

Original Research Article

Adaptation of Economic Strategy Citizens Former East Timor Maintaining Family Life (Studies in The Old Village Pukan District of Central Kupang District of East Nusa Tenggara) Indonesia

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Abstract

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This research was a motivated outcome of the referendum on August 30, 1999, which was won by the pro-independence. Post-referendum about 336 043 people (56 334 households) displaced in the East West, live in poverty, have no income, so it cannot make ends meet and adaptation. The purpose of this study was to describe the economic adaptation strategy former East Timorese citizens in maintaining family life. The data used in this study is a qualitative nature of data, data collection techniques with observation, interviews Mendalan, and documents. The theory used, Neoclassical Economic Micro to explain motivation refugee families, Rational Choice Theory of Adaptation Strategies economic analyzes keuarga and Voluntaristic Action Theory of Talcott Parsons to analyze the survival of the family. Economic adaptation strategies have to act and make a living double maximum in obtaining income, factors inhibiting adaptation adheres to the value / value of pro-independence would be hampered if together with the pro-integration, which have an impact on the conflict. Factors norm (norm) seen from the eyes of pencaharian system as subsistence farmers produce goods for their own consumption, the norm is also seen from the residence, living conditions unfit or unhealthy as recommended by WHO. The idea of Kamui (Other ideas) technology is still traditional livelihoods, using a hoe plowing, seed is seed ordinary varieties, how to grow no intercropping, fertilization with the use of manure. Family assets supporting economic adaptations have needs 3 times smaller than the minimum requirement, then do not eat four of five perfectly healthy. Physical endurance family can be seen from the food problem, the problem of education, health, shelter, clothing problems, and Revenue, everything is not properly achieved. So that the poor physical endurance in maintaining family life.

Keywords: Adaptation, Strategies, Economics, Resilience Family Life

INTRODUCTION

Political conflict that culminated in the consultation (referendum) on 30 August 1999 in East Timor, which was won by the pro-independence result in approximately

336 043 people (56 334 households) displaced and then settled in all counties and cities in West Timor, the Belu Regency, Regency Middle east North (TTU), Middle east

District (TTS), Kupang and Kupang (NTT Provincial Social Service 2008). Prolonged conflict and eventually East Timor broke away with the State unitary republic of Indonesia, it will require a strategy in Mempertahankan family life, which is one of economic adaptation strategies. Economic adaptation strategy is based on the theory of ethics Substensi James C. Scott stated that the economic condition of the refugees in part as a farmer profession requires various forms of effort in maintaining the life and maintaining the economic viability of the family. Economic adaptation strategies can be seen as an effort to maintain the conditions of economic life in the face of change.

Attempts to do the family to improve the resilience of families that carry a family function properly so as to retain the survival of his family (NIA, 2007).

Survival of former East Timorese citizens can be seen from the family's ability to manage the problems encountered in accordance with available resources. The resources in question are the resources, both owned assets such as homes, vehicles, animals, soil, household furniture, and other assets. Resources meant is the ability of the family to manage resources to meet the needs of the family. Based on the study of family resilience is the ability of families to manage their resources and overcome the problems encountered, to meet the physical needs of the family (Sunarti, 2001).

Physical endurance is the ability of economic family owned by a family that is a component member of the family in obtaining economic resources from outside the system to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Family support also plays an important role to reduce poverty by creating capacity, opportunity and resilience to accumulate assets such as knowledge, health, land, finance, equipment, education, social networks and political influence (Sunarti, et al. 2008).

Theoretical Framework

Economic Adaptation Strategies

Moelino (1984) adaptation strategy is defined as a careful plan of action for achieving specific goals or objectives. Adaptation strategy is a picture of a human reaction in response to a situation. Someone would have to face problems in making choices, desires and interests. Making choices depends on the norm, the reality of rational thinking and argumentation. No human being who took the option of quickly and carefully, even taking decisions without careful calculation.

Sihbudin and Nurhasim (2001: 10) will bring the decision-making errors due to the journey of human life, let alone a mistake decision to act with another person or

group. One's ability to adapt to the environment becomes an important factor in order to survive.

Family Economic Adaptation Strategies Citizen Former East Timor in maintaining family life. Economic strategy that was built by the family of the former citizens of East Timor in economic activity cannot be separated from the activities of production, distribution and consumption.

