction sector.

Keywords: agriculture, livelihood changes, rural area, urbanization