The meaning of work of Makassar Tribe Farmers: A case study in Batulapisii, Malino Suburb, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract. Every ethnic Makassar farmer has a meaning that is relevant to the values of the Makassar Tribe in the form of instrument, social, intellectual and expressive meanings in carrying out farming activities, both subsistence farmers who are oriented towards moral choices, meaning that they carry out farming activities only to meet basic and commercial needs. farmer oriented. Rational choice means running farming activities to get maximum benefits. This study aims to describe the rice farming activities in the Batulapisii environment, to describe the meaning of the work of rice farmers in the Batulapisii environment, and to identify the Makassar values that are relevant to the meaning of the work of farmers. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The results showed that the farming that developed in the Batulapisii environment, namely rice and horticulture, as well as subsistence farmers and commercial farmers, had four existing meaning criteria, namely the meaning of the instrument, the social meaning, the intellectual meaning and the meaning of the expression, with some Makassar values relevant to the meaning of farmer work.

1. Introduction
The agricultural sector still plays an important role in developing countries, where the poor dominate the population. The majority of people in developing regions are involved in industrial agriculture, and especially subsistence farming [1], and they are small farmers [2]. Farmers interpreted by [3] as rural farmers, as rural people who cultivate crops in the countryside not in closed rooms (greenhouses) in the middle of the city or boxes of plants on the windowsill, they are not farmers, or agricultural entrepreneurs as we know them in the United States [3]. The life of farmers in the past was subsistence with the principle of "safety first". [4] argues that the typical economic behavior of a subsistence-oriented farming family is the result of the fact that, unlike a capitalist firm, it is simultaneously one unit of consumption and one unit of production. In practice, farmers make rational calculations between production and costs that can be detected when the product enters the market mechanism [4].

Gowa regency is one of the regencies in South Sulawesi with quite extensive agricultural land. There are 32\% of agricultural land from the total land area of Gowa Regency with the number of agricultural business households as many as 78,737 households. There are 2 types of commodities that are the mainstay of Gowa regency farmers, namely Food commodities and horticultural commodities. In
the food commodity, farmers in Gowa regency are more focused on the types of rice plants while in the horticultural commodity they are more focused on the types of vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, carrots and leeks. The agricultural area, both in the form of food and horticultural commodities, is very identical to the Tinggimoncong District, because it is said that the Tinggimoncong area is an area surrounded by various types of commodities. Although it is a highland area, every commodity grows well in the area.

Farmers in the Batulapisi Neighborhood of Malino Village, Tinggimoncong District, Gowa Regency are grouped into subsistence and commercial farmers. Most of the farming community consumes their own agricultural products as well as selling them to increase family income (commercial), and a small proportion of farmers only use their farming products to meet family food needs and do not trade them at all because they think their farming products are sufficient to meet family needs, especially for daily food needs. During its development, the interaction that gave birth to a new culture then formed an established tradition; hundreds or thousands of years old even since the community was formed which until now we can still see, meet and even embrace [5].

In carrying out farming activities, farmers usually get experience from their families (traditional) or adaptations from the outside environment such as the use of modern tools to speed up their work. Basically, it includes farming activities from land preparation to post-harvest. Work is one of the arenas where humans form their identity and participate in collective cultural enterprises [6]. [7] define the meaning of work not only as "all meaningful work for the individual" (intellect) but also as having "significant and positive valence" (meaning) [7]. [8] show the moderating role of meaning in life on social behavior such as disobedience and bullying. This author considers the meaning of life as a structured framework for young people that allows for the maintenance of anti-social behavior [8]. In addition, the meaning of work is a concept that is different from the meaning of life in an organizational context, and then as a direct influence on employee behavior and subjective work experiences [7,9,10]. The meaning of work is things that exist in pleasant or unpleasant circumstances and are considered important or special so that they are worthy of being a life goal, if successfully fulfilled, will create a feeling of happiness for the individual [11].

Based on this, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "The Meaning of the Work of the Makassar Tribe Farmers (Case Study in the Batulapisi Environment of Malino Village, Gowa Regency) based on these backgrounds and problems, this study aims to: 1) Describe the farming activities of farmers in the Batulapisi Environment. 2) Describe the meaning of the work of subsistence farmers and commercial farmers of Makassar Tribe in the Batulapisi environment. 3) Is the meaning of work for rice farmers still relevant to Makassar values.

