



Socio-Economic Conditions of "Aron Jeruk" Family in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency

Haris Aditya Putra Purba¹, Mujahiddin^{2*}

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia¹

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia²

Corresponding Email: Mujahiddin@umsu.ac.id*

Abstract

The socio-economic conditions of the orange aron family in Kabanjahe District still face various challenges due to the instability of work as casual laborers. Their income depends on the harvest season and weather conditions, making it difficult to meet their daily needs. These economic limitations also have an impact on various aspects of their lives, such as education, health, and also housing. This study aims to analyze and describe the socio-economic conditions of the orange aron family, focusing on the factors that influence their well-being amidst job uncertainty. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and document analysis to obtain relevant information about the daily lives of the aron. The results of this study indicate that the income of the aron family is unstable, so they have to adapt in various ways to meet their needs in terms of education, health, and also housing.

Keywords: *Socio-Economic Conditions, Family, Aron Jeruk*

Abstrak

Kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga aron jeruk di Kecamatan Kabanjahe masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan akibat ketidakstabilan pekerjaan sebagai buruh harian lepas. Pendapatan mereka bergantung pada musim panen dan kondisi cuaca, sehingga sulit memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Keterbatasan ekonomi ini juga berdampak pada berbagai aspek kehidupan mereka, seperti pendidikan, kesehatan, dan juga tempat tinggal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis serta mendeskripsikan kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga aron jeruk, dengan fokus pada faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kesejahteraan mereka di tengah ketidakpastian pekerjaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan analisis dokumen untuk mendapatkan informasi yang relevan mengenai kehidupan sehari-hari para aron. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan keluarga aron tidak stabil, sehingga mereka harus beradaptasi dengan berbagai cara untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dalam aspek pendidikan, kesehatan, dan juga tempat tinggal.

Kata kunci: Kondisi Sosial-Ekonomi, Keluarga, Aron Jeruk

Introduction

Karo Regency is a place where most of the people work as farmers to meet their living needs and as a source of income. Agriculture is one of the most crucial sectors in boosting food needs in Indonesia. In addition, the agricultural sector is a mainstay as a contributor to the country's foreign exchange, including agriculture in the field of citrus farming (Rachmawan, 2015). The life of farming communities in general is always associated with poor communities because the area factor that is far from the city center is the main reason why poverty is always identified with farming communities. This condition makes the younger generation not interested in the agricultural sector and continue the work of the previous generation (Nofi Chandra, 2018).

Karo Regency is one of the largest orange production centers in North Sumatra, with a significant contribution to the local economy. Oranges are a leading commodity that supports the livelihoods of the community, both for landowners and casual laborers known as *Aron*. *Aron* in another concept is known as a casual laborer. Conceptually, it is someone who works on land owned by others to get results or wages from the landowner. The work done by *Aron* such as; cleaning, cultivating, and harvesting land or gardens.

The term *Aron* itself is very familiar or often attached to the lives of the Karo Regency community, especially in the Kabanjahe area. *Aron* means working together, this term grows and develops due to the influence of tradition and the social needs of certain communities. *Aron* is a concept of cooperation and mutual assistance patterns in the Karo Tribe community in North Sumatra, both in facing threats from other parties or in doing something. The *Arons* play an important role in the entire citrus farming process, from land preparation, plant care, to harvesting. However, despite their significant contribution, *Aron* families are often in vulnerable socio-economic conditions. Dependence on uncertain daily wages, minimal access to education and health services, and limited alternative employment opportunities are the main challenges they face.

The role of *Aron* in the agricultural sector often does not get enough attention. They are casual daily workers who help manage orange orchards, from land preparation to harvest. In addition, the social and economic structure of *Aron* families reflects complex challenges. Many of them have to face difficulties in accessing decent education and health services. The success of an agricultural business is certainly influenced by the motivation of farmers or *Aron*, both internal and external motivation (Nisa, 2015).

On the other hand, the *Aron* tradition in Karo society actually contains very strong values of togetherness, solidarity, and mutual cooperation. However, modernization and economic pressures have shifted this traditional meaning to be more pragmatic, where *Aron* is more often identified with vulnerable informal workers. The culture of cooperation that was previously the main pillar of society must now adapt to the demands of the ever-growing economy. This raises important questions about how local traditions can be empowered to support the social and economic welfare of society.

