

**INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE: TASIKMALAYA'S
TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY**

Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², **Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}**, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, **Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}**, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Mohammad Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Suhail Jaiveer Malik¹³, Clement Kiprotich Kiptum¹⁴, **Salam Ibrahim^{15*}**

¹Department of Agribusiness, Agricultural Faculty, University Perjuangan, Peta 177, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

²College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University, Lvyuan W Road nn, 100193 Beijing, P.R. China

³Campus Straubing for Biotechnology and Sustainability, Technical University of Munich, Essigberg 3, 94315 Straubing, Germany

⁴DIL e.V.-German Institute of Food Technologies, Professor-von-Klitzing 7, 49610 D-Quakenbrück, Germany

⁵Management Studies Department, Bahria business School, Bahria University Islamabad, Shangrilla Rd nn, E-8/1 E 8/1 E-8, Islamabad, Pakistan

⁶Agribusiness Department, Agricultural Faculty, University of Siliwangi, Siliwangi 24, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

⁷Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Crop Production Sciences, University of Agriculture Peshawar, Rahat Abad street 7, 25000 Peshawar, Pakistan

⁸Polytechnique Triguna, Ibrahim Adjie 7, Indihiang, Kec. Indihiang, Tasikmalaya, 46151 Jawa Barat, Indonesia

⁹Food Technology and Engineering Institute, North Caucasus Federal University, Kulakova 2, 355029 Stavropol, Russia

¹⁰Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resources, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Daneshgah Street nn, 56199-11367 Ardabil, Iran

¹¹Department of Food Engineering and Tea Technology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, University Avenue nn, 3114 Sylhet, Bangladesh

¹²Department of Life Sciences, University of Mumbai Vidyayagari, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus Rd, Kolivery Village, Vidya Nagari, Kalina, Maharashtra, 400098 Santacruz (East) Mumbai, India

¹³EKA Biofuels Private Ltd., Gagan Emerald, Kondhwa 8, Kondhwa, Pune, 411048 Maharashtra, India

¹⁴Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, School of Engineering, University of Eldoret, Eldoret-Kachibora road, 1125-30100 Eldoret, Kenya

¹⁵Food Microbiology and Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty, North Carolina A & T State University, 171 Carver Hall, Greensboro, NC 27411-1064, USA

*e-mail: s.siddiqui@dil-ev.de; geniando@yandex.ru; ibrah001@ncat.edu; Ristina.sitisundari@yahoo.com

Only 1 author can be correspondent. Please erase all email addresses except one for the correspondent author

ABSTRACT

The low income as a farmer in developing country drives to change the profession and to be a worker in the Crispy snack home industry. This research aims to identify and analyze the factors influencing laborer migration from the agricultural profession to non-agricultural-based home industry due to countryside industrialization.

This study used primary data collected with survey data from 69 agricultural workers who migrate to work in Crispy snack home industry at the same Village. Multiple linear regression (MLR) model were applied for results analysis. MLR variables consisted of age, level of education, land ownership, income per capita status, mobility, number of the respondent's family, respondent's debt liability, and government policy regarding assistance.

The examined results indicated that all variables simultaneously affected laborer migration, while partially, on each parameter determined the vary result. The level of education and mobility variables had no significant effect on the laborer migration. Laborer migration from the agricultural profession into the home industry, particularly among 41 - 50 years with minimal farm debt, accounted for 2 - 3 respondents. Additionally findings of this study indicated that respondents' income per capita increased by transitioning to the home industry and income was not based upon previous experience, but the type of work being done. Neither was environmental or social degradation found to be of significant influence on the respondents' perceptions regarding the type of work chosen.

We conclude that the farmer who migrate to be a Crispy Snack home industry worker was limited to young age due to meet affordability for life need. Hence, home industry owners should use local raw or agriculture-based materials in productions allowing for dual prosperity in both sectors.

