

Livelihood Strategies of Transmigrant in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe District, Tanah Bumbu Regency

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Submission date: 24-Jun-2022 03:58AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1862210090

File name: Livelihood_Strategies_of_Transmigrant_in_Sukadamai_Village.pdf (163.47K)

Word count: 4569

Character count: 26540

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES OF TRANSMIGRANT IN SUKADAMAI VILLAGE, MANTEWE DISTRICT, TANAH BUMBU REGENCY

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Abstract

Transmigration is part of the national development program which is generally carried out in pilot areas as destination areas. This condition is a challenge for transmigrants to be able to maintain their lives and realize their welfare. Environmental conditions in the destination area that are not as expected have made some transmigrants choose to leave the transmigration location and some choose to stay. The purpose of this study was to find out the livelihood strategies applied by the transmigrant community who survived in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe District, Tanah Bumbu Regency. The method used in this research is a descriptive quantitative method. The population in this study were 186 transmigrant household heads. The study was conducted using the full sample. Data analysis used descriptive statistics with percentage calculations based on the frequency distribution (f) answers from respondents. The results showed that the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe District, Tanah Bumbu Regency applied three livelihood strategies, namely (1) intensification and extensification strategies, (2) diversification strategies and (3) migration strategies. The household livelihood assets of the transmigrant community are regulated and managed according to the needs of each household. Livelihood assets are related in the implementation of livelihood strategies. The most dominant livelihood strategies are agricultural intensification and extensification strategies. The transmigrant community has a tendency to be active in the agricultural sector, so that the livelihood assets applied are more concentrated in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Livelihood Strategies; welfare: transmigrants

INTRODUCTION

Transmigration is an integral part of national and regional development in Indonesia. The success of the transmigration program will be achieved if there is support and the role of the community in developing transmigration destination areas (Nurwidiani & Rijanta, 2019). Transmigration destinations are generally pilot areas. Regional conditions and the lack of land carrying capacity are challenges for

transmigrants to maintain life and achieve prosperity (Yanmesli, 2018). Some transmigrants who are not able to survive in the transmigration destination, they choose to leave the transmigration destination and return to their origin. Livelihood strategies are needed by transmigrants to survive and achieve a better level of welfare (Ragil, et. al, 2018).

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Livelihood strategy is a combination of activities made by the community with the aim of living well-being as a form of maximum standard of living (Scoones, 1998). Livelihood strategies applied by each individual and household vary. This is closely related to the situation and conditions they face (Setiawan, et. al., 2021). The economic condition of the household can influence the livelihood strategy chosen. Livelihood strategies include capabilities, assets and access, activities that are influenced by ecological and social systems needed for means of life (Development, 1999).

Sukadamai Village is one of the transmigration destinations in Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan Province for the placement period in 1982. At the beginning of the placement the number of transmigrant households placed was 604 families. At the time the research was conducted, it appeared that a life system had been created in Sukadamai Village as a transmigration destination. The population is increasing and the process of life is currently growing. The current population of Sukadamai Village is 1,429 families consisting of 186 surviving original transmigrant families, 775 descendant transmigrant families, and 468 migrant families. Sukadamai Village was a village formed by transmigration, when the research was conducted, the population was dominated by people who came from the transmigration program (original transmigrants and their descendants). The other small number are migrants who have entered Sukadamai Village since 1996's. Transmigrants who stay in the placement locations in the transmigration destination areas have implemented various livelihood strategies. They are able to survive by responding to pressure factors using the assets they have. Assets for livelihoods can be in the form of human capital, natural capital, social capital, financial capital and physical capital (Ashley, et. al, 1999). Communities are able to respond to their resources by using assets to create, innovate and transform for something profitable.

Changes that occur in each asset indicate the existence of activities or livelihood strategies that have been taken by the transmigrant community. This study aims to analyze the livelihood strategies applied by the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

METHOD

This study uses quantitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The population in this study was the head of the original transmigrant household in Sukadamai Village as many as 186 household heads using the full sample. Primary data was collected through a questionnaire. Data obtained through questionnaires include data on ownership of life assets in transmigrant households. These assets include human capital, financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, and social capital.

Data analysis was carried out by descriptive statistical analysis. The data obtained were transformed by frequency tabulation (f). The results of the calculation of the data are then presented as a percentage to get the percentage value of each answer submitted in the questionnaire.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Livelihood strategies are activities carried out by a person or household as a basis for choosing livelihood activities in carefully managing and planning their lives to meet needs, obtain targets or achieve desired livelihood goals (Saleh, 2014). The control of assets in livelihood can be a factor in the emergence of strategies that are applied by each household in the community. Each household has different problems so that different ways or strategies are used to meet needs and achieve the desired livelihood goals. Owned assets are used to build a livelihood strategy, the choice of activities that are applied as a positive attitude includes how to manage and deal with the need to survive (Yanmesli, 2019).