The socio-economic conditions of the orange aron family in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, is an interesting topic to study considering the important role of oranges as a local

commodity. Oranges are not only a source of income for farmers, but also contribute to the cultural identity and traditions of the local community. In areas such as Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, oranges have become a major commodity that provides a significant source of income for many farming families. This plant provides sustainable economic benefits, both through local sales and exports. In several traditional events, oranges are often used as a symbol of luck, fertility, and prosperity, and are part of the offerings or dishes served at family celebrations (Saragi et al., 2020).

Based on this background, I am interested in conducting research on the socio-economic conditions of orange aron families in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency. Oranges, as a leading commodity, play an important role in the social, economic, and cultural life of the local community. In addition, conditions that occur among orange aron families are often influenced by various factors, such as fluctuations in orange prices, changes in weather, and market demand patterns. For example, during the peak harvest season, orange prices can drop drastically due to excess supply, while during the dry season or when production decreases, orange prices tend to increase. This condition affects the income of aron families or farm laborers who rely on daily wages and face economic uncertainty.

Several studies that discuss studies relevant to this study, namely, research conducted by Sembiring (2009) entitled "Socio-Economic Life Conditions of Casual Daily Laborers (Aron) in Padang Mas Village, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency" the results of the study explain the living conditions of casual daily laborers (aron) as a source of labor in the production process of agricultural commodities which are the main products of the Tanah Karo area. The socio-economic living conditions in this study are seen through indicators of income, food, housing, health, children's education and strategies used by casual daily laborers to survive with minimal income.

Research conducted by Janah (2018) entitled "Socio-Economic Conditions of Casual Daily Laborers' Families and Permanent Laborers' Families (Descriptive Study at PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) Kebun Dusun Hulu Nagori Dusun Ulu, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency)" the study examined the socio-economic conditions of Casual Daily Laborers' (BHL) families and permanent workers with the aim of seeing how the wage system, socio-economic conditions, and consumer culture of both workers. Furthermore, research conducted by Hajar et al. (2019) entitled "Family Life Patterns of Orange Farmers in Katung Village, Kintami District, Bangli Regency" the results of this study examined the increase in the number of orange farmers as the main source of income, the influence of external factors such as weather and market demand on production, and the importance of orange commodities in meeting the living needs of the local community.

What distinguishes my research from previous research is that the research I will conduct is to determine the socio-economic conditions of the Aron Jeruk family and identify the social and economic factors that are the main challenges for the Aron family in supporting their daily lives. This research is also expected to be able to fill in the gaps in previous research. What distinguishes this study from other previous studies is that this study aims to explain the socio-economic conditions of the Aron Jeruk family and identify the socio-economic factors that are the main challenges for the Aron Jeruk family in supporting daily life. The formulation

of the problem to be answered in this study is how are the socio-economic conditions of the Aron Jeruk family in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency?

Research Method

This article uses a qualitative approach. This approach was chosen to be able to answer the research questions in more depth. The main data in this study were collected through interviews with 5 heads of families who work as "aron jeruk" in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency. In addition, this study is also equipped with additional data from the results of observations and research documentation as well as the collection of various references that support the discussion of the research from books, academic journals and news reports from various mass media. All research data were analyzed using interactive model data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman which consist of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions (Idrus, 2009).

Results and Discussion

Aron or casual laborers refer to workers who work for daily wages and do not have long-term contracts or permanent employment status. These workers generally do not receive benefits or facilities such as health insurance, pensions, or other social security. As casual laborers, they work according to the needs or requests of workers who need labor at certain times. In the context of agriculture, such as the orange aron family in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, they are involved in daily or seasonal agricultural activities, such as planting, caring for, or harvesting oranges, with income depending on the results of their daily work (Saputra, 2022).

Therefore, the status of aron as a casual laborer is tied to a daily employment relationship system. Where they receive wages according to the number of working days, working hours or the number of goods they transport/sort (Sarwanto et al., 2024). The socio-economic conditions of the aron family in this study are presented in four categories, namely; income and Social Relations, Education, Health, and Housing Conditions. The four categories are the main descriptions for seeing the socio-economic conditions of a person or a community. The following is an explanation of each category.