Key words: *Agricultural sector, Decision, Industry, Transition.*

JHED - ABSTRACT SUMMARY REVIEW

Author(s): **Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}**, Adnan Arshad², **Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}**, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, **Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}**, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Mohammad Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Suhail Jaiveer Malik¹³, Clement

Title: **INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE:
TASIKMALAYA'S TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY**

REFERENCE FORM

Please in the appropriate field fill in with mark: X or √

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. INFORMATION CONTAINED | | 2. LANGUAGE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | original | <input type="checkbox"/> | excellent |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | valuable confirmation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | repetition of known results | <input type="checkbox"/> | needs revision |
| 3. TITLE | | 4. ABSTRACT | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate to text | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | clear and adequate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be changed | <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate |
| 5. METHODS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 6. MATERIAL AND/OR DATA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | new | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | sufficient/adequate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate, well controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> | insufficient |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate | | |
| 7. UNITS, ABBREVIATIONS, FORMULAS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 8. THE ABSTRACT IS GRADED AS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | do not conform SI standards | <input type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be explained | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with minor revisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with extensive revisions |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | unacceptable |
| CRITICAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (you can extend the field) | | | |
| 1. Authors should clarify what is home industry? (see text in red color). | | | |

INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE: TASIKMALAYA'S
TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY

Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Mohammad Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Suhail Jaiveer Malik¹³, Clement Kiprotich Kiptum¹⁴, Salam Ibrahim^{15*}

¹Department of Agribusiness, Agricultural Faculty, University Perjuangan, Peta 177, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

²College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University, Lvyuan W Road nn, 100193 Beijing, P.R. China

³Campus Straubing for Biotechnology and Sustainability, Technical University of Munich, Essigberg 3, 94315 Straubing, Germany

⁴DIL e.V.-German Institute of Food Technologies, Professor-von-Klitzing 7, 49610 D-Quakenbrück, Germany

⁵Management Studies Department, Bahria business School, Bahria University Islamabad, Shangrilla Rd nn, E-8/1 E 8/1 E-8, Islamabad, Pakistan

⁶Agribusiness Department, Agricultural Faculty, University of Siliwangi, Siliwangi 24, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

⁷Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Crop Production Sciences, University of Agriculture Peshawar, Rahat Abad street 7, 25000 Peshawar, Pakistan

⁸Polytechnique Triguna, Ibrahim Adjie 7, Indihiang, Kec. Indihiang, Tasikmalaya, 46151 Jawa Barat, Indonesia

⁹Food Technology and Engineering Institute, North Caucasus Federal University, Kulakova 2, 355029 Stavropol, Russia

¹⁰Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resources, University of Mohagheh Ardabili, Daneshgah Street nn, 56199-11367 Ardabil, Iran

¹¹Department of Food Engineering and Tea Technology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, University Avenue nn, 3114 Sylhet, Bangladesh

¹²Department of Life Sciences, University of Mumbai Vidyayagari, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus Rd, Kolivery Village, Vidya Nagari, Kalina, Maharashtra, 400098 Santacruz (East) Mumbai, India

¹³EKA Biofuels Private Ltd., Gagan Emerald, Kondhwa 8, Kondhwa, Pune, 411048 Maharashtra, India

¹⁴Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, School of Engineering, University of Eldoret, Eldoret-Kachibora road, 1125-30100 Eldoret, Kenya

¹⁵Food Microbiology and Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty, North Carolina A & T State University, 171 Carver Hall, Greensboro, NC 27411-1064, USA

*e-mail: s.siddiqui@dil-ev.de; geniando@yandex.ru; ibrah001@ncat.edu; Ristina.sitisundari@yahoo.com

Only 1 author can be correspondent. Please erase all email addresses except one for the correspondent author

ABSTRACT

The low income as a farmer in developing country drives to change the profession and to be a worker in the **home industry?** This research aims to identify and analyze the factors influencing laborer migration from the agricultural profession to non-agricultural-based home industry due to countryside industrialization.

This study used primary data collected with survey data from 69 agricultural workers who migrate to work in **home industry?** at the same Village. Multiple linear regression (MLR) model were applied for results analysis. MLR variables consisted of age, level of education, land ownership, income per capita status, mobility, number of the respondent's family, respondent's debt liability, and government policy regarding assistance.

The examined results indicated that all variables simultaneously affected laborer migration, while partially, on each parameter determined the vary result. The level of education and mobility variables had no significant effect on the laborer migration. Laborer migration from the agricultural profession into the home industry, particularly among 41 - 50 years with minimal farm debt, accounted for 2 - 3 respondents. Additionally findings of this study indicated that respondents' income per capita increased by transitioning to the home industry and income was not based upon previous experience, but the type of work being done. Neither was environmental or social degradation found to be of significant influence on the respondents' perceptions regarding the type of work chosen.