Livelihood Assets

Assets or capital include all available resources and can be utilized to improve people's living conditions. The assets owned by transmigrant households greatly affect the strategies carried out by them. The strategy applied to the source of life is not the same, everything becomes the *prerogative* of the household as the owner of capital. Based on this, the priority scale of resources as assets in a community in an area will vary (Oktalina, et. al, 2016). The implementation of livelihood strategies carried out by the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village is predominantly influenced by human capital and natural capital.

Human Capital

Human capital in this study includes education, employment, agricultural experience and family labor. Transmigrant communities make adaptations in the form of skills in work to survive and generate income (Haris, et. al, 2019). The transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village predominantly works as farmers, farm laborers, and freelancers by 60%. Environmental conditions in the transmigration destination areas make transmigrants tend to work in the agricultural sector (farmers and farm laborers) and freelance jobs that rely on nature as traditional gold miners. The type of work occupied by the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village is closely related to the last educational background factor of the transmigrant family head. The education taken is only up to elementary school (SD/equivalent) by 58% and only 2% graduates from high school/equivalent.

Transmigrants have occupied the transmigration destination and have been in agriculture for more than 30 years, so they have experience in agriculture. This condition is as expressed (Widayanti, et. al., 2016) that the length of experience of a farmer will be a strong capital in overcoming obstacles or problems in farming or farming. 44% of transmigrants in the study area also employ other household members (wife and children) to manage the farm together as a strategy to increase income. This condition is in accordance with what was stated (Sulistiyastuti, 2000) family with human capital, namely the presence of more than one family member who is economically active.

Human capital has a very important role in the livelihood process, because human control, manage, and develop other capital and determine what strategies will be

carried out on the capital they have (Development, 1999). Human capital is an active agent for the collection of livelihood assets. Natural resource exploration, development, social, economic and political relations are carried out by humans. Humans can bring change in the future. The transmigrant households in the study area seek to improve the quality of human capital by participating in various training in agricultural management.

Natural Capital

Natural capital as a resource that is accessed by the transmigrant community is influential and becomes a top priority in the livelihood strategies implemented. Natural capital can also be referred to as the environment around humans. In the form of a combination of various abiotic and biotic factors, whether renewable or not, which can produce and be used to help human survival (Budiyanti & Dharmawan, 2018). Natural capital in this study is seen from the area of land ownership, utilization of land resources and land productivity. The use of natural capital is very important, especially for transmigrant livelihood strategies in agricultural-based research sites.

The land ownership of the transmigrant community at the beginning of the placement was 2 hectares in the form of a distribution from the transmigration program. The area of land ownership by the transmigrant community at the time of the research had increased and decreased with the process of buying and selling land. 36% of the land tenure owned by transmigrant communities is 1 Ha, while the land tenure > 3 Ha is 9%, the rest (55%) has a land area of >1 to 3 Ha. Some of the original transmigrants at the time of the study had a tendency to have a narrower land area than the initial placement because they had divided the inheritance and some of the land they owned had been passed on to their children (hereditary transmigrants). Land is the main factor for transmigrants who depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood. According to respondents, the land has a good level of productivity, namely relatively fertile land (60%) but still needs to be assisted with a good and regular maintenance process.

Physical Capital

Physical capital such as basic infrastructure is also ownership of work/production equipment to produce goods/services so as to support the growth of livelihoods (Development, 1999). The physical capital ownership of transmigrant households is in the form of agricultural processing equipment. Some of the tools owned by the transmigrants are assistance from the government. Some of them are bought by themselves. The work/production tools owned by transmigrant households varied, as many as 65% of transmigrant households had hoes, machetes, sickles, earth rakes, tapping knives, oil palm harvesting tools and other equipment. Transmigrant households also have work tools/service production such as sewing machines, building tools, electronic equipment, and printing. Trade production tools are tools used for trading such as scales and industrial production tools and household extractives to process agricultural products such as rice mills and corn mills. Physical capital consists of developing a physical environment that helps people carry out more productive activities in the form of facilities and infrastructure (public facilities). Respondents stated that the provision of basic infrastructure and public facilities was adequate (54%) such as health services, transportation, basic to high school education facilities,

sanitation, clean water, and access to communication. However, at several locations, namely entering the road sections through the village, the distribution of road facilities is still 39% inadequate, such as rocky roads and potholes.