Income and Social Relations

Income can be understood as an amount of money or wealth obtained by individuals, households, companies or countries in a certain period as a result of economic activities. Another definition explains income as a result received by a person or household from trying or working (Mahalli, 2010). Aron as a casual laborer who works in the agricultural sector (especially in citrus cultivation) also has income in the form of daily wages given by the owner of the citrus orchard. This daily payment mechanism causes the income of citrus aron farmers to be very dependent on the number of their daily attendance and the length of time they work that day. For example, sometimes changes in the weather from sunny in the morning and rainy

in the afternoon, cause their work to be disrupted and only counted as working half a day by the owner of the orchard.

"The income from working as an orange aron is per day but uncertain, if you work full day you get 110 thousand, if you work half a day you get 60 thousand and the working hours are also uncertain because it depends on the weather, if it rains you can't work" (Results of an interview with Mr. Gora, an orange aron, February 14, 2025).

The statement above shows that the income of an orange aron is uncertain because it depends on the availability of work and also weather conditions. Weather conditions are also very important in this job, when the rainy season lasts a long time many aron lose the opportunity to work which results in difficulties in meeting daily needs. This can be seen from the statement of Mr. Shoter who said the following:

"I have been working as an aron for 15 years and the income has always been daily, the income is indeed not enough but it is enough, if the aron is not there or there is no call, at most if not working I will be a construction worker or laborer" (Results of an interview with Mr. Shoter, an orange aron, February 20, 2025).

The uncertainty of income felt by the aron farmer group requires them to look for other jobs as an alternative. When there is no call for work as an aron, most of them switch professions to become construction workers. They do this in order to meet the daily needs of their families. However, their efforts to get other jobs are not easy, because other jobs such as being a construction worker are not always available. So most of them remain as aron farmers even though the income they get is uncertain and they have to be able to adapt to the very limited economic conditions. Becoming an aron is not their first choice. Most of them became an aron because they were invited by friends. The invitation was welcomed positively because they needed a job to earn income.

"The first time I became an orange aron, I was invited by a friend because I was unemployed, and because I didn't have a permanent job, and because I didn't have a field either, I ended up becoming an aron" (Results of an interview with Mr. Komando, an orange aron, February 23, 2025).

The existence of job opportunities as an aron is indeed very natural, because during the orange harvest season, the need for casual laborers such as aron increases. Moreover, in Kabanjahe District there are many orange plantation areas, and oranges are indeed the main commodity in the district.

Side jobs are a strategy that must be done by aron to continue to earn income and meet the needs of their families. Some of them also have other businesses that are worked on together with other extended families. In another study conducted by Rozali (2018) found that most of the farm laborers or people who work in the agricultural sector have side jobs. For example,

his permanent job is as a farmer, and the type of side job is selling cellphone credit or being a construction worker and so on.

“If there is a side business. For example, I have a drinking water refill business managed by my brother in Medan City. So we share the profits from the business. The business is like my investment. So if there is no work, I still look for any job that can make money.”
(Interview results with Mr. Deni, orange aron, February 20, 2025).

Social relations also affect the high and low income generated, because the high and low income obtained is influenced by how good or bad our social relations are with others. Social relations are reciprocal relations that influence each other and contain an awareness to help each other (Soekanto, 2007). Social relations in work as orange aron are a very important aspect in the continuity of their work and welfare. The aron often work in groups or small communities that are formed naturally based on friendships or proximity to residence. Just like the orange aron family who cannot be separated from social relations with fellow workers and land owners to get job opportunities, maintaining good relations is the key to being able to continue working and earning income to meet the family's living needs.

“If there is no problem in the relationship between fellow aron, it's fine. Because fellow aronkan, the members are not always the same, some know each other, some don't. If they know each other, sometimes they work together if there is a call, usually they also tell each other if there is an aron that is lacking or needs an aron. So if there is no work in one place, they can look for it in another place through friends.” (Results of an interview with Mr. Shoter, aron jeruk, February 20, 2025).

Although the members of the work group often change, the social relationship between the arons remains good. The establishment of good social relationships among the arons creates a sense of togetherness and solidarity in working. For fellow arons who already know each other, cooperation in finding and sharing information about job opportunities is a common thing to do. In the work system of the Jeruk aron in Kabanjahe District, the role of a person in finding and coordinating workers is important. One informant said that he was involved in the process of finding aron members.