We conclude that the farmer who migrate to be a **home industry?** worker was limited to young age due to meet affordability for life need. Hence, home industry owners should use local raw or agriculture-based materials in productions allowing for dual prosperity in both sectors.

Key words: Agricultural sector, Decision, Industry, Transition.

JHED - ABSTRACT SUMMARY REVIEW

Author(s): Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Mohammad Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Suhail Jaiveer Malik¹³, Clement

Title: **INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE:
TASIKMALAYA'S TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY**

REFERENCE FORM

Please in the appropriate field fill in with mark: X or √

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. INFORMATION CONTAINED | | 2. LANGUAGE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | original | <input type="checkbox"/> | excellent |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | valuable confirmation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | repetition of known results | <input type="checkbox"/> | needs revision |
| 3. TITLE | | 4. ABSTRACT | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate to text | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | clear and adequate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be changed | <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate |
| 5. METHODS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 6. MATERIAL AND/OR DATA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | new | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | sufficient/adequate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate, well controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> | insufficient |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate | | |
| 7. UNITS, ABBREVIATIONS, FORMULAS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 8. THE ABSTRACT IS GRADED AS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | do not conform SI standards | <input type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be explained | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with minor revisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with extensive revisions |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | unacceptable |
| CRITICAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (you can extend the field) | | | |
| 1. Authors should clarify what is home industry? (see text in red color). | | | |

INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE: TASIKMALAYA'S
TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY

Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Mohammad Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Sxxx? Jxxx? Malik¹³, Charis M. Galanakis^{14,15}, Clement Kiprotich Kiptum¹⁶, Salam Axxx? Ibrahim^{17*}

¹Department of Agribusiness, Agricultural Faculty, University Perjuangan, Peta Street No. 177, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

²College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University, Lvyuan W Road, Haidian District, 100193 Beijing, P.R. China

³Campus Straubing for Biotechnology and Sustainability, Technical University of Munich, Essigberg 3, 94315 Straubing, Germany

⁴DIL e.V.-German Institute of Food Technologies, street name and number, 49610 D-Quakenbrück, Germany

⁵Management Studies Department, Bahria business School, Bahria University Islamabad, street name and number, postal code city, Pakistan

⁶Agricultural Faculty, University of Siliwangi, Siliwangi Street No. 24, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

⁷Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Crop Production Sciences, University of Agriculture Peshawar, street name and number, 25000 city, Pakistan

⁸Polytechnique Triguna, Ibrahim Adjie 7, Indihiang, Kec. Indihiang, Tasikmalaya, 46151 Jawa Barat, Indonesia

⁹Faculty, North Caucasus Federal University, street name and number, postal code city, Russia

¹⁰Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resources, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, street name and number, postal code city, Iran

¹¹Department of Food Engineering and Tea Technology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, street name and number, 3114 Sylhet, Bangladesh

¹²Department of Life Sciences, University of Mumbai Vidyanaagari, street name and number, 400098 Santacruz (East) Mumbai, India

¹³EKA Biofuels Private Ltd., Gagan Emerald, Kondhwa 8, Kondhwa, Pune, 411048 Maharashtra, India

¹⁴Research and Innovation Department, Galanakis Laboratories, street name and number, postal code Chania, Greece

¹⁵Food Waste Recovery Group, ISEKI Food Association, street name and number, postal code Vienna, Austria

¹⁶Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, Faculty, University of Eldoret, street name and number, postal code city, Kenya

¹⁷Food Microbiology and Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty, North Carolina A & T State University, street name and number, postal code city, USA

* e-mail: s.siddiqui@dil-ev.de; geniando@yandex.ru; ibrah001@ncat.edu; Ristina.sitisundari@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The low income as a farmer in developing country drives to change the profession to be a worker in home Industry. This research aims to identify and analyze the factors influencing laborer migration from the agricultural profession to non-agricultural-based home industry due to countryside industrialization.

This study used primary data collected with survey data from agricultural workers who migrate to work in home industry at the same Village as 69 respondent. and multiple linear regression (MLR) model were applied for results analysis. MLR variables consisted of age, level of education, land ownership, income per capita status, mobility, number of the respondent's family, respondent's debt liability, and government policy regarding assistance.

