

ABSTRAK

Regenerasi petani menjadi hal yang penting bagi keberlangsungan perkebunan tembakau. Kesiapan pemuda petani sangat penting bagi petani tembakau di Dusun Tattat. Fenomena ini menarik diteliti. Rumusan masalah penelitian ini adalah bagaimana proses pewarisan budaya bertani tembakau kepada pemuda petani ketika mereka berada pada tahap SD dan SMP dan bagaimana adaptasi pemuda petani tembakau pada musim penanaman tembakau (kemarau) dan bukan musim penanaman tembakau (hujan) di Dusun Tattat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan adaptasi pemuda petani tembakau pada musim kemarau dan hujan di Dusun Tattat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif/etnografi. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan observasi, wawancara mendalam, dokumentasi, wawancara mendalam. Data kualitatif yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan Teori Wujud Kebudayaan dari Koentjaraningrat dan Teori Ekologi Budaya dari Julian Steward.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proses pewarisan budaya bertani tembakau kepada pemuda petani ketika mereka berada pada tahap SD berupa sosialisasi tentang pengenalan alat – alat perkebunan tembakau. Sosialisasi ketika SMP, pemuda petani tembakau mulai disosialisasikan tentang pentingnya keberlangsungan perkebunan tembakau sebagai sumber ekonomi dan aset bagi keluarga. Adaptasi pemuda petani tembakau di Dusun Tattat berupa adaptasi pada setiap prosesnya yaitu proses pembibitan, penanaman, perawatan, pemanenan, pengolahan, penjualan.

Kata Kunci : Regenerasi, Pewarisan Budaya, Pemuda Petani, Adaptasi

ABSTRACT

Farmer regeneration is an imperative factor for the sustainability of tobacco cultivation. Readiness of young farmers is crucial for tobacco farmers in the Tattat Sub-village. This phenomenon becomes an interesting subject for research. The research problems are how the cultural inheritance of tobacco cultivation passed onto young farmers when they are at the stage of elementary and junior high and how they adapt in tobacco growing season (dry) and none tobacco growing season (rainy) in Tattat. The aim of this study is to describe the adaptation of young tobacco farmers during the dry and rainy season in the Tattat Sub-village. This study uses ethnographic qualitative method. In data collection process, techniques used were observation, interview, and documentation. Qualitative data were analyzed using Form Theory and Theory of Culture by Koentjaraningrat and Cultural Ecology by Julian Steward. The results of this research showing that the cultural inheritance process in tobacco farming in Tattat Sub-village are divided in two important stage. The first stage is in elementary school when they exchange knowledge about tools in tobacco cultivation process. The second stage is in junior high school. In this phase, the young farmers socialized about the significance of the sustainability in tobacco cultivation as an economic resource and an asset to the family. Adaptation of young tobacco farmers in Tattat Sub-village is a process to become accustomed to each process of seeding, planting, maintenance, harvesting, processing, and selling with direct involvement in all six processes.

Keywords: Regeneration, Culture Inheritance, Youth Farmers, Adaptation