“If we have a work community, we are called Bapak Aron and Nande Aro, because we are the ones who look for Aron members. Our job is to look for Aron Jeruk members, usually there is a group on Whatsapp, if you want to join, just join the group, sometimes it also depends on the request of the tokeh, how many people are needed and how many are missing.” (Results of an interview with Mr. Deni, Aron Jeruk, February 20, 2025).

The statement above shows that although the aron's work is daily and not permanent, there is a coordination system that facilitates the recruitment process for workers. Through the Whatsapp group, information about the need for workers can be quickly disseminated, so that

aron who are looking for work can immediately get the opportunity to work. The existence of social or customary organizations in the residential environment is also often an important part of community life, including for the aron jeruk family in Kabanjahe District. Social organizations are structured community associations that have the same goals. This organization can play a role in various aspects of life, ranging from social and religious activities.

“We still often participate in church meetings with clan associations, church meetings are held every week, and clan association meetings are held every month. If there is a traditional event or important meeting, we usually try to attend so that we can maintain relationships with our families. From this association, we can sometimes help each other, for example if someone needs help or there is an event such as a party or mourning, usually fellow members help, such as collecting donations.” (Interview with Mrs. Demsi, Aron Jeruk, February 23, 2025).

Involvement in traditional organizations is commonplace for the Aron Jeruk family. In addition to being busy working, they still make social activities a part of their lives. Through religious activities and traditional associations, the Aron family not only gets moral and spiritual support, but also assistance in various aspects of life, such as when facing economic difficulties or customary needs.

Education

Education is one form of investment in human resources. Education contributes directly to national income growth through increased skills and work productivity (Hasan, 2014). The level of community education is very important to face readiness for life in the future, by having a good level of education can improve the standard of living in the future. Education plays an important role in life, the level of education of the aron jeruk in Kabanjahe District generally varies, with most only completing education up to junior high school level, although some of them continue to high school. In addition, difficult financial conditions often make it difficult for aron children to continue their education to a higher level, some of them are even forced to drop out of school.

“My last education was high school, I have six children but only four went to school, the other two dropped out of school because they couldn't afford it, so they didn't continue school.” (Results of an interview with Mr. Komando, Aron Jeruk, February 23, 2025).

According to Adbullah (2003) Family education is all efforts made by parents in the form of habituation and improvisation to help the personal development of children. In general, the aron have responsibility for their family's education. However, economic conditions are the main factor that influences the sustainability of children's education in the aron family. The decision to drop out of school is not an easy choice for the aron jeruk family, but economic pressures force them to prioritize basic needs such as food and shelter. For the aron jeruk

family, ensuring that children continue to go to school is a priority. Some families have to find various ways for their children to continue their education without being constrained by costs.

“I used to be a vocational high school graduate, thank God all my children are in school, actually we have five children, but two were taken by my siblings because they didn't have any children, adopted and now they are studying in Medan. If it is difficult to finance, that's for sure, the way to overcome it is by borrowing or going into debt, even that is almost never because our children get education scholarships for the poor or KIP” (Results of an interview with Mr. Deni, Aron Jeruk, February 20, 2025).

The statement above shows that economic limitations are a challenge, some aron families get help from government programs that ease the burden of their children's education. The Family Hope Program (PKH) and the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) are forms of support that allow them to continue to send their children to school. In addition, support from the extended family also plays an important role, such as in the case of adoption by a more economically capable sibling. One informant of this study said that education is a top priority so that their children in the future can improve their standard of living. Although to meet these needs, they have to go into debt and are still paying off the debt. But they remain committed to ensuring that their children get a decent education.

“My wife and I are only high school graduates, but all my children are in school, I have three children, the first child works in Jambi, thank God, she graduated from USU with a Bachelor of Forestry, the second child is also thank God studying at UINSU Medan, and the third child, the last girl, is still in high school. Initially, I covered all of that with a loan from the bank and until now I am still paying it off, but for the sake of my children's school, the tiredness will definitely pay off.” (Interview Results with Mr. Gora, Aron Jeruk, February 14, 2025).