2. Research methods

This research was conducted in Batulapisiis Environment, Malino Village, Tinggimoncong Subdistrict, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province. This research uses a qualitative approach, which is an approach which is also called an investigative approach. According to [12] that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior [12]. This qualitative research model was chosen by the researcher because the researcher intends to describe/describe the activities carried out from the beginning to the end of the activities, both in the form of farming experience, the meaning of working farming activities carried out, and Makassar values contained in the meaning of farmer work.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Overview of rice farming in the Batulapisi environment

The Batulapisi environment has the form of swales/terraces because it is located in the highlands or mountains. Some farmers in the Batulapisi are still influenced by local customs/habits passed down from their father, grandfather or their closest family from generation to generation until now and some have left this habit because they have been influenced by modern culture. Farmers usually release cows into
their fields after harvest to clear their land from being harvested. Before plowing, farmers usually spray granamony so that the grass does not grow wild. After the wash later in the plow with a tractor, plowing will be done by the land owner/farmer himself or labor if it has. The Batulapisi no longer use cow power to plow the fields but instead use tractors because they are considered to be more efficient in saving time and energy.

Farmers in the Batulapisi tend to plant rice together with other farmers to facilitate irrigation on agricultural land or just to help each other among farmers if they experience difficulties or delays in planting. The planting pattern is also seen that there are those who are still doing Tabela (Direct Seed Sowing) to save time and energy and have been a habit from generation to generation and some have paid attention to spacing to beautify their land.

3.1.1. Curriculum Vitae of Informants. Life history describes the life journey of a person from birth to this time, in the form of a description of what the informant lived from during family care, whether it was education outside the home, whether formal or non-formal education, the experience of earning a living, the period in which The informant has found/formed a family to a destination for the future.

Table 1. Comparison of curriculum vitae of subsistence farmers and commercial farmers.

| Description | Equation                                                                 | Ratio                                                                 | Difference                                                                 | Commercial                                                                 |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             |                                                                          | Subsistence                                                          |                                                                            | Commercial                                                                |
| Period in Educated Family Care | Come from a farming family | - Come from underprivileged families | - Come from a wealthy family | - You are required to become a farmer to continue your parents' work | - Not taught customary farming habits. |
|             | Since childhood, he started doing farming activities | - Not too forced to be a farmer | - Not taught customary farming habits. | - Not taught customary farming habits. | - Not taught customary farming habits. |
|             | Being a farmer is a hereditary job | - Taught about hereditary farming habits. | - Not taught customary farming habits. | - Not taught customary farming habits. | - Not taught customary farming habits. |
|             | Never complained about working as a farmer | - Having a goal of following the organization. | - Has no organization. | - Don't like the world of education | - |
| Education Outside the Home | Learning the Koran in the surrounding environment. | - Really like the world of education | - | - Has no organization. | - |
| Period of Experience of Finding a Livelihood | Starting independently since he was abandoned by his parents and given an inheritance in the form of rice fields. | - Does not have a side job. | - Does have a side job | - Expanding inherited land. | - Has no organization. |
|             | Continue the parent-owned business. | - Have a goal of following the organization. | - Has no organization. | - Not carrying out local customs. | - |
|             | Uphold the principles of working from parents. | - Still continuing local customs. | - | - Has no organization. | - |
| The Formation Period of the Procreation Family | The wife comes from a farming family in the same neighborhood who has known each other since childhood. | - In farming, only 1 child is assisted. | - Farming is helped by all children | - The wife does not have a side job | - Require his son to work hard |
|             | The wife helps in doing farming | - Does not expand legacy land. | - Expanding inherited land. | - Has no organization. | - Not carrying out local customs. |
|             | Directing boys to work as farmers | - Have a goal of following the organization. | - Has no organization. | - Not carrying out local customs. | - |
|             | Passing farm land to boys | - Still continuing local customs. | - | - Has no organization. | - |
|             | Emphasize their children to be able to work since they were young. | - | - | - | - |
| Future Projections Future Home | Want to rebuild farmer groups. | - Less effort in forming farmer groups. | - | - The rice fields are enough. | - |
|             | Can make their children independent | - Very trying to form farmer groups. | - | - The rice fields are enough. | - |
|             | Able to support his family | - Want to expand rice fields | - | - The rice fields are enough. | - |

Table 1 shows a brief comparison of the life history of subsistence farmers and commercial farmers. In this comparison, the similarities and differences that occur between the two informant farmers can be seen.

