

ABSTRAK

MENAKAR IMPLIKASI PEMBANGUNAN PERTANIAN DARI PERSPEKTIF PENGHIDUPAN BERKELANJUTAN: STUDI KASUS DI KOMUNITAS PETANI LAHAN KERING PEKON SINGOSARI, KECAMATAN TALANG PADANG, KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS, PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Sektor pertanian berkontribusi penting bagi masyarakat pedesaan di Indonesia. Pembangunan pertanian adalah salah satu agenda pembangunan terpenting yang dilaksanakan negara maupun aktor non-negara, dan salah satu aspek penting yang perlu diperiksa dari pembangunan pertanian adalah implikasinya terhadap penghidupan komunitas petani. Penelitian ini menganalisis implikasi program pembangunan pertanian terhadap penghidupan petani melalui perspektif penghidupan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus yang dilaksanakan pada konteks petani lahan kering yang menerapkan pola usaha tani tumpang sari. Studi kasus dilakukan di Pekon Singosari, Kecamatan Talang Padang, Kabupaten Tanggamus. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan melalui survei sosial-ekonomi, wawancara, pengamatan partisipatif, dan dokumentasi, serta data sekunder melalui studi literatur dalam kurun waktu 9 bulan. Penelitian menemukan bahwa implikasi program pembangunan pertanian dari aktor negara dan swasta terhadap penghidupan komunitas petani terdistribusi secara tidak merata diantara golongan-golongan petani. Pola budidaya tanaman komoditas (kopi dan kakao) yang diintervensi oleh program pembangunan pertanian cenderung tidak berkelanjutan, namun budidaya yang tidak diintervensi program berkelanjutan. Temuan penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa program pembangunan pertanian yang diinisiasi aktor supra-desa tidak selalu sesuai dengan rasionalitas ekonomi petani setempat sehingga implikasinya bagi penghidupan petani tidak selalu berkelanjutan. Berdasarkan temuan, peneliti merekomendasikan bahwa intervensi pembangunan pertanian perlu mempertimbangkan kondisi spesifik pola usaha tani dan struktur agraria setempat dalam memproyeksi implikasi program dan distribusi manfaatnya.

Kata kunci: pembangunan pertanian, penghidupan berkelanjutan, pertanian lahan kering, petani rasional.

ABSTRACT

ASSESSING THE IMPLICATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS: A CASE STUDY IN THE DRYLAND FARMING COMMUNITY OF SINGOSARI VILLAGE, TALANG PADANG DISTRICT, TANGGAMUS REGENCY, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in rural communities in Indonesia. Agricultural development is one of the most significant agendas pursued by both the government and non-state actors, and one essential aspect that needs to be examined in agricultural development is its implications for the livelihoods of farming communities. This research analyzes the implications of agricultural development programs on the livelihoods of farmers through the lens of sustainable livelihoods. The research employs a qualitative method with a case study approach conducted in the context of dryland farmers who practice intercropping. The case study took place in Singosari Village, Talang Padang District, Tanggamus Regency. Data collection involved primary sources such as socio-economic surveys, interviews, participatory observations, and documentation, as well as secondary data from literature studies over a period of 9 months. The study finds that the implications of agricultural development programs initiated by state and private actors on the livelihoods of farming communities are unevenly distributed among different farmer groups. Cultivation patterns of commodity crops (such as coffee and cocoa) that are intervened by agricultural development programs tend to be unsustainable, while those not intervened by programs remain sustainable. The research concludes that agricultural development programs initiated by supra-village actors do not always align with the local farmers' economic rationality, thus resulting in unsustainable implications for their livelihoods. Based on the findings, the researchers recommend that agricultural development interventions consider the specific conditions of local farming practices and agrarian structures when projecting the implications of programs and distributing their benefits.

Keywords: agricultural development, sustainable livelihood, dryland agriculture, rational farmers.