

RINGKASAN

DAMPAK KONVERSI LAHAN PERTANIAN TERHADAP KEHIDUPAN SOSIAL DAN EKONOMI PETANI Studi di Desa Pepe Kecamatan Sedati Kabupaten Sidoarjo

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Penelitian ini ingin menjawab masalah tentang bagaimana dampak konversi lahan pertanian terhadap kehidupan sosial dan ekonomi petani. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti mengidentifikasi data dan fakta empirik, fenomena-fenomena sosial yang menjelaskan dampak konversi pada lahan pertanian di wilayah pedesaan.

Untuk menjawab permasalahan tersebut dilakukan kajian dengan menggunakan beberapa teori dan konsep. Teori dan konsep yang digunakan adalah moral ekonomi petani, pembangunan pertanian, petani rasional, dinamika sosial ekonomi pedesaan, dualisme ekonomi serta perubahan sosial.

Subyek penelitian atau informan dalam penelitian ini adalah petani, aparat pemerintahan desa dan kecamatan serta tokoh masyarakat setempat, yang terdiri dari 16 orang. Penentuan informan yang dilakukan disesuaikan dengan kecukupan data yang digali. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Desa Pepe Kecamatan Sedati Kabupaten Sidoarjo dengan pertimbangan bahwa di daerah tersebut telah terjadi konversi lahan pertanian yang luas dan sangat mempengaruhi kehidupan sosial dan ekonomi masyarakatnya.

Karena penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus, maka peneliti harus mementingkan kedalaman dan keutuhan (holistik). Karena itu dilakukan deskripsi mendalam untuk mengetahui konteks atau situasi yang ada di lapangan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan untuk memperoleh data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari lokasi penelitian dengan mengumpulkan data-data empiris dari gejala-gejala sosial yang terjadi serta mengumpulkan informasi sebanyak-banyaknya menyangkut tema yang diangkat. Untuk memperoleh data primer dilakukan pengamatan terlibat, wawancara mendalam dengan menggunakan pedoman wawancara (*indepth interview*). Sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari penelusuran bahan bacaan berupa buku, jurnal, surat kabar, artikel, berbagai hasil penelitian terkait serta dokumen-dokumen yang relevan dengan permasalahan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konversi lahan pertanian memiliki dampak yang besar terhadap kehidupan sosial dan ekonomi petani. Dampak sosial antara lain perubahan solidaritas petani, perubahan keberagaman, perubahan hubungan dalam keluarga, perubahan interaksi antar anggota masyarakat, munculnya kaum spekulan, migrasi petani serta pergeseran pekerjaan petani ke bidang non pertanian. Sedangkan dampak ekonomi adalah perubahan pola konsumsi petani serta perubahan pendapatan petani dari sektor pertanian ke non-pertanian. Adanya dampak-dampak tersebut menyebabkan timbulnya kesenjangan diantara kelompok petani dan munculnya kapitalis baru di desa.

Kata kunci: konversi lahan pertanian, petani, dampak, sosial, ekonomi

ABSTRACT

THE IMPACT OF FARMLAND CONVERSION TOWARD SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FARMERS LIFE **Studi at Village Pepe, Sub District Sedati, District Sidoarjo**

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This research will answer a problem on how the impact of farmland conversion towards social and economic farmers life. In this research, the researcher identify empirical data and facts, social phenomena that explain the impact of conversion toward farmland in rural area.

To answer the problem, it is tried to study by using certain theories and concepts. The theories and concepts used are farmer economic moral, agricultural development, rational farmer, dynamics of rural social economy, economic dualisme and social change.

The subject of research or informan in this study is farmers, apparatus at village and sub district government as well as local prominents, who are 16 people. The informan decided are to be conformed to sufficient data observed. The research location is at Village Pepe, Sub District Sedati, District Sidoarjo with considering that in this location there is a conversion of large farmland and it influences on social and economic life of society.

Because this research is a case study, the researcher is stressing on depth and holistic. Therefore it is done by indepth description in order to comprehend to context or situation in field. Data compilation are gathered in order to invent primary and secondary data. The primary data are gathered in the location by inventing empirical data from social phenomena and gaining information as much as possible in concerning with the thema chosen. In order to gain primary data it is done several activities such as participatory observation, indepth interview with interview clue. Mean while secondary data gained by library research, e.i books, journals, newspaper, articles, and various research results concerning with documents that relevant to the problem.

The result of the research indicates that conversion of farmland has big impact toward social and economic farmer life. The social impact are the change of farmer solidarity, religious change, interrelation change in family, member interaction change in society, occurance speculants, farmer imigration and change of work from agriculture to non agriculture. These impacts cause a gap between farmers in one hand and the new capitalist in the other.

Key Word: conversion farmland, farmer, impact, social, economy.

SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF FARMLAND CONVERSION TOWARD SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FARMERS LIFE Study in Village Pepe, Subdistrict Sedati, District Sidoarjo

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Conversion of farmland on a large scale is becoming a general phenomenon in Indonesia in which industrialization is in process. Conversion of farmland can not be avoided, because people need will increase as a consequence of increasing of population and increasing of infrastructure in order to fulfill the people need that is more consumptive in a situation of economic growth.

In the case of free farmland conversion, the provincial and district government do not discipline in ruling by allowing to change the strategic function of agriculture for state policy of food. In East Java, as a main support of national food, the farmland is more decreasing caused by highly speed of conversion from farmland to non-farmland. In fact, farmland is much needed for producing rice.

One of districts in East Java that has experienced large farmland conversion is Sidoarjo, as a district that has border with Surabaya, has changed fast enough. The change from a district that most of its area are farmland to one that most of it are settlement and property, industry, and road area. Industrialization in Sidoarjo has pushed urbanization that has increased settlement area.

One of villages in District Sidoarjo, that has experienced large enough farmland conversion is Pepe, located in Subdistrict Sedati. Of the total farmland 130 Ha, the converted farmland are 81 Ha. It means that 60% of the total farmland are converted in less than 10 years.

In context of the case above, the problem of research is the impact that occurs as a consequence of farmland conversion toward social and economic farmers life in Village Pepe, Subdistrict Sedati, District Sidoarjo. This research done by using approach of qualitative descriptive methode.

This research aims at description of the impact of development proses, as a side effect for farmers and ex-farmers as its logical consequence. Compilating data in this research arranged by partisipatory observation, indepth interview by using non-structural interview-clue, study on bibliography, such as books, journals, newspapers, articles, and several research results, and documents that are relevant to the problem.

From analysis, it is known that some factors that influences the farmland conversion in the circle of the farmers in Village Pepe as special and in Java as general indicate that the main argument for conversion is in order to fulfill need of farmers life, farmland that located in industrial area, the interesting expersive price, the imbalance between the high cost of production and the low value of the product.

The impact of farmland conversion toward social farmers is change in solidarity of farmer community, change in religious community, change in relation inter families, change in interrelation of social groups, the occurrence of speculants, change in profession, from agricultural job to non-agricultural job. Meanwhile, the impact of farmland conversion toward economic farmers are change in pattern of farmers consumption that is different between farmers with large farmland, farmers with middle farmland, and farmers with little farmland, and change in farmers income from agriculture sector to non-agriculture sector. The impact of social and economic farmers occurs a gap between farmers and new capitalists.