Economic activity carried out by the family of citizens of former East Timor cannot be separated from the elements of family-owned labor itself conducting activities of production process, because economic activity as it is integrated in the activities that will produce goods for further distribution activities and also for consumption. Studies on economic, intended as an effort in decision-making and implementation related to pengolokasian community resources (households) are limited among the various members, taking into account the ability of the business, and the desire of each. Assessment of economic sociology that studies the relationship between society, in which social interaction with the economy. How the economy affects society in which there is a process of social interaction? Everyone needs to consume food, clothing, and shelter to survive. Therefore, he needs to work to meet those needs. Selection of a person to a job is affected by one of the quality, quantity, and image or (image) of what you want to eat (Damsar, 2009: 10-12).

Social concept is the concept of daily life that used to designate something a sociological concept used to designate something in the context of economic phenomena are many and varied. This phenomenon is not only at the micro level as the actions and behavior of the economy but also on the macro level such as economic culture. Economic phenomena evolve in line with technological developments, information, economic, and social culture. Karl Marx (1818), entitled *The Power of Money in Bourgeois Society and Estranged Labour*, called the first title, Marx developed his ideas about the fate of social relationships when everything becomes a commodity, which can be sold and purchased (Damsar, 2009: 10-12).

Marx discusses disstorsi of the work process when labor becomes a commodity. In short, man alienated from the object that he produces, from the processes of production of itself, and from the community. Further to Marx In a Contribution to *The Critique of Political Economic* (1859) (Damsar 2009: 10-12), Marx explains that economy is the foundation of society and was built on a foundation of political and super structure of the law. Structural foundations of society are often also referred to as infrastructure, is the whole of the forces of production (machinery, labor, authority, and technical knowledge) and the forces of production into contradiction with the existing relations of production, and the result is a crisis that ended with a revolution social. Furthermore capital

([1867]) Marx asserted that the commodity is created through labor; then the commodity exchanged for the sake of earning money is converted into capital; and capital encompasses oppression and class conflict.

Opinions Emile Durkheim (1893) Damsar, 2009: 23, in his study of *The Division of Labor in Society* If the economy sees the division of labor as a way to create prosperity, and further efficiencies. For Durkheim division of labor has a broader function. The division of labor is the main tool for the creation of cohesion and solidarity in modern society. The high degree of division of labor and roles vary between individuals causing replace the base bonding (pooling) on the basis of similarity (mechanical solidarity) with the basic inequality (organic solidarity) At the same time, Durkheim introduced the situation that occurs when intergenerational differences are not perfect. By taking a biological analogy Durkheim's anomie to explain that would occur in the event of a failure in the setting of organ that forms the torso of a society. In modern Industrial society, the rapid economic growth that is not followed by legal and proper arrangements to keep the peace, will produce economic anomie, which results in human suffering and society.

Schumpeter (1883) (Damsar, 2009: 24). *Economic Sociology (wirtschaftssoziologie)* we use the description and interpretation of the relevant institutions in the economy, the said governance, property rights, private enterprises, or traditional rational behavior. While our economy using interpretative description of the economic mechanisms that work in a state institution already exists. In the introduction of his book on the *History of Economic Analysis* (1954) he asserts that the economic analysis is to study how people behave in a certain time and what influences their behavior proficiency level, while economic sociology to learn why a wider where economic activity is done.

Thus, for Schumpeter economic sociology related to the institutional context of the economy. Economic Sedangkan related to the economy itself. Furthermore Schumpeter, *socialism democracy* (1943) he gave a statement very proactive "Can capitalism survive? no, I do not think capitalism can survive "to support this statement gives him many many reasons such as the emergence of individual entrepreneurship, capitalism was powerless against his own, and so on. Therefore, according to Schumpeter capitalism are breaking down slowly and replaced by socialism. With the collapse of state socialism in Eastern Europe collapsed, the thesis also Schumpeter join or pending proof.

