

INTISARI

Pertumbuhan penduduk dapat menyebabkan terjadinya persaingan antara penggunaan lahan pertanian dan non pertanian yang berujung pada perubahan fungsi lahan, terutama yang terletak di kawasan pinggiran kota. Pemberlakuan kebijakan LP2B oleh pemerintah untuk menjaga keberadaan lahan pertanian ternyata belum cukup efektif. Dari sisi masyarakat pemilik, ditengarai terdapat faktor sosial sebagai pendorong maupun penghambatnya, salah satunya yang disebut sebagai *place attachment*, berupa perasaan emosional yang menunjukkan komitmen petani terhadap lahannya yang cenderung mendorong keinginan untuk mempertahankan lahannya. Secara teoritis ditemukan bahwa level *place attachment* petani dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor fisik lahan dengan keadaan psikologis petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan bukti empiris tentang hubungan psikologis antara *place attachment* dan konversi lahan pertanian, faktor yang mempengaruhi *place attachment*, serta pola spasialnya. Penelitian dilakukan di kawasan pinggiran Kota Yogyakarta yaitu Kecamatan Godean.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada 101 petani yang dipilih dengan teknik *multistage random sampling*. Analisis dilakukan dengan metode *Structural Equation Model* (SEM) menggunakan *software* Amos untuk melihat hubungan antara indeks *place attachment* terhadap indeks keputusan merubah fungsi lahan yang dihitung berdasar pada jawaban kuesioner. Analisis menggunakan *software* Eviews untuk menguji pengaruh faktor fisik yang diidentifikasi dari literatur. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara *place attachment* dan keputusan merubah fungsi lahan dengan angka korelasi sebesar 45%. Level *place attachment* petani dipengaruhi oleh faktor fisik berupa luas lahan pertanian sebesar 0,0359. Sedangkan jika dilihat dari kondisi psikologi petani, level *place attachment* petani dipengaruhi oleh dimensi ketergantungan pada tempat sebesar 0,51. Persebaran level *place attachment* petani dan sikap terhadap keputusan merubah fungsi lahan di Kecamatan Godean membentuk pola spasial yang mengelompok.

Kata kunci: alih fungsi lahan, kawasan pinggiran kota, *place attachment*, pola spasial

ABSTRACT

Population growth can lead to competition between agricultural and non-agricultural land use, resulting in land use changes, especially in peri-urban areas. The implementation of the LP2B policy by the government to maintain the existence of agricultural land needs to be more effective. From the owner's point of view, it suspects that there are social factors as a push and a barrier, one of which is called place attachment, in the form of emotional feelings that show the farmer's commitment to their land, which tends to encourage the desire to hold their land. Theoretically, it finds that the farmer's place attachment level can be influenced by several physical factors of the land and the psychological state of the farmer. This study aims to provide empirical evidence about the psychological relationship between place attachment and agricultural land conversion, the factors that influence place attachment, and its spatial patterns. The research was conducted in the peri-urban area of Yogyakarta City, namely the Godean District.

The research was conducted by distributing questionnaires to 101 farmers selected by multistage random sampling technique. The analysis was carried out using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) method using Amos software to see the relationship between the place attachment index and the decision to change land use index which was calculated based on the questionnaire. Analysis using Eviews software to examine the influence of physical factors identified from the literature. The analysis results show a significant relationship between place attachment and the decision to change land, with a correlation rate of 45%. The farmer's place attachment level is influenced by physical factors such as agricultural land area of 0.0359. Meanwhile, when viewed from the psychological condition of farmers, the place attachment level of farmers is influenced by the place dependency dimension of 0.51. The distribution of farmers' place attachment levels and attitudes towards decisions to change land in Godean District form a clustered spatial pattern.

Keywords: *land use change, peri urban areas, place attachment, spatial pattern*