



ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini mengungkapkan hasil penelitian tentang pengaruh alih fungsi lahan pertanian terhadap kondisi sosial-ekonomi petani di Kota Yogyakarta (kasus Kecamatan Umbulharjo). Perkembangan kota serta terbatasnya sumberdaya lahan yang ada menyebabkan semakin banyaknya lahan pertanian subur dialihfungsikan menjadi fungsi-fungsi kota. Akibatnya, keberadaan lahan pertanian dan masyarakat petani di kota semakin terdesak. Jika petani sulit beradaptasi dengan kegiatan baru yang bersifat non pertanian, dikhawatirkan akan memunculkan banyak konflik bagi masyarakat petani itu sendiri maupun bagi pembangunan perkotaan.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui: 1) Lokasi dan Luas alih fungsi lahan pertanian, 2) Perubahan-perubahan yang ditimbulkan oleh proses alih fungsi lahan pertanian terhadap kondisi sosial-ekonomi rumah tangga petani.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei. Sampel daerah penelitian yang diambil adalah Kelurahan Pandeyan, Muja Muju, dan Giwangan, yang terletak di Kecamatan Umbulharjo, dengan pertimbangan bahwa kelurahan-kelurahan tersebut memiliki karakter kegiatan pertanian, baik lahan pertaniannya maupun petaninya. Sampel responden diambil dari rumah tangga petani yang secara langsung terkena dampak alih fungsi lahan pertanian, baik petani pemilik maupun petani non pemilik. Sampel responden berjumlah 35 KK di Kelurahan Pandeyan, 35 KK di Kelurahan Muja Muju, dan 35 KK di Kelurahan Giwangan, Kecamatan Umbulharjo. Analisa data menggunakan analisis Korelasi *Product Moment* untuk mengetahui besarnya pengaruh jarak lahan dari jalan terhadap luas alih fungsi lahan. Analisis T-test untuk mengetahui perbedaan jumlah petani yang bekerja disektor pertanian sebelum dan setelah alih fungsi lahan, mengetahui perbedaan curahan jam kerja di bidang pertanian sebelum dan setelah alih fungsi lahan dan mengetahui perbedaan tingkat pendapatan rumah tangga petani sebelum dan setelah alih fungsi lahan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Lokasi lahan yang mengalami alih fungsi, umumnya lahan pertanian yang terletak lebih dekat dengan jalan besar. 2) Perubahan kondisi sosial-ekonomi rumah tangga petani dicerminkan dari bertambahnya jumlah petani yang bekerja di sektor non pertanian, penurunan curahan jam kerja pada sektor pertanian dan menurunnya tingkat pendapatan pada sebagian rumah tangga petani (khususnya buruh tani dan petani penggarap), setelah alih fungsi lahan pertanian. Kecenderungan alih fungsi lahan pertanian terus berlangsung, untuk itu perlu di susun arahan kebijakan yang bertujuan untuk melindungi dan menjamin pekerjaan dan penghasilan petani, khususnya petani non pemilik lahan.



ABSTRACT

This thesis revealed the result of the research about the influence of farmland conversion toward social-economic condition of the farmers at Yogyakarta City (the case of Umbulharjo Subdistrict). Development of city and limited farmland sources have a consequent. It was the prosperous lands were converted into city functions. Consequently, existence of the farmland and the farmer society were insisted more and more. If the farmers have a difficulty to adapt to the new activities that were not farming activities, it was worried that it would cause many conflicts for farmers themselves or urban development.

The research was meant to know: 1) the location and wide of farmland conversion, 2) the changes caused by farmland conversion process toward social-economic condition of farmer household.

The method of the research was survey method and the samples of the research were *Kelurahan* Pandeyan, *Kelurahan* Muja Muju, and *Kelurahan* Giwangan (*Kelurahan*: political district administered by the *lurah*) located at Umbulharjo Subdistrict. The choosing of that areas was that they still have characters of farming activities, both farmland and farmers. The sample of the respondents were farmer household who were influenced by directly by farmland conversion, both farmer owner and non farmer owner. The amount of the samples were 35 head of household from *Kelurahan* Pandeyan, 35 head of household from *Kelurahan* Muja Muju, and 35 head of household from *Kelurahan* Giwangan. The data was analyzed by *Product Moment Correlation* to know the strength of the influence of land space from the street toward the wide of farmland conversation. *T-test* analysis was used to know the difference of the amount of farmers who worked at non farming sector, to know the difference work time focus on farming sector, and to know the difference of the level of income of farmer household before and after farmland conversion.

The results were 1) generally, the farmland that got farmland conversion located near the street. 2) the changes of social-economic condition of farmer household were reflected by increasing of amount of farmers who worked at non farming sector, decreasing of work time focus on farming activities and decreasing of the level of some farmer household income, especially farmhands and farmer tenants, after the farmland conversion. The tendency of farmland conversion will continuously happen, it is necessary to order a directive to make policies in order to protect and guarantee farmers' work and income, especially for non farmer owners.