The examined results indicated that all variables simultaneously affected laborer migration. While partially, on each parameter determined the vary result. The level of education and mobility variables had no significant effect on the laborer migration. Laborer migration from the agricultural profession into the home industry, particularly among 41 - 50 years with minimal farm debt, accounted for 2 - 3 respondents. Additionally findings of this study indicated that respondents' income per capita increased by transitioning to the home industry and income was not based upon previous experience, but the type of work being done. Neither was environmental or social degradation found to be of significant influence on the respondents' perceptions regarding the type of work chosen.

We conclude that the farmer who migrate to be a home industry worker was limited to young age due to meet affordability for life need. Hence, home industry owners should use local raw or agriculture-based materials in productions allowing for dual prosperity in both sectors.

Key words: Agricultural sector, Decision, Industry, Transition.

JHED - ABSTRACT SUMMARY REVIEW

Author(s): Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Md.xxx? Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Sxxx? Jxxx? Malik¹³, Charis M.

Title: **INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE:
TASIKMALAYA'S TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY**

REFERENCE FORM

Please in the appropriate field fill in with mark: X or √

| 1. INFORMATION CONTAINED | | 2. LANGUAGE | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | original | <input type="checkbox"/> | excellent |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | valuable confirmation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | repetition of known results | <input type="checkbox"/> | needs revision |
| 3. TITLE | | 4. ABSTRACT | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate to text | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | clear and adequate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be changed | <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate |
| 5. METHODS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 6. MATERIAL AND/OR DATA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | new | <input type="checkbox"/> | sufficient/adequate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate, well controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> | insufficient |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate | | |
| 7. UNITS, ABBREVIATIONS, FORMULAS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 8. THE ABSTRACT IS GRADED AS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | do not conform SI standards | <input type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be explained | <input type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with minor revisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with extensive revisions |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | unacceptable |

| CRITICAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (you can extend the field) | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Only one of the authors marked in blue can be correspondent author. Please decide who will be, write asterisk next to the number to his/her name and leave just his/her email.</p> <p>2. Authors should write full names and surnames (see text in yellow and 3 red x-es). Please add them, next to that author's names and surnames.</p> <p>3. Authors should write why this research is important (see text in red color).</p> <p>4. Authors should write from where, and how much agricultural workers were surveyed (see text in red color).?</p> <p>5. Word while is appropriate for this sentence or not. If yes, leave it there. (see text in red color).</p> <p>6. Authors should write one paragraph as overall conclusions (see text in red color).</p> | |

INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE: TASIKMALAYA'S
TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY

Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Dxxx? Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Md.xxx? Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Sxxx? Jxxx? Malik¹³, Charis M. Galanakis^{14,15}, Clement Kiprotich Kiptum¹⁶, Salam Axxx? Ibrahim^{17*}

¹Department of Agribusiness, Agricultural Faculty, University Perjuangan, Peta 177, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

²College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University, street name and number, 100193 Beijing, P.R. China

³Campus Straubing for Biotechnology and Sustainability, Technical University of Munich, Essigberg 3, 94315 Straubing, Germany

⁴DIL e.V.-German Institute of Food Technologies, street name and number, 49610 D-Quakenbrück, Germany

⁵Management Studies Department, Bahria business School, Bahria University Islamabad, street name and number, postal code city, Pakistan

⁶Agribusiness Department, Faculty, University of Siliwangi, Siliwangi 24, 46115 Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

⁷Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Crop Production Sciences, University of Agriculture Peshawar, street name and number, 25000 city, Pakistan

⁸Polytechnique Triguna, Ibrahim Adjie 7, Indihiang, Kec. Indihiang, Tasikmalaya, 46151 Jawa Barat, Indonesia

⁹Faculty, North Caucasus Federal University, street name and number, postal code city, Russia

¹⁰Faculty of Agricultural and Natural Resources, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, street name and number, postal code city, Iran

¹¹Department of Food Engineering and Tea Technology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, street name and number, 3114 Sylhet, Bangladesh

¹²Department of Life Sciences, University of Mumbai Vidyarnagari, street name and number, 400098 Santacruz (East) Mumbai, India