The condition of transportation facilities and infrastructure is closely related to accessibility to transmigrant household activities. Road conditions around the village are in good condition with hardening. However, the condition of the road leading to the rubber plantation and the direction of the forest is still a rocky dirt road that tends to be clayey when it rains so that accessibility to rubber & oil palm plantations is relatively more difficult. Another physical capital is ownership of transportation means such as bicycles, motorbikes and cars. The means of transportation that are owned are useful as a support for their livelihood process to work. The highest percentage owned by the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village is a motorcycle as much as 56%. Motorcycles are a means of transportation whose prices can still be reached by them and are easy and fast to use.

Social Capital

Social capital refers to social networks and individual linkages in participating and obtaining support (contribution) to their livelihoods (Azzahra & Dharmawan, 2014). Social networks can naturally be built through formal or informal social relationships. The results showed that transmigrant households in Sukadamai Village as a whole had participated in various types of social organizations/networks. Organizations/social networks that are followed include farmer groups, savings and loan groups and social gatherings. The social network followed by Javanese transmigrants is very helpful in meeting household needs. Farmer groups assist transmigrants in accessing information and capital for farming, such as distribution of plant seeds and fertilizers, assisting with marketing of agricultural products and information/training on plant pest management. BUMDES and savings and loan cooperatives which are part of the KUD to offer financial savings and loan management both for meeting household needs and developing agricultural businesses. Other social networks such as *arisan* groups are very helpful for transmigrant households in meeting their needs.

Close kinship relationships are created in Sukadamai Village, household participation in various social activities in the environment is still high. Transmigrant households are still involved in large-scale mutual cooperation activities, deliberation, social gathering, *yasinan* and *tahlilan*, as well as recitation (78%). Good relationships or social networks have many benefits for transmigrant households in Sukadamai Village. The social network that is formed provides benefits, among others, in the form of solutions to various problems faced, goods assistance, labor assistance, as well as assistance involvement in the form of contribution assistance (money). Assistance is usually done voluntarily when a neighbor dies, has a celebration or a wedding.

The social capital that is in the neighborhood is used by transmigrant households in Sukadamai Village to access financial capital which is done by utilizing or seeking alternative money lending services, both individuals and institutions. The alternative that is often done by the community is to use the services of neighbors, family, and relatives as financial assistance (place for debt) because it is faster and easier, and the use of installment/credit provider services that are not too large because they are unsecured and can still be reached (56%). Economic assistance is generally in the form of financial assistance. The economic assistance that has been received by the transmigrant

community in Sukadamai Village comes from various parties such as children's shipments and government assistance (44%).

Financial Capital

Financial capital is a financial resource that households can use to achieve their livelihood goals, including the availability of money or goods and loans that can be disbursed quickly and the flow of money that is routinely received (Abdurrahim, et. al., 2014). Ease of control in terms of household finances such as income, savings, credit and other economic goods can be referred to as financial assets. The results showed that the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village on average had a balanced income and expenditure figure. Transmigrant households in Sukadamai Village have a monthly income of < Rp. 2,000,000 as many as 60% of households, income of Rp. 2,000,000-Rp. 4,000,000 per month (31%) and income > Rp. 4,000,000 per month (9%). Transmigrant households with income < Rp. 2,000,000 in general they work as farm laborers and freelancers. Some of them are also land-owning farmers with narrow land holdings. Transmigrant households with income > Rp. 4,000,000 generally have large productive lands and/or have additional income outside the agricultural sector.

Transmigrant households that have savings in the form of money stored in banks or gold are classified as low because the income they get tends to run out without remaining. 75% of transmigrant households in Sukadamai Village tend to have long-term savings, including savings in the form of land, tree crops that can be sold when they need money, and savings in the form of livestock such as cows, goats, and poultry because they think they can be sold faster. in times of need.

Livelihood Strategy

The livelihood strategy of the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe Subdistrict, Tanah Bumbu is seen from the steps they take to achieve the intended socio-economic status condition for a better life. The transmigrant community's livelihood strategies are identified through the assets owned, the activities carried out and access to various basic facilities needed by the community (Alviawati, 2013). Activities, assets and access are closely related to structures and processes that show a dynamic relationship in determining livelihood strategy choices. The implementation of livelihood strategies by the transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village includes strategies for agricultural intensification, agricultural extensification, diversification and migration.