Karl Polanyi (1886-1964). *The Great transformation* ([1944] in Damsar, 2009: 25) describes the historical evolution of the market mentality. Polanyi noted the emergence of the idea of "self-regulating market" (self-regulating market) in 1834 when the reform law for the poor was introduced in the UK and free labor market in total were created for the first time. The reason the

introduction of this law is an attempt to eliminate the consequences of the Speenhamland Act of 1795, which prevents labor mobility supported by rural poor people to loosen their motivation to find a job anywhere.

Polanyi (1957) (in Sukidin 2009: 135) "keterlekatan" economy in society proposes three types of economic processes that reciprocity refers to movement between groups symmetrically interconnected. It occurs when the interrelationships between individuals often do. For example in Minangkabau society there is no lelemang demands reciprocity, that is a good tale babimbauan, kaba buruak molar odoriferous (dihimbaukan good news, bad news dissipated) which means that if there is encouraging news dissipated (good), such as the farmers harvesting rice paddy owners tell to their relatives rice harvest time and place before bad news dissipated encouraging. Redistribution is appropriasi movement that moves toward the center of the center then redistributed.

Polanyi's central thesis is that the market regulates itself is the main institutional mechanism of economic regulation in a capitalist society, but such a market would not exist without losing the essence of humanity and naturalness of society, physically destroy humanity and transform into a desert environment. Structured on the basis of market economy that governs itself and is radical detach himself from social institutions and other national institutions to inhibit the function according to the law. In the land and labor was transformed into fictitious commodities. Furthermore, in *The Economy as an instituted Process* Polanyi put forward the idea that the famous embeddedness (for onward translated as "Keterlekatan") economists man the fixed and netted in the institutions of economic and non-economic include non-economic institutions into the human economy is important. Religion and government may, be important to the structure and functioning of the economy as a monetary institution" (Polanyi Arensberg, and Pearson (1957) in Damsar 2009: 26-27)

Granovetter (1985) "keterlekatan", this concept is used to explain the phenomenon of economic behavior in social relationships. Keterlekatan concept according to Granovetter an economic act done socially and embedded in personal social networking ongoing among the actors. It is not just limited to the actions of individual actors themselves but also include broader economic behavior. Network of social relations as a series regular relationship or the same social relationships between individuals or groups (Granovetter and Sweberg, 1992: 9). Granovetter and Sweberg (1992) do not agree with Polanyi on the level or degree of keterlekatan. He asserted that the economic measures in industrial societies is also attached, as occurred during the pre-industrial society, with different levels and levels. As keterlekatan economic behavior in developed societies. The higher the level keterlekatan referees, the more likely that brings the accepted reference.

Resilience Family Life Citizen former East Timor

Endurance Family Life

Survival of the family is a dynamic condition of a family who has a tenacity and toughness as well as containing physical, material, psychological, mental and spiritual in order to live independently and develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously in improving the welfare of birth and inner happiness. Family resilience, according to Law No. 10 1992 is a dynamic condition of a family who has a tenacity and toughness, as well as physical ability-containing material and spiritual mental psychic to live independently, and develop themselves and their families to live in harmony and improve the welfare of the outer and inner (BKKBN 1992, referred to by Nuryani 2007).

According Sunarti (2001), the resilience of family / community can be seen from the ability of the family in the management problems encountered in accordance with available resources and are not owned by the family. Attempts to do the family to improve the resilience of families that carry a family function properly so as to retain the survival of his family.

Sunarti (2001) family support component consists of a boost achievement, commitment to family, communication, religious orientation, social relations, awards, a clear role in the family, and time together. Strong family resilience in fact would reflect the essential elements that greatly affect the real religious life, consciousness implement traditional values and the role of education in the family (Soedarsono 1997). Desmarita (2004), stating that strong families usually have a commitment, awards, together with sufficient time, good communication, good sense of humor, share, have the same interests, mutual help and cooperation.

Families can maintain the survival of his family in any circumstances to maximize the management of existing resources in the family. Resource management owned and not owned by a family associated with the management of the Adaptation function in the family. The function of adaptation is one theory that can describe what the family has been able to function properly executed. Management Adaptation function in every family is different.

According Sunarti (2001), Resilience family consists of three latent variables, namely physical endurance, social security, and resilience phisokologi. 1) Physical Resilience is the ability of economic family owned by a family that is a component member of the family in obtaining economic resources from outside the system to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health.