¹³EKA Biofuels Private Ltd., Gagan Emerald, Kondhwa 8, Kondhwa, Pune, 411048 Maharashtra, India

¹⁴Research and Innovation Department, Galanakis Laboratories, street name and number, postal code Chania, Greece

¹⁵Food Waste Recovery Group, ISEKI Food Association, street name and number, postal code Vienna, Austria

¹⁶Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, Faculty, University of Eldoret, street name and number, postal code city, Kenya

¹⁷Food Microbiology and Biotechnology Laboratory, Faculty, North Carolina A & T State University, street name and number, postal code city, USA

* e-mail: s.siddiqui@dil-ev.de; geniando@yandex.ru; ibrah001@ncat.edu; ristinasitisundari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Why this research is important? This research aims to identify and analyze the factors influencing laborer migration from the agricultural profession to non-agricultural-based home industry due to countryside industrialization.

This study used primary data collected with survey data from agricultural workers from where, and how much? and multiple linear regression (MLR) model were applied for results analysis. MLR variables consisted of age, level of education, land ownership, income per capita status, mobility, number of the respondent's family, respondent's debt liability, and government policy regarding assistance.

The examined results indicated that all variables simultaneously affected laborer migration, while? the level of education and mobility variables had no significant effect on the laborer migration. Laborer migration from the agricultural profession into the home industry, particularly among 41 - 50 years with minimal farm debt, accounted for 2 - 3 respondents. Additionally findings of this study indicated that respondents' income per capita increased by transitioning to the home industry and income was not based upon previous experience, but the type of work being done. Neither was environmental or social degradation found to be of significant influence on the respondents' perceptions regarding the type of work chosen. Hence, home industry owners should use local raw or agriculture-based materials in productions allowing for dual prosperity in both sectors.

Conclusions?

Key words: Agricultural sector, Decision, Industry, Transition.

JHED - ABSTRACT SUMMARY REVIEW

Author(s): Ristina Siti Sundari^{1*}, Adnan Arshad², Shahida Anusha Siddiqui^{3,4*}, Muhammad Kamran Khan⁵, Dxxx? Yadi Heryadi⁶, Farhan Ahmad⁷, Hasan Fahmi Kusnandar⁸, Rizky Adi Nugraha Tarigan⁶, Andrey Nagdalian^{9*}, Andrey Blinov⁹, Mohammad Mehdizadeh¹⁰, Md.xxx? Shakir Moazzem¹¹, Ahmad Ali¹², Srinivas Kasulla¹³, Sxxx? Jxxx? Malik¹³, Charis M. Galanakis^{14,15}, Clement Kiprotich Kiptum¹⁶, Salam Axxx? Ibrahim^{17*}

Title: INDUSTRIALIZATION FED LABOR MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE:

TASIKMALAYA'S TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE TO HOME INDUSTRY

REFERENCE FORM

Please in the appropriate field fill in with mark: X or √

| 1. INFORMATION CONTAINED | | 2. LANGUAGE | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | original | <input type="checkbox"/> | excellent |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | valuable confirmation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | repetition of known results | <input type="checkbox"/> | needs revision |
| 3. TITLE | | 4. ABSTRACT | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate to text | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | clear and adequate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be changed | <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate |
| 5. METHODS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 6. MATERIAL AND/OR DATA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | new | <input type="checkbox"/> | sufficient/adequate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | adequate, well controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> | insufficient |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | inadequate | | |
| 7. UNITS, ABBREVIATIONS, FORMULAS (IF APPLICABLE) | | 8. THE ABSTRACT IS GRADED AS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | do not conform SI standards | <input type="checkbox"/> | good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | should be explained | <input type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with minor revisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | acceptable with extensive revisions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | unacceptable |

CRITICAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (you can extend the field)

1. **Only one of the authors marked in blue can be correspondent author.** Please decide who will be, write asterisk next to the number to his/her name and leave just his/her email.

2. Authors **should write full names and surnames** (see text in yellow and 3 red x-es). Please add them, next to that author's names and surnames.

3. Authors **should write why this research is important** (see text in red color).

4. Authors **should write** from where, and how much agricultural workers were surveyed (see text in red color).?

5. Word while is appropriate for this sentence or not. If yes, leave it there. (see text in red color).

6. Authors **should write one paragraph as overall conclusions** (see text in red color).