Intensification

Agricultural intensification is carried out by transmigrants through the use of agricultural land and management of agricultural systems. Transmigrants use agricultural land to cultivate annual mainstay crops. The selected annual mainstay crops are oil palm and rubber plantations. Rubber and oil palm are the commodities chosen by 63% of transmigrant households as their main source of income. Transmigrants also apply an agricultural system by applying various techniques to increase production yields. The techniques applied by transmigrants as an effort to increase production results include improving production methods (with a good soil management system),

selecting superior seeds, applying proper fertilization, eradicating pests and diseases and using adequate tools in harvesting production.

Extensification

Agricultural extensification is carried out by utilizing yard land as an agricultural business carried out around transmigrant houses. The use of yard land is carried out as an effort to increase and optimize land. The use of yard land is used for cultivation of economic value. Utilization of yard land, among others, to grow vegetables, medicinal plants, ornamental plants and fruit. Plants produced through the use of yard land are used to meet subsistence needs or to be sold as additional household income. The yard is also used for poultry farming, fish ponds, building a wallet nest house and opening a grocery store business.

Job Diversification

Diversification activities are the application of a pattern of job diversity by transmigrant households as a solution in an effort to increase household income (Setiawan, et. al., 2021). That is, people are aware that it is important to diversify in order to influence the economy so as to improve household welfare (Ellis, 2008). Job diversification is one of the determining factors in the selection of household livelihood strategies in addition to household economic conditions and resource utilization. The diversification strategy carried out by transmigrants to overcome economic difficulties, among others, is to combine the main work of managing plantation land with taking care of their livestock, which is 77%. Transmigrant households perform side jobs in services and trade. Jobs in the service sector carried out by transmigrant households include tailors, carpentry services and odd jobs with additional income of < Rp. 2 000 000: (as many as 11%). The results of the study are in line with Alviawati's research on the livelihood strategies of dairy farmers which states that dairy farmers' households in general have at least two types of work, besides relying on income from livestock, they also have side jobs by becoming stone masons, carpenter and tailoring (Alviawati, et. al., 2016).

Agricultural products in the form of vegetables, secondary crops and fruit are not only used to meet subsistence needs, the rest they sell to earn profits and as additional income. The main income of transmigrants comes from the sale of rubber latex and palm oil. Marketing of vegetable, secondary crops and fruit commodities is marketed by transmigrants without going through intermediaries. Marketing of palm oil and rubber latex commodities is mostly done through middlemen (61%). This is because most farmers (transmigrants) do not have direct access to factories for further processing. The efforts made by transmigrants in the study area to increase household income are in line with the research results of Setiawan et al (2021) and the awareness of transmigrants about the importance of diversifying in order to improve household welfare as stated by Ellis (2008).

Migration

Migration is a form of population movement geographically, spatially or territorially between geographical units involving places of life, namely the area of origin and destination (Tridakusumah, et. al., 2016). United Nations (2003) provides a similar

definition of migration which is a form of *geographic mobility* or *spatial mobility* from one geographic unit to another, which involves a change of permanent residence from one place of origin to another. aim. Migration is a phenomenon of human life to support its survival. The decision to migrate in it always contains a desire to improve one aspect of life, so that a person's decision to migrate can be caused by several factors. Lee (1976 in Mantra 2015) suggests four factors that influence the decision to migrate, namely: (1) factors in the area of origin; (2) the factors contained in the destination area; (3) intermediate barriers; and (4) individual factors. Among the four factors, the individual factor is a very decisive factor in making decisions for migration.

Members of transmigrant households in Sukadamai Village implement migration strategies in order to improve aspects of their lives by doing circular mobility as much as 47% and permanent mobility as much as 67%. Factors that encourage transmigrant household members to migrate include reasons for work (44%) and marriage (26%). Married transmigrant household members, some of them change their domicile to follow their partners and settle outside the area of Sukadamai Village.

CONCLUSION

The transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe District, Tanah Bumbu Regency applies three livelihood strategies, namely (1) intensification and extensification strategies, (2) diversification strategies and (3) migration strategies. The livelihood assets of transmigrant households are regulated and managed according to the needs of each household. The transmigrant community in Sukadamai Village, Mantewe Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu has assets/human capital that is dominant for livelihood as farmers and natural capital in the form of land resources, so the livelihood strategies applied are also focused on intensification and extensification of agricultural land, namely rubber and oil palm plantations. Transmigration development starts from regional development through farming to manage land and farming products that utilize transmigration destination areas. Products from gardens and agricultural land are used as a source of income for transmigrants. The sustainability of the applied livelihood strategies still needs to be improved and developed to achieve the expected level of welfare, namely household resilience with *income* stable.

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