

RINGKASAN

Dampak Penyempitan Pemilikan Lahan Pertanian Terhadap Ekonomi Keluarga Petani (Studi Kasus di Desa Clumprit, Kecamatan Pagelaran, Kabupaten Malang)

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Studi-studi terdahulu menunjukkan bahwa penyempitan penguasaan pemilikan lahan mengakibatkan dampak tertentu. Sunarti (1990) menunjukkan bahwa penyempitan lahan pertanian di daerah pinggiran Jakarta mengakibatkan banyaknya kaum ibu-ibu yang menghabiskan waktu senggang untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang tidak produktif, ini dikarenakan oleh rendahnya tingkat pendidikan dan tidak dikuasainya keterampilan lain selain bertani. Sementara itu, penelitian yang dilakukan Zulfa (1992) dan Astika (1994) menunjukkan bahwa penyempitan lahan pertanian mengakibatkan hal-hal sebagai berikut; (a) semangat gotong royong antar sesama petani semakin berkurang, (b) petani mulai melupakan upacara-upacara keagamaan yang berkaitan dengan proses bercocok tanam, (c) kondisi ekonomi keluarga tidak stabil, dan (d) Terakhir interaksi antar sesama petani jauh berkurang.

Berdasarkan kepada penelitian terdahulu yang telah disebutkan diatas, maka peneliti ini mengambil rumusan permasalahan sebagai berikut "Bagaimanakah dampak penyempitan penguasaan pemilikan lahan pertanian terhadap perubahan ekonomi dalam keluarga petani?". Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan subjek penelitian petani yang mengalami penyempitan penguasaan pemilikan lahan. Lokasi yang diambil adalah Desa Clumprit, Kecamatan Pagelaran, Kabupaten Malang. Lokasi ini dipertimbangkan sebab letaknya jauh dari tempat industri, sementara penelitian sejenis lebih banyak dilakukan di daerah-daerah pinggiran kota industri, seperti Surabaya dan Jakarta.

Dari temuan dan analisa data dapat disimpulkan bahwa (a) Kondisi ekonomi keluarga petani yang dijadikan subjek penelitian sebelum mengalami penyempitan penguasaan pemilikan lahan tidak bisa dikategorikan sebagai petani miskin. Sebab dengan tolak ukur kemiskinan yang ditentukan oleh Sajogo dengan berdasarkan konsumsi beras perkapita pertahun, kondisi petani di daerah Clumprit mengkonsumsi beras diatas batas kemiskinan yang di tentukan. Tetapi ini tidak berarti kondisi mereka dalam keadaan berlebihan, untuk memenuhi kebutuhan lainnya seperti membangun rumah, membiayai anak sekolah adakalanya mereka tidak mampu, terutama ini dialami oleh petani yang memiliki

luas lahan kurang dari 0.5 ha, sementara bagi petani yang memiliki luas lahan diatas 0.5 ha relatif berkecukupan. (b) Pengalihan hak milik tanah yang selama ini terjadi bukannya disebabkan karena petani terhimpit dalam kemiskinan, melainkan penjualan tanah dilakukan untuk memperbaiki rumah dan biaya sekolah anak mereka. Pada keluarga tertentu, penjualan lahan pertanian digunakan untuk membiayai pernikahan atau membiayai anak dan istri mereka menjadi tenaga kerja diluar negeri. (c) Setelah mengalami penyempitan lahan ada dua pola bertahan hidup yang dilakukan oleh petani. Pertama, bagi petani yang berusia diatas 50 tahun kebanyakan mereka menggantungkan kelangsungan hidupnya kepada anak-anaknya, sedangkan bagi yang berusia di bawah 50 tahun mereka cenderung untuk melirik matapancaharian lain di luar pertanian.

SUMMARY

**Impact Stricture Of Ownership Of Farm Agriculture To Economics
Family Farmer
(Case Study in Countryside of Clumprit, District Of Pagelaran, Sub-
Province Of Malang
By
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Former studys indicate that stricture of ownership of farm result certain impact. Sunarti (1990) indicating that stricture of agriculture farm in outskirts of Jakarta result to the number of mothers clan passing the time spare time for unproductive activitys, because of by lowering of education storey;level and do not master of skill besides the farming. Meanwhile, done/conducted by research are Zulfa (1992) and Astika (1994) indicating that stricture of agriculture farm result the followings; (a) the spirit of mutual assistance between farmer humanity on the wane, (b) farmer start to forget religious ceremonys related to process have cultivation, (c) the condition of household economics do not stabil,(d) Last [of] interaction between farmer humanity far decrease.

Pursuant to the mentioned above, this research take the following problems formula" " How impact stricture of domination of ownership of agriculture farm to change of economics in farmer household?". This research use descriptive approach qualitative with subjek research of natural farmer of stricture of ownership of farm. Location the taken [is] Countryside of Clumprit, District Of Pagelaran, Sub-Province Of Malang. This Location is considered by its cause of it far from industrial place, whereas research of sejeni more done/conducted in industrial town outskirtss, like Surabaya and of Jakarta

From data analysis and finding can be concluded that (a) the Condition of farmer family economics taken as research subjek before experiencing of stricture of ownership of farm cannot be categorized as impecunious farmer. Because with poorness yardstick determined by Sajogo with pursuant to rice consumption perkapita of pertahun, condition of farmer in area of Clumprit consume rice above poorness boundary which [in] determining. But this is meaningless of their condition in a state of is abundant, to fulfill other requirement like developing house, defraying schoolchild sometimes they unable to, especially this experienced of by farmer owning wide of farm less than 0.5 ha, whereas to farmer owning wide of farm above 0.5 ha in abundance relative. (b) the Transfer of land;ground property which during the time happened rather than caused by farmer oppressed in poorness, but sale of land;ground [done/conducted] to improve;repair expense and house go to school their child. At certain family, sale of agriculture farm used to defray nuptials or defray their wife and child

become labour beyond the sea. (c) After experiencing of stricture of farm there are two living on pattern (done/conducted) by farmer. First, to farmer which is have age to above 50 year most them drape the continuity of its life to its childs, while to which is have age to below/under their 50 year tend to peep at other outside agriculture.



ABSTRACTION

Impact Stricture Of Ownership Of Farm Agriculture To Economics Family Farmer
(Case Study [in] Countryside of Clumpit, District Of Pagelaran, Sub-Province Of
Malang

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This research aim to to know impact stricture of domination of ownership of agriculture farm to farmer family economics. Focus taken as study [is] how family farmer of owner of farm adapt economical when its economic resources decrease. This research use descriptive method qualitative. Location which taken as research place [is] countryside of Clumpit, District Of Pagelaran, Sub-Province Of Malang. With subjek research of natural farmer [of] stricture of domination of ownership of farm. This Research finding indicate that after experiencing of stricture of domination of ownership of farm there [is] two [done/conducted] [by] matter [is] farmer to living on [him/it]. That is (a) to farmer which old age above 50 year, pertained to have old age, and don't have strength of energy which last for working, most them drape its life to their children. Whereas (b) to farmer which [is] have age [to] below/under their 50 year tend to out for change to other work which more promising to the future (of) them. To this faction which have education which enough will enter [job/activity] [in] formal sector..

Keywords; affect, stricture of farm, economic, farmer family.