

INTISARI

Masyarakat di sekitar muara Sungai Progo mengalami perubahan fisik yang kontinu akibat sedimentasi. Sedimentasi membentuk blok sedimen ‘tanah timbul’ yang dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat untuk melakukan budidaya pertanian. Secara bersamaan tanah timbul memiliki potensi bahan galian golongan C berupa pasir mendorong adanya aktivitas pertambangan pasir eksploitatif. Maka dalam kondisi ini terdapat golongan masyarakat petani yang kehilangan lahan dan masyarakat yang masih menguasai lahan pertaniannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan respons dan strategi penghidupan rumah tangga petani tanah timbul terdampak pertambangan pasir di muara Sungai Progo, yang bergantung pada kepemilikan aset, akses, dan aktivitas guna mempertahankan penghidupannya.

Metode gabungan kuantitatif dan kualitatif (*mix method*) dilakukan untuk memperoleh gambaran yang komprehensif serta mendalam mengenai respons dan strategi penghidupan petani. Lokasi Desa Banaran dipilih secara *purposive*. Pemilihan sampel responden menggunakan *nonprobability sampling* dengan sampling jenuh. Pengambilan data di lapangan dilakukan dengan wawancara terstruktur melalui kuesioner, wawancara mendalam, dan observasi. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini berupa analisis deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan terhadap kondisi aset penghidupan rumah tangga petani penguasa dan eks penguasa tanah timbul. Perbedaan yang mencolok yaitu pada aset alamiah berupa kepenguasaan lahan tanah timbul. Hal tersebut mempengaruhi sumber mata pencaharian petani sebagai kerentanan yang timbul akibat aktivitas pertambangan pasir di muara Sungai Progo. Petani menanggapi dengan melakukan respons jangka pendek yaitu konsumsi dan produksi. Respons jangka pendek tersebut mempengaruhi pilihan strategi penghidupan jangka panjang yang dilakukan oleh rumah tangga, yang terdiri dari dua strategi utama yaitu survival dan konsolidasi. Kedua strategi utama ini dibagi menjadi sub-strategi yang terdiri dari kombinasi intensifikasi, ekstensifikasi, diversifikasi, migrasi internasional, migrasi sirkular, *commuting*, investasi, adaptasi, okupasi real, dan pemanfaatan kompensasi bergantung dari akses rumah tangga terhadap aset dan kapabilitas dalam menghadapi kerentanan.

Kata kunci: tanah timbul, petani, respons, strategi penghidupan

ABSTRACT

Communities around the mouth of the Progo River have been facing continuous physical changes due to sedimentation. Sedimentation forms sedimentary blocks of 'tanah timbul' which are used by the community for agricultural cultivation. At the same time, the emerging land meets the standard of class C mineral's potential in the form of sand which has triggered increased exploitative sand mining activities. As the result, there are groups of farming communities who lose their land and people who still have control of their agricultural land. This research aims to explain the responses and livelihood strategies of farmer households affected by sand mining at the mouth of the Progo River, which depend on asset ownership, access, and activities to sustain their livelihood.

The approach used to answer the problem in this study uses a Mix Method of quantitative and qualitative to get a comprehensive explanation of the response and livelihood strategy in as depth as possible. The location of Banaran Village is chosen purposively. The sample of respondents is chosen by non-probability sampling with saturated sampling. Data collection is done through a structured interview through questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and observations. Data analysis in this research utilizes quantitative and qualitative descriptive analysis.

The result shows that there are differences between the ruling farmer and the ex-ruling farmer's asset livelihood conditions. The striking difference is spotted in natural assets in the form of land tenure arising. This condition affects the farmer's livelihood as a vulnerability that appears due to sand mining activities at the mouth of the Progo River. As a response to this situation, farmers make a short-term response which is consumption and production. The short-term response affects the choice of long-term livelihood strategies carried out by households, which consist of two main strategies, namely survival, and consolidation. The two main strategies are divided into sub-strategies consisting of a combination of intensification, extensification, diversification, international migration, circular migration, commuting, investment, adaptation, real occupation, and the use of compensation depending on household access to assets and capabilities in dealing with vulnerability.

Key words: emerging land, farmer, response, livelihood strategy