3.1.2. Type of Informant Occupation. The type of work performed by each informant varies depending on the income generated, the less income is generated from one job, the more work is done to cover
other costs. There are differences in the work of informants between subsistence farmers and commercial farmers which can be seen in the following table.

**Table 2.** Description of job type informant.

| Description                  | Subsistence Farmer | Commercial Farmers | Information                                      |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Types of plants              | Rice Consumption  | Rice Consumption  | Cultivated plants                                |
| Land Ownership               | One’s own         | One’s own         | Is the result of sharing / inheritance from parents. |
| Production Area              | 50 Are            | 50 Are            | The actual land area for commercial farmers is 3 Ha |
| Seed                         | Rice Bulaeng      | Ganduburi Seed    | The seeds used by commercial farmers are developed by themselves to reduce production costs. Meanwhile, subsistence farmers buy seeds to be more efficient. |
| Fertilizer                   | Urea, TSP, ZA     | Urea, TSP, ZA,    | Generally, rice farmers are still dominant in using inorganic fertilizers. |
| Pesticide                    | Diazinon          | Gromazon, diazinon| Commercial growers use gramzone to hack grass plants. Private labor comes from the family, while permanent workers are from outside the family and harvesters are from the surrounding community. |
| Labor                        | Private and 2 harvesters | Private, 3 permanent workers & 5 harvesters | Both are used for personal consumption while commercial farmers are more looking for profit. |
| Production result            | Personal Consumption | For personal consumption, rice seeds & sold for profit | |
| Special Purposes             | There is no special need in running the farm | Infrastructure: Dry floor, private tractors and permanent workers | Commercial farmers need more facilities and infrastructure for their agricultural production needs than subsistence farmers. |
| Production cost              | IDR. 1,333,300    | IDR. 1,333,300,000| Production costs for commercial farmers are more than subsistence farmers. The income of subsistence farmers if calculated with the same land area will be greater. Pest / disease attack is one of the elements that causes the income of commercial farmers to be less. As well as sales of subsistence farmers’ grain higher. |
| Seasonal planting            | IDR. 15,000,000   | IDR. 12,000,1,500 | |
| Production Result Receipt    |                   |                   | |
| Other types of work          | Cowherd           |                   | Subsistence farmers have a side job to cover costs outside of their basic needs, while commercial farmers think that they are fulfilled from the results of their work as farmers. |
|                              | Opening a car rental business |                   | |
|                              | Help sell on the market | Does not have a side job | |

Table 2 shows the description of the type of work Infoman can be seen that the land area farmers commercial broader than the peasant subsistence this has resulted in farmers commercial can sell most of the proceeds to benefit, causing farmers’ costs of commercial greater than the cost of production of farmers subsistenya the farmers commercial use more labor and require more materials.

3.2. Production orientation of work products

[13] distinguishes farming communities into two. First, subsistence farmers who are oriented towards the agricultural sector and prefer to preach safety rather than experiencing crop failure "risk minimization". As for the second, commercial farmers or those who are oriented to gain "profit maximization." Many of the rural communities choose to meet their livelihood needs from their crops. Subsistence farmers and commercial farmers have different views in orienting/distributing their agricultural products [13]. Subsistence farmers are farmers who grow crops only to meet the needs of themselves and their families. Regarding the status of subsistence farmers, it seems that the focus of most of the current projects is more towards the development of already commercially or semi-commercially developed farmers and very limited and possibly wrong support is given to the largest portion of developing farmers [14]. Commercial farmers are farmers who cultivate crops for the purpose of selling their crops on the market for profit.

The ability of people to develop their business orientation is one of the characteristics of commercial farmers. Farmers whose goal is to achieve profit or farmers whose orientation is the market are farmers who have a high entrepreneurial spirit. This difference can occur due to several factors such as land area, inheritance from generation to generation, the mindset of farmers and so on. The differences in production orientation of the work of subsistence and commercial farmers can be seen in the following table.
The meaning of work is negatively related and its main purpose is for Commercial Purposes / profits.

Most are used for the needs of consumption of staple (rice)

Most of the rice results of the production is sold to the market to cover the cost of production further.