Survival of former East Timorese citizens can be seen from the family's ability to manage the problems encountered in accordance with available resources and

are not owned by the family. The resources in question are the resources, both owned assets such as homes, vehicles, animals, soil, household furniture, and other assets. Resources meant is the ability of the family to manage resources to meet the needs of the family. While resources are not owned by a resource that does not possess the family in meeting their needs. Based on the study of family resilience is the ability of families to manage their resources and overcome the problems encountered, to meet the physical and psychosocial needs of families (Sunarti, 2001).

Physical endurance is the ability of economic family owned by a family that is a component member of the family in obtaining economic resources from outside the system to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Social resilience family is a family resilience in applying religious values, maintaining a good crisis management mechanism. While the family psychological resilience is the ability of family members to manage emotions, resulting in positive self-concept. Family support also plays an important role to reduce poverty by creating capacity, opportunity and resilience to accumulate assets such as knowledge, health, land, finance, equipment, education, social networks and political influence (Sunarti, et al. 2008).

Concept Family

Sociologists argue that the origin of the family grouping stems from events marriages. However, the origin of the family can also be formed from the relationship between men and women with different status, then stay with having children. Children of the results of the joint life as descendants of the group. From this definition of the family can be understood in many ways: first, those who has held a valid marriage, and blessed with children, both, men and women who live together and have a child, but never married, thirdly, from the distant relationship between families, but have blood ties, fourth, families who adopt children from other people.

Family function

Suhendi and Revelation (2001: 44-52) family function consists of functions: 1) biological function, closely related to the fulfillment of sexual needs of husband and wife, 2) the function of socialization of children, pointing to the role of the family in shaping the personalities of children, such as behaviors, attitudes, beliefs, ideals, and values adopted by society as well as its role in the community, 3) the function of affection, the need for love or a sense of being loved, 4) educational function, the function of which is played in educating children, from infancy, learning to walk through running, and growing up

5) religious function, the function of which is to encourage the development of religious families and all members of the family became insane religious, 6) protective function, a function that families avoid the negative things, the family provides physical protection, economical, and phisokologi for all its members, 7) rekreaktif function, aims to provide a fresh and happy atmosphere in the environment, 8) function status determination, in a family, about a man received a series of status based on age, birth order, and others-others, and 9) economic function the family Americans were trying to produce some units of household goods and sell it yourself.

Forms of Family

Family forms seen from the number of family members that extended family, and extended family. According Suhendi and Revelation, (2001: 54-59) states the family:

a. Nuclear family (family neuclear) is a group of people consisting of father, mother, and children who have not secede and form their own families. b. Family Size (extended family) family consisting of everyone from grandparents to reproduce the same including descendants including his wife and husband. c. Family Base (stem family), a family uses a wealth of legacy systems at one of the oldest child, the family is widely available in Europe's feudal era, farmers and American immigrants in Japan Togawa age. d. Joint family (joint family), family of people who are entitled to the results of a family-owned, among other brother in every generation. Boys right from birth have the right to family wealth. e. Family of procreation and family orientation, a family of procreation is a family that individual is a parent. Family orientation is the individual family was one of the offspring.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method, according Kutha Ratna (2010: 91-92) triggered by the understanding that there is a phenomenon in the field of life consists of two different elements, namely the element is perceived and not terindra. In everyday life known physical and mental shape, physical and non-physical, concrete and abstract, rough and smooth, real and unreal. Both symptoms of this field is always and continuously affect human life. In fact, the man himself is formed on the basis of both symptoms.

Qualitative methods are also called naturalistic, naturally. In anthropology also called ethnographic methods or ethnometodology due initially to understand the existence of tribes (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992: 3) another term case studies, symbolic interaction,

phenomenology, ecological, descriptive, Chicago schol, and interpretive. Bryman (2002: 82) mentions as a qualitative method of constructivism. Qualitative methods in the literature have a way of working that is similar to the method hermounetika including interpretative, understanding and Verstehen. To be able to understand in depth the various adaptation strategies in such practices eoonomi in maintaining family life. Research approach emphasizes the fundamental characteristics of meaning (meaning) of the phenomenon, the context, and the emic perspective, more research process in a linear form of the cycle, where the data collection and analysis take place simultaneously, more concerned with depth rather than breadth of coverage of research, observation and in-depth interviews in the process of data collection, as well as the researcher's own priorities which is the main instrument in this study.

