

ABSTRAK

Faktor-Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Yang Berhubungan Dengan Keputusan Orang Nglaju Bekerja

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara kondisi sosial ekonomi yaitu: luas pemilikan lahan pertanian, tingkat pendapatan di desa, langkanya kesempatan kerja non-pertanian di desa, fungsi kenalan, tingkat pendidikan, tingkat umur, jenis kelamin, status perkawinan, jarak tempuh, dan sarana transportasi dengan keputusan orang nglaju bekerja ke Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Margoagung, Kecamatan Seyegan, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 1998. Pemilihan lokasi dilakukan atas dasar bahwa di daerah tersebut terdapat banyak penglaju, yang bekerja di luar daerahnya dengan populasi sebanyak 120 orang. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 60 orang penglaju (50%). Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *Non Random/Incidental Sampling*. Sedangkan alat yang digunakan untuk memperoleh data yaitu: kuesioner dan wawancara. Untuk menguji hipotesis digunakan alat analisis statistik *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara luas pemilikan lahan pertanian, tingkat pendapatan di desa, langkanya kesempatan kerja non-pertanian di desa, fungsi kenalan, tingkat umur, jenis kelamin, status kawin, jarak tempuh, sarana transportasi dengan keputusan orang nglaju bekerja.

ABSTRACT

Social-Economic Factors Having Relationship With Commuters' Decision

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The aims of This research are knowing whether there is relationship between social economic condition, i.e., land ownership, income rate in the village, the rare non-agricultural job opportunity in the village, the function of friendship, educational level, age level, sex, marital status, the distance between home and the work place, and transportation facilities and the commuters' decision to Yogyakarta.

This research was conducted in Desa Margoagung, Kecamatan Seyegan, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta in 1998. The reason of choosing the location is that there are many commuters from that village, with 120 population. The samples obtained were 60 commuters (50%). The sample was obtained by using *Non Random/Incidental Sampling* technique. Meanwhile the instruments used to gain the data were: questionnaires and interview. This research employed *Chi-Square* to test the hypotheses.

The results of this research show that there is significant relationship between land ownership, income rate in the village, the rare non-agricultural job opportunity in the village, the function of friendship, age level, sex, marital status, the distance between home and the work place, and transportation facilities and commuters' decision.