Results of the sale is intended to meet the needs of daily form of cost education, shopping purposes of non-food, the development of farming

- Savings for investment in old age.

| Description         | Subsistence Farmer                                                                 | Commercial Farmers                             |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Production Purpose  | - Intended to meet the needs of consumer staple (rice) both personal and family | - Its main purpose is for Commercial Purposes / profits. |
| Use of Sales Proceeds | - Some of the results of the production is used to cover the cost of production further. | - Most are used for the needs of consumption of staple (rice) |
|                     | - As the cost to meet the needs of the principal outside the rice as a side dish dishes , vegetables etc. |                                                                 |
| Presentation of Using Production Results | - Percentage of production output allocation (% can be seen in table 13) | - Percentage of production output allocation (can be seen in table 16) |
|                     | - 8.89 % for further production costs.                                              | - 57.10% to gain advantage                     |
|                     | - 91.11% for family needs.                                                          | - 19.48% for further production costs.         |
|                     |                                                                                   | - 23.42 % for family needs.                    |

Table 3 shows the yield orientation used by subsistence farmers and commercial farmers. There are several striking differences between the two farmers, but the most obvious is that subsistence farmers are more likely to use the results to fulfill their needs and subsequent production costs. Meanwhile, for commercial farmers, most of them are allocated to get a profit that has not been allocated or can be allocated in another direction.

3.3. Meaning of work

Human Resource Management has described meaning as a way to produce results that are as valuable as persistence and to support high dispositions to overcome barriers [15]; job involvement and intrinsic motivation associated with the idea of a vocation [16]; welfare [17]; and work performance [18]; to name some examples [19]. Not all farmers interpret their work in farming the same, but there are differences depending on what they see in working as a farmer and what benefits they get as a farmer.

[20] on the meaning of work in public work schemes in South Africa shows that working in public work schemes does not only have the meaning of economic activity work, structured routine, intrinsic satisfaction, interpersonal experiences, social status, and morally correct activities but also gender and opportunities for training [20]. In addition, there are research results from [21] which state that the meaning of work is a mechanism of self-esteem, self-efficacy, purpose and a sense of belonging that is worth doing because of the success that female employees conquer in a very competitive work environment. Another factor is the income earned. This is different from the abdi dalem in interpreting his work. They don't think about economic activity, income, and personal interests [21].

In this study, the meaning of work for a farmer is categorized into different categories, namely, instrumental meaning as a tool or instrument in earning income both in the form of wages and in the form of prices; Social meaning Efforts to undergo social processes and part of the achievement of certain social statuses; Intrinsic meaning As an essential form, which cannot be separated from one's life; and Expressive meaning As a meaning to show or express one's identity.

Table 4 shows the identification of farmer informant job meanings. Starting from the informant's life history and then his job as a farmer and the orientation of the production of the work, from there we can find out the meaning of the work of the informant farmer. There are different meanings for each farmer informant, be it instrument meaning, social meaning, expressive and intellectual meaning. The meaning is taken intentionally by the researcher from the results of interviews and observations that have been made. In each meaning there is a different description depending on the results obtained and what group the meaning is in.

There are meanings for subsistence farmers as well as commercial farmers, be it instrument meaning, social meaning, intellectual meaning and also expressive meaning. Adverse working conditions were positively and significantly associated with intention to move. The meaning of work is negatively related
to perceived working conditions and intention to move. So that it can be seen that there is a predetermined meaning of work for each farmer, from these meanings we can see whether Makassar values are relevant to the meaning of farmer work.

**Table 4. Comparison of the Meaning of Subsistence and Commercial Farmers’ Work**

| Farmer Type | Farmer's Choice | Meaning of Work |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Subsistence | Farmers always try to put safety first, namely by carrying out farming activities only to cover operational costs and fulfill basic needs. | Farming is to fulfill basic needs, cover production costs, and to get a surplus but still in the context of meeting basic needs. Helping each other between fellow farmers and neighbors, be it assistance in terms of farming and the provision of grain / rice. And still active in inviting the community to practice customary habits As well as being the head of a farmer group. He acts directly in managing his rice fields from morning to night, which he has done since he was a child and runs Ulu 'Air activities. Farming is a hereditary profession that must be continued and passed down. As well as being directly involved in carrying out farming activities besides customary habits that are still carried out. |
| Commercial  | Farmers always try to put safety first, namely by carrying out farming activities in addition to getting profit also to cover operational costs and fulfill basic needs. Farmers have the ability to act in order to get the maximum profit from farming work for long-term investment. Farming to fulfill basic needs, closing production costs, and to get more profits for long-term investments. Helping each other among fellow farmers, either in the form of providing some of the rice, mutual cooperation or introducing farmers to grain buyers or conveying the aspirations of farmers to the head of the environment. Acting directly in managing his rice fields from morning to night, which he did since childhood because farming is his only source of income. Farming is a hereditary profession that must be continued and passed down. As well as being directly involved in other agricultural business activities. |

