

INTISARI

Praktik pertanian masyarakat Dusun Embel, Pandansari, Brebes, Jawa Tengah, berasal dari pengalaman kolektif yang terkait dengan lingkungan alam, sosial, dan budaya. Seiring perkembangan teknologi dan tuntutan pasar, masyarakat memadukan praktik tradisional dengan pendekatan modern, seperti alat pertanian efisien, pupuk kimia, dan informasi digital. Namun, adaptasi ini menghadapi dinamika tersendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan memahami bagaimana masyarakat Dusun Embel mempertahankan dan memodifikasi praktik pertanian di tengah modernisasi serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi integrasi atau penolakan unsur modern. Metode penelitian melibatkan observasi partisipatif, wawancara dengan lima informan petani, dan data sekunder dari studi literatur untuk menggambarkan dinamika sosial-budaya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik pertanian berubah akibat modernisasi dan tekanan ekonomi, dipengaruhi oleh industri PTPN Kaligua dan PT Jamur Etira, orientasi bertani yang beralih ke komersial, dan akses input kimiawi. Praktik seperti tumpang sari masih bertahan, tetapi pola kerja teknis dan individualistik mulai dominan, disertai ketimpangan sosial dan perubahan relasi kerja dari gotong royong ke sistem upah. Dengan teori Henry Bernstein dan Frans Hüsken, penelitian ini menyoroti bagaimana dinamika kelas memengaruhi hubungan produksi dan adopsi teknologi modern, sementara Hüsken menekankan keberagaman strategi sosial masyarakat desa. Transformasi ini membentuk ulang struktur sosial dan hubungan produksi, dengan implikasi terhadap keberlanjutan lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Praktik pertanian, modernisasi, dinamika kelas, relasi sosial

ABSTRACT

The agricultural practices of the Embel Village community in Pandansari, Brebes, Central Java, stem from collective experiences related to the natural, social, and cultural environment. With the development of technology and market demands, the community has combined traditional practices with modern approaches, such as efficient agricultural tools, chemical fertilizers, and digital information. However, this adaptation faces its own dynamics. This study aims to understand how the Embel Hamlet community maintains and modifies agricultural practices amid modernization and the factors that influence the integration or rejection of modern elements. The research methods involved participatory observation, interviews with five farmer informants, and secondary data from literature studies to describe the socio-cultural dynamics.

The results show that agricultural practices have changed due to modernization and economic pressures, influenced by the Kaligua and Jamur Etira plantations, a shift towards commercial farming, and access to chemical inputs. Practices such as intercropping still persist, but technical and individualistic work patterns are becoming dominant, accompanied by social inequality and a shift in labor relations from mutual cooperation to a wage system. Using the theories of Henry Bernstein and Frans Hüsken, this study highlights how class dynamics influence production relations and the adoption of modern technology, while Hüsken emphasizes the diversity of social strategies in rural communities. These transformation reshapes social structures and production relations, with implications for environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Agricultural practices, modernization, class dynamics, social relation