Determination informant researchers can be done by purposive, how to choose informants who meet the criteria, meaning anyone the right person, who kompeten, which can provide reliable information of truth and accuracy Hamidi (2008: 77). For this purpose, the informants were considered to meet the criteria used as subjects in this study can be defined as follows: First, from the government consisting of East Kupang district head who knows the ins and outs of the early arrival of refugees in the village of Tuapukan District of East Kupang, as well as representatives of Kupang regency government. Second, the village government in this regard Tuapukan village secretary, as secretary of the village as well as the Village Head Tuapukan karateker more or less for the past three years. This means that the wheels of government carried out by the Secretary of the village and the village during that is competent in providing infrormasi directly related to the identity of the start of the number, origin, gender, age, education, income, status as a refugee is still up to the family returned to the State of Timor Leste. Third, the religious leaders, traditional leaders and the citizens of former East Timorese community leaders of local residents. Religious leaders, both Christian religious leaders of the Catholic, as well as from the religious leaders of Protestant Christians, as well as traditional leaders both from the citizens of the East Timor and Traditional leaders of local residents. Similarly, from community leaders former East Timorese citizens, they have dilpilih based on each district area, such as the city of Dili, Baucau District, Los Palos, Vikuekeu, Bobonaro, Oekusi, Manatutu.

The process of data analysis can be done simultaneously with data collection and following completion of data collection. This research was conducted in conjunction with data analysis data collection and also after the completion of data collection, starting with: 1) reviewing data from various data sources such as through observation, in-depth interviews and

Table 1. Number of households and Soul Citizen Former East Timor In Averages

Nama Lokasi	JUMLAH KK	LAKI-LAKI	PEREMPUAN	JUMLAH JIWA	Rata-rata Jiwa/KK
1	2	3	4	5(3+4)	6(5:2)
1. RT. 15	18	28	28	56	3,11
2. RT. 16	45	97	82	179	3,98
3. RT. 64	96	162	184	346	3,60
4. RT. 40	35	79	65	144	4,11
5. RT. 41	34	64	82	146	4,29
6. RT. 19	19	31	28	59	2,94
7. RT. 50	96	169	161	330	3,43
8. RT. 51	104	200	305	505	4,86
Total	448	830	935	1.765	30,32=3,79

Source: Office of Rural Tuapukan 2014

reviewing of various documents systematically be more easily understood completely and thoroughly between parts and then reducing the data or simplification of data, 2) data that has been reduced (data reduction) or simplification of data, 3) reduced data compiled by the units that serve to determine the categorization, 4) units which have been further categorized provide specific codes to facilitate analysis activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Old Village Profile Pukan

Village Tuapukan District of East Kupang Kupang district is one of the places where around 448 family heads former East Timorese citizen. Old village Pukan including the village first place most number of refugees who came from East Timor, compared to three other villages such as the village of Babau, Freedom Village, and Village Naibonat. Citizens of the former East Timor in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) suffered until now caused the low per capita income below the standard set by the Board of the United Nations (UN) of US \$ 2 per day, equivalent to US \$ 600 per-year, thus categorized poor. Suffering and deprivation accompanies them, and how the citizens of the former East Timor could adapt to local community members in meeting the needs for survival.

Geographically Pukan Old Village is a village of 13 villages in the district of East Kupang, Kupang district which has an area of 3.06 km² Tuapukan bordered north bordering the Tanah Putih Village, south of the village Freedom, west of the village Oebelo, with administrative regions which are divided into four Hamlet, namely Hamlet 1 named pelanusa with overseeing RT. 01,02,03, and 04, Hamlet II (Inggurala) to supervise RT 05,06,07,08 and 09, Hamlet III (Tuarala) in charge of RT 10,11, dan12, and Hamlet IV (Prop Ndolu) in charge RT 13, and 14.