### 3.3.1. Subsistence farmer

**a) Meaning of tal instruments**

A subsistence farmer who only focuses his crops for daily needs and to cover subsequent production costs. Farmers separate between what to sell and what to keep for consumption. From the sales proceeds, farmers do not get a profit, but only to cover further production costs and also to buy side dishes or vegetables. The value of a farmer's effort and hard work can be seen from his work as a farmer to fulfill his family's basic needs, because he thinks that if he doesn't work as a farmer, the fulfillment of his needs in the form of rice will not be fulfilled. If his job as a farmer can fulfill his family's basic needs, that's where the success he gets from his work as a farmer. Although not intended for profit, the results are very useful for carrying on family life.

**b) Social Meaning**

The most visible meaning is the social meaning shown by the farmer, namely that in addition to being useful for his family, farmers also care about their neighbors because fellow humans must help each other. Both residents work as farmers and non-farmers. One example is that he often helps other farmers who are experiencing difficulties in owning rice, he often lends rice or just gives it after harvest. The value of the farmer's leadership can be seen from his appointment directly to the head of the farmer group, where he provides a lot of understanding about how he farms to the community and young people in the Batulapisi environment. However, these farmer groups did not last long due to the lack of interest in the community to develop/run the farmer groups.

**c) Intrinsic Meaning**

As a farmer who has been running since childhood until now, he has been passed on to his son. Farmers have difficulty releasing agriculture from their lives, even at an old age. Farmers are still enthusiastic about working as farmers. This can be seen from the seriousness of farmers in reducing their work as farmers to their sons. Farmers have taught their children since childhood to work as farmers, from preparing tools to harvesting agricultural products. All of these activities cannot be separated from him, this is shown as his love for the traditional customs of the farmers which shows his identity as a farmer. And he also wants his job as a farmer to continue his grandchildren and hopes to be developed more from him.

**d) Expressive Meaning**
His job as a farmer does not make the farmer feel like he falls in his job, but the farmer shows people his identity as a farmer in a number of ways which he does indirectly but shows the identity of his job which he loves so much as he happily carries out his work from morning to night. remain diligent in carrying out his work as a farmer for many years. Because of his habit that he has been doing since he was a child, he has returned to teaching his children to work as farmers from an early age. This habit implies that he and his family are a farmer family that is difficult to separate from his family life. There is also a form of expression that he shows like he is doing Ulu 'Water activities as his gratitude to God for the good results obtained and the water that has been given. The abundance of water is very useful for the continuity of their farming business because farmers apply rainfed lowland systems.

3.3.2. Commercial Farmers

a) Instrumental Meanings

As a commercial farmer, it can be clearly seen that the instrumental meaning shown by the farmer is that he works as a farmer which is the only job he is engaged in with the main objective of obtaining maximum profit and to meet the basic needs of the family. Apart from getting the maximum profit, he also uses it as a source of costs to cover further production costs. Apart from that, from the results he also saves a little of the result as daily consumption and to buy side dishes. The profits earned by farmers are used for family expenses and investment in their old age. Even though the farmer tries to get the maximum profit, he also pays attention to the quality of the grain. When the grain is of low quality, the price is lowered according to the quality, this shows the value of honesty that is embedded in farmers.

b) Social Meaning

Although working as a farmer is his main job to make a profit, farmers do not forget the social feeling that exists in the family or around them. The value of mutual cooperation Farmers often invite the Batulapisi to clean up the waterways used to irrigate their rice fields from garbage and leaves. Just like the practice of mutual cooperation carried out by farmers, farmers are also usually assisted by their neighbors. Farmers usually offer their neighbors to help them with the harvest with wages in the form of rice and money. The honor value of the farmer can be seen from the community who respects him, as a person who is respected he often helps the community in conveying their aspirations. The farmer also takes care of his family's honor and tries not to embarrass his family.

c) Intristic Meanings

As someone who has been a farmer since childhood until now. Making farmers unable to give up this job which has also been ingrained with him. Apart from the work that has been passed down from generation to generation and the land obtained from the inheritance of his parents being a farmer is his main and only occupation. Through this work, he gets income to support his family, both for basic needs and for other needs. If not a job as a farmer, he has no other income. So it can be said that working as a farmer cannot be separated from his life. The reason the farmer does not look for another job is because he feels that working as a farmer is sufficient and he also does not have the education to support him in finding other jobs.