Efforts to continue supporting the sustainability of the family economy are indeed evident from the efforts of the orange aron family to continue to send their children to school, at least until they finish high school or even to college. Mr. Shoter, as an aron, said that with himself as a casual laborer, he was able to send his child to college, and his child is now working at a company in the Binjai area. He admitted that his children were able to complete their school education thanks to assistance from the government through the Smart Indonesia Card Scholarship Program (KIP). So that it can ease the family's expenses, especially for education.

“I have two children who have finished school. One is working and the other is still looking for a job. Meanwhile, my last child will finish high school this year.” (Results of interview with Mr. Shoter, Aron Jeruk, February 20, 2025).

The explanation above shows how the aron family strives to create a better generation through education. They realize that good education will have an impact on changing life in

the future. Although they themselves (the aron) have limited education, they still work hard so that their children can go to school and complete their education.

Health

Health is a fundamental aspect that influences a person's well-being and quality of life. In essence, humans need a healthy life to support their survival. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 concerning health, health is defined as a healthy state both physically, mentally, spiritually and socially that allows everyone to live productively socially and economically. Health conditions greatly affect the Aron Jeruk family, because with a healthy body condition, they can work optimally and earn income to meet family needs. As a casual worker, Aron relies heavily on physical strength to complete work in the fields. Therefore, health problems cannot be ignored, considering that their work requires good endurance in prime physical condition in order to remain productive at work.

Most of the Aron family has been registered with BPJS Kesehatan through the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) program for the underprivileged. Assistance from this government program has greatly helped the Aron family in getting health. Especially when facing diseases that require serious treatment. Although the BPJS Health program has helped many aron jeruk families in Kabanjahe District in obtaining health services, they often face obstacles in the administrative process. One informant shared his experience at that time when they had difficulty in managing BPJS Health because the procedures were considered complicated and time-consuming.

“Once, my youngest child had typhoid and was taken to the hospital because of obstacles when taking care of BPJS Health, because in the past, the process was complicated and took a long time. I had to go back and forth to take care of this and that, so when my child was sick, I was confused about what treatment to use before BPJS could be used.” (Results of an interview with Mrs. Demsi, Aron Jeruk, February 23, 2025).

Mrs. Demsi's experience gives meaning that there are still challenges faced by the Aron family in accessing health services, especially for those who still depend on BPJS Health insurance. Although this program is designed for the less fortunate to get free treatment, the complicated and time-consuming administrative process is often an obstacle. The fact that there are still Aron families who are not registered for BPJS Health Insurance means they have to find alternative financing if at any time their family members get sick and need medical care.

“I once had surgery because of an accident while working as a carpenter in the fields. Because I didn't have money to pay for medical expenses, I was forced to borrow from here and there. In our family, not everyone has BPJS, only some. I don't have it, but my wife and children are registered, because I used to work away from home and mine hadn't been taken care of, and it hasn't been taken care of either because I haven't had time.” (Results of an interview with Mr. Komando, aron jeruk, February 23, 2025).

Health is also an obstacle, especially for those who often move or travel. The conditions of Mr. Komando's opinion prove that even though government health programs are available, there are still many people who do not have full access for various reasons, both because of limited information, and economic difficulties that make them postpone the administration of health insurance.

House Condition

A house is a building that functions as a place of residence for individuals or families to take shelter and live their daily lives. The house is also a means of family development and a reflection of the dignity of its occupants. According to Kamaruddin in Isnaini (2009), the function of a house is as a place to relax and rest, a place to take shelter from danger, as a social status, and to store and place household items. Having your own house or living in a rented house can affect the level of welfare and comfort of the aron jeruk family in living their daily lives. For most aron families, having their own home may be a challenge, especially due to unstable economic conditions. Therefore, many of them have to rent or lease a house as a place to live. With an uncertain income, they have to allocate a large portion of their income to pay rent every month.

“If our house is still rented for 600 thousand per month, we are not originally from here, we have only moved to Kabanjahe for two years, we are originally from Medan but moved here because we had problems with our family there. For water, we buy Doorsmeer water barrels, for electricity, it's safe, we use tokens. The electricity costs are also minimal because we only use lights and television.” (Results of an interview with Mr. Deni, Aron Jeruk, February 20, 2025).