In order to run the government has the Old Village Pukan village numbering 1 village head, one secretary, assisted by two KAUR consisting of KAUR Government and Welfare, other village officials assisted by the village head-head hamlet consisting of seven Rukun Warga (RW), and fourteen neighborhood (RT). The distance from the Old Village to City District Pukan East Kupang + 1 km, while from the center of the Old Village Pukan Into Province District Municipality and City 24 miles. The total population of 2402 families, the village is also passed "traffic lane East" and adjoining the capital district, village Tuapukan into an area open to the public a variety of areas, including refugee Waga former state of East Timor. Therefore, it is not surprising that society consists of various religious Tuapukan tribes / ethnic groups numbering each Protestant majority of the population as much as 1484 people or as much as 58%, or 887 Catholic Christian 36%, Muslim 21 or 9%, Buddhist no and Hindus also there as well as various ethnic tribes Timor, Rote, Flores, and Sabu, even some Javanese and Bugis, and tribes from Citizen Former East Timor. Judging from his livelihood, the majority of the villagers Tuapukan worked as a farmer, either the owner or tenant farmers. The rest worked as a civil servant, entrepreneur / businessman / trader, farmer (pork / beef / chicken), fishermen, bus driver or public transportation, and labor. In general, people have more than one job, the main work and additional work. An example is the citizens who work as civil servants, businessmen, merchants generally also worked as a farmer.

Tuapukan village is one of the communities in which IDPs up until the year 2012. The number of households and the average Life in a refugee in the village can be seen in **Table 1** Tuapukan following:

Based on the above table can be seen in the number of households Former East Timorese citizens in locations RT. 15 were 18 families, as many as 19 locations KK RT 19, RT 50 and as many as 96 families with an average per household respectively of 3 people (rounded up from

3.11, 2.94, 3.43) into 3 KK / soul . RT 16, as many as 45 families, 96 families RT 64 with an average of 3.98, and 3.60 respectively (rounded to 4) people / families. RT. 40 the number of households by 35 families, RT 41 with a headcount of 34, with an average of each of 4 people / families. And so does the RT 51 with the number of households, 104 families with an average of 5 people / families

Motivation Refugees

Citizens of former East Timorese refugee in the village Tuapukan occurs after East Timor's independence, which means that the displacement can be categorized as the emigration of citizens of East Timor pro-integration and pro-independence to the Republic of Indonesia over. The theory is used to analyze the motivation of citizens of former East Timorese to this Tuapukan village, Model Michael P. Todaro (1978) According to Todaro, the mainspring of economic migration is a rational consideration of the advantages (benefits) and cost (cost) either in a financial sense. When compared with no refuge, then fled to Indonesia's decision is clearly more favorable to refugees and lower costs for assisted by the Government of Indonesia. By contrast, if the decision to emigrate to other neighboring countries, for example, to Papua Newgini and or into Australia, clearly requires considerable cost and licensing requirements are not easily obtained.

In addition, the implications of the findings of this study not only supports the theory Micro Economic Neoclassical as quoted at the beginning of this paper, but also strengthen the analysis Samuel Popkin on rational farmers who choose "precedence saved" (safety first) in circular migration between countries like this (from East Timor into Indonesia).

The main thrusts of migration are: (1) rational economic considerations of the advantages (benefits) and cost (cost) in the form of financial and psychological. (2) The decision of migration is dependent on the (expected) of the actual real wage differences occur between the village and in the city, where the possibility of hope is dependent on the interaction of two variables, namely; The real wage difference between the village - city, and the chances of success of a person to obtain a job in the city. (3) The possibility of someone getting a job in the city, is inversely proportional to the level of unemployment in the city. (4) The rate of migration exceed the growth rate of employment in the city, is no longer a possibility, but the logical thing happened. Similarly, the magnitude of the difference between the real wage in the village and in the city. In the context of this research area of origin may be analogous to the "village", while the goal area to evacuate, the "Old Village Pukan Kupang district" may be analogous to the City

according to the theory of Michael P. Todaro.

Basing the theory of rational action is the action to interact with the cooperation with local residents in order to obtain resources for the benefit of both internal and external members of the family of actors to achieve the goal of economically capable of independent life. This means that actors who have sufficient resources to be easily achieved; otherwise the actors who have limited resources, the purpose or intent will not be achieved. Based on the study of Weber's theory is then displaced economic action strive to obtain resources by way of farming efforts, obtain assistance in response to external conditions in an effort to achieve its objectives.