d) Expressive Meaning

Farming is the main job or the only job he is engaged in, so do not be surprised if the farmer loves his job and indirectly shows his identity as a farmer. This can be seen from various angles which show that he expresses himself as a farmer indirectly. Farmers start to focus as farmers from the age of 10. Where he decided to go to school solely for farming because for him farming is a good job. Apart from his compulsion to work because of the demands to help his parents. Another thing that shows his identity as a farmer is that he is active in working in the fields to carry out his farming, even though he has children and he still works as a farmer, because if he doesn't go down directly to see his rice fields there is something strange that he feels and the farmer doesn't want to. stay at home. Working directly in the rice fields makes you feel enthusiastic and strong. And he can also directly control the development and results of his rice farming.
4. Conclusions
Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded in this study that:

1. Rice farming is very dominant compared to other types of work because rice farming has been developing since long ago compared to horticulture farming. Most of the population who have worked as farmers. Farming activities have been understood since they were young, starting from the preparation of tools and materials to post-harvest. The implementation pattern is still there are farmers who use traditional systems in land management in the present time who have embraced the modern system. As well as still retain a pat farmers who still retained the custom of local custom.

2. Subsistence farmers and commercial farmers already have the four existing meanings. These meanings are related to all activities carried out by informant farmers. The meaning contained in the research is divided into four meanings, namely:
   a) The meaning of the instrument is that subsistence farmers and commercial farmers allocate their production to meet their basic needs in the form of rice and side dishes for daily consumption, either alone or with their family, as well as closing subsequent production costs, but on the other hand, commercial farmers are more directed to earn wages in the form of profits carry out its job.
   b) Social meaning, that the two informant farmers both want to improve their social status and expand social relations and want to raise their social status but in different ways between farmers. The social rank of subsistence farmers is lifted by their acceptance as chairman of the farmer groups. Meanwhile, commercial farmers raise their social status by being considered as farmers who know the surrounding conditions.
   c) Intristic meaning, that the two informant farmers carry out farming activities from generation to generation so that they feel there is something missing if they do not go directly to the fields to work on farming activities. Even if it’s just checking the condition of the land. However, for subsistence farmers, he also feels that if there is a customary activity that he does not do, he feels that he does not complete his activities in farming.
   d) Expressive Meaning, that the two informant farmers both show their identity as farmers, namely by going directly to the fields, they have both carried out farming activities since they were children. There is a difference that can be seen that the subsistence farmers express their gratitude to God by implementing Ulu ‘Air. Meanwhile, commercial farmers express themselves by beautifying their fields where the seeds are neatly arranged.

3. There are several Makassar values relevant to the meaning of work that have been identified for subsistence farmers and commercial farmers. About Makassar values that are relevant to the meaning of work in this study, namely:
   a) Subsistence Farmer
      - Leadership Values: Farmers are appointed directly as heads of farmer groups, where the appointment is done deliberately by the local community. Farmers provide all their understanding about farming methods.
      - Value of Unity and Mutual Cooperation: When farmers help each other between fellow farmers and neighbors who are not farmers. Like he helps other farmers work on his rice fields when he has finished working on his rice fields, as well as helping each other in an event both physically and non-physically (donating some of his rice)
      - Value of Effort and Hard Work: it can be seen that the most dominant values seen in Farmers are the value of effort and hard work, they stick to their work in order to get maximum results to meet their basic needs in the family. There is a surplus generated, but it is only used to buy supplements to meet needs (cooking oil, salt, etc.)
   b) Commercial Farmers
      - Value of Honesty: You can see the value of honesty, which lies when the farmer wants to sell his grain (mixes with good quality grain), the sale of low quality grain is sold at a low price according to the quality.
      - Value of Honor: lies when the farmer can be seen from the community who respects him, as a person who is respected / elder he often helps the community in conveying their aspirations.
- Value of Unity and Gotong Royong: you can see the value of unity and mutual cooperation, which lies when the farmer can be seen from his frequent inviting the Batulapisi community to clean up the waterways used to irrigate their rice fields.
- Value of Effort and Hard Work: it can be seen that the most dominant value seen in Farmers is the value of effort and hard work. farmer is his main job.

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