Most of the aron jeruk families in Kabanjahe District do not have their own homes, so many of them still live in rented houses due to economic constraints that make them unable to buy or build their own homes. Renting is a reciprocal agreement made by two parties. This agreement creates rights and obligations for the two parties, where the parties are the homeowner and the tenant who occupies the house during the rental period by paying rent to the homeowner. For example, Mr. Komando chose to rent a house because he did not have enough money to buy or build his own house. Every month, he had to pay rent and electricity, which according to Mr. Komando, was quite a large expense, especially when his income as an aron was decreasing. Although he was still renting, Mr. Komando felt a little helped because the house already had access to clean water from a drilled well, which was provided directly by the homeowner at no additional cost.

According to Maslow in Harida (2016) the need for a house or residence is one of the motivations for the development of a higher life, so in other words that a residence is basically a container for humans or families to live their lives. The house not only functions as a place of shelter, but also as a space to rest, gather, and build social relationships between family members. Working as a citrus aron in Kabanjahe District is the main source of income for many families, in addition to being a livelihood, this job also creates strong social relationships between fellow aron where they share information about work and job opportunities. Despite

facing limitations in various aspects, the citrus aron family continues to strive to survive and find ways to meet their living needs and improve their welfare amidst unstable economic conditions.

The income of the orange aron family is unstable because it depends on the demand for labor and weather conditions. The aron work with a daily wage system, the nominal value of which depends on the number of working hours and the intensity of the work. If the weather permits, they can work full time and earn around one hundred thousand per day. However, when conditions are not favorable, such as rain or lack of demand for labor, they only earn fifty thousand or even do not work at all. This affects the economy of the orange aron family in Kabanjahe District. Therefore, the aron family must be able to properly manage the income and expenses used to meet the needs of their family's life (Sukirno, 2013).

This uncertainty impacts their ability to meet their daily basic needs, including food, children's education, and housing costs. To overcome this, some aron seek side jobs such as becoming construction workers or working odd jobs. However, these side jobs are not always available, so their economic conditions remain difficult. In terms of education, most children from aron families are still in school, but some have been forced to drop out of school due to financial constraints. Even though they have received assistance from government programs such as the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) and the Family Hope Program (PKH), education costs are still a burden for aron families. Some families even have to seek loans to cover their children's education costs. This shows that education is one of the main challenges for aron families in their efforts to improve the standard of living of future generations.

Health is also a concern in this study. Although most aron families already have BPJS Kesehatan, they still face obstacles in accessing health services. Some families still have difficulty in managing administration, so when a family member is sick, they have to find other solutions, such as borrowing money for medical expenses. The living conditions of aron families also show significant challenges. Most of them still live in rented houses with quite high monthly costs. This rental fee does not include other expenses such as electricity and water. Although some houses have access to clean water from wells provided by the homeowner, there are also those who have to buy water for daily life. In addition, the condition of the rented houses is often not very decent, with limited space and minimal facilities.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted on the Socio-Economic Conditions of Orange Aron Families in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, the author concludes that the lives of the aron are still filled with various challenges in various aspects, namely:

1. Income as orange aron is uncertain because it depends on the harvest season and demand for labor, and the aron receive unstable daily wages. Weather factors also greatly affect the number of days they work. During the rainy season, job opportunities are reduced, so that the income obtained is increasingly limited. Due to the unstable income, some large

aron families have to manage expenses carefully, and some families are forced to go into debt or find side jobs to meet their daily needs.

2. In terms of education, most aron children continue to go to school, but some are forced to drop out of school due to financial constraints. Parents try their best so that their children can get a better education than they did themselves. Some families are helped by the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) and the Family Hope Program (PKH), which ease the burden of education costs. However, for families who do not receive this assistance, they must seek loans or postpone paying their children's school fees.
3. In terms of health, most of the Aron families have used BPJS Kesehatan. However, in some cases, they have experienced obstacles in taking care of the administration. There are also experiences where they have to seek loans to finance medical care because they do not have health insurance.
4. Most of the Aron families do not yet have their own homes and still live in rented houses. Some of the houses they occupy already have clean water from drilled wells, but some have to buy water every day. For electricity, some Aron families also use prepaid electricity tokens.

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