Economic Adaptation Strategy Formulation Design

Economic Adaptation Strategies undertaken by the family of former East Timorese citizens in maintaining family life is a complex socio-economic phenomena and to the theoretical approaches used to explain all the phenomena will not likely provide a comprehensive understanding in accordance with the social realities that occur in the field when not using a combined approach of Rational Choice theory of economic Sociology and the macro level Voluntaristic theory theory of Action at the micro level will be aware that, since the beginning of this study has tried to use a combined approach between theoretical strategy that economic Sociological Theory of Rational option macro level, ie, by combining the two approaches, each strategy theoretical approaches (teoritical framework) at the level of Grand Theory, and the framing of this research as well as Voluntaristic Theory of Action, which was tested in the field.

The assumption underlying the use of a combination of Rational choice theory and Voluntaristic Action (Talcott Parsons) is, in the reality of social life is not possible to motivate someone to do the adaptation into individual choice is completely free from the influence of others. Voluntaristic theory of action in this paper to position themselves as the old theory applicable to complement the theoretical map vacancy economic adaptation strategies existing individual level, Choosing voluntaristic theory of action that goes into the group Rational Choice theory to explain why the citizens of the East Timor perform adaptation strategies the real economy is based on the belief that, Voluntaristic Action theory is rooted in functionalism developed by Talcott Parsons, sourced from the famous Durkheimian tradition (Siahaan, 1993: vii) which have been mentioned earlier in this article. Thus, the theory of "voluntaristic action" of Talcott Parsons, can be reaffirmed its position, ie as a sociological study of microeconomics in the perspective of a social fact paradigm in particular theory of action (action theory) that is used in analyzing the economics of adaptation strategies families of citizens of the East

Timor in maintaining family life.

Resilience formulation Family Life

The theory of action (Voluntaristic Theory of Action) of Talcott Parsons is very close to the theoretical Michael P. Todaro in the process of migration / displacement is located at; first, space migration / displacement. In this case Todaro more emphasis on migration / internally displaced persons (rural-urban migration in one province or between provinces in the country); while Parsons theory can be applied both for migration / displacement and migration / external displacement or so-called international migration. Second, in theory, not even Todaro less emphasis on the process of migration / refugee, ie, when one must face various obstacles and pressures to move as well as alternative ways to move and make choices that, in order to maximize the goal, but Todaro more emphasis on expectations be a reason for someone to move. That hope is he measuring just by sheer economic size, being at Parsons voluntaristic action theory, aspects of norms, values and other ideas, which are situational conditions and the preferred way to achieve the goal, it is to be stressed, that the theory of Talcott Parsons Voluntaristic Action appear to be more comprehensive, if used to explain the process of adaptation strategies at the level of individual refugees. however his condition, everyone would be part of a social system, whether it is in the micro scale (family), large relatives (mezzo) macro environment or society that inevitably will give the effect (no matter how small) in the process of adaptation strategies in conducting the evacuation.

Voluntaristic Action Theory of Talcott Parsons actually includes the interaction of the five basic elements of the theory: 1) there are actors (actors) in the conception of an individual refugee actors, 2) actors (actor) is described as a person is pursuing the goal (goal) specific, that is the goal in obtain resilience Family life, both physical survival, social survival, and survival psychology. 3) the perpetrator has several options how (mean) to reach that goal, the choice how to do family adaptation strategies, better adaptation strategies of social, economic, cultural and psychological adaptation strategies, 4) the perpetrator is also faced with a number of conditions that are situational, such as the insistence ekologiknya that may affect the choice of means to an end, that there are factors that inhibit-fakotr and adaptation strategies supporting factor in achieving the goal (goal) that, 5) actors (actor) is limited by the values, norms, and a number of other ideas that may affect the choice of means (means) to be chosen in an effort to achieve this goal.

So social action Voluntaristic by Parsons (1968) includes the motivation of actors on means by which he

uses to achieve the goal, all of which are influenced or under pressure from the values, norms, and other ideas and the support of its situational conditions of the environment, where the actor had become a part of it (Turner 1974: 32). On the basis of consideration and scientific reasons like that, then relatively new findings of this dissertation is that, in theory Voluntaristic Action, of Talcott Parsons, no doubt can be proposed as a theory applicable in the study of adaptation strategies in maintaining family life, while the level individual, whether it concerns the issue of the determinants of adaptation strategies, the adaptation process and the issue of the impact of adaptation strategies for survival in a refugee family. In other words, the theory Voluntaristic Action very "applicable" to be used to analyze the process of refugee adaptation strategies in maintaining family life at the individual level are derived from the paradigm of social facts within the framework of theoretical perspectives Macro Sociology (Consensus theory) that comes from the school of the famous Durkhemian. So, the theory Voluntaristic Action which has been transformed into the middle range theory can be proposed as a new, more comprehensive approach in the analyzes of adaptation strategies in family life mempertahankan individual level. Micro Economic Theory Neoclassical as quoted at the beginning of this dissertation, but also strengthen the analysis Samuel Popkin on rational farmers who choose "precedence saved" (safety first) in circular migration between countries like this (from East Timor into Indonesia). According to the Micro Economic Neoclassical theory; that do migrant / refugee to a destination that has a greater economic potential than the region of origin, has also consider the cost of migration / displacement including social costs (social costs) of the displacement, as well as larger gains (benefits) they would earn in migration destination / pengungsngsian (Massey, 1993: 435).

With the underlying results of research and theoretical discussions disclosed above, the theoretical implications of this paper is to strengthen or support the rational choice theory in analyzing the economics of adaptation strategies families, i.e. family economic adaptation strategies, as well as factors pengghambat and the factors supporting the conduct family adaptation strategies, and voluntaristic theory of action in analyzing family survival former East Timorese citizens in maintaining a family life that would be no doubt that the theory and able to be a theory that "applicable: in the range of sociological theory of economic action voluntaristic action. In other words Voluntaristic theory of action is very applicable in analyzing the economics of adaptation strategies citizen families of ex-East Timorese in maintaining family life.

That the real economy in selecting adaptation strategies undertaken by the family of former East Timorese citizens in maintaining family life in place of

refuge in this study have changed the structure of the former East Timorese citizens into "new citizens" for Indonesia. Thus the most important theoretical implications of the findings of this study have been "challenging" Theories of Talcott Parson Volun-taristic Action. For that despite the economic adaptation strategies in maintaining family life there are inhibiting factors such as Value, Norm, and Otheat Ideas no longer afford to limit the movement of the family of former East Timorese citizens in achieving family survival. Hence the "new citizens" for Indonesia became another important finding of this paper. As such, however, and no matter how small the findings of this paper, is expected to contribute ideas for the debate theories of economic adaptation strategies in maintaining family life.

CONCLUSION

Research on family economic adaptation strategy former East Timorese citizens in maintaining family life in the village Tuapukan District of East Kupang Kupang regency Indonesia: Adaptation economy by doing as much as possible to make a living, the better to earn, the better the refugees to maintain a family life economically, livelihood of citizens of former East timor generally subsistence livelihood which produce goods for consumption for the purposes of resale needs of families, housing problems / shelter displaced families faced shows the housing problem is quite high, meaning that the house occupied by refugees away from home that meets healthy home requirements as recommended by WHO, of ideas, technology-related livelihood using traditional agricultural technologies, such as using hoes do not use tractors to plow the fields, not using improved varieties, how to plant does not use inter-cropping, fertilization still use manure, thus inhibiting the revenue to be able to meet the needs of family life that ultimately will not be able to maintain his family life, family assets and income Families. Family asset ratio requirement is equivalent to a smaller monthly 3 times the minimum monthly requirement. Although asset and family income is below the minimum requirement and the poverty line. Assets and income to support a family adaptation. Physical endurance families can be seen from the family education is still a lot of problems that have not been able to fund their children's education, because the income they still have not been able to set aside part of their children's school fees, family health problems suffered only able to go to the nearest health center, the health center in Oesao than medicine, because it considers costly medical treatment, or go to the doctor can not be reached, the issue of residence / home stay is not adequate or high risk, the house is not equipped with facilities (KCK, clean water, unrivald electronics such as TV, radio, interner limited , less room for the family, and

the house occupied now there is not enough light or lights. the high penggungsi family housing problems in their families is possible to have more than 4-5 people family, problems clothes become the main problem for the refugees, and the problem of employment / income refugees do not have a steady job, so that not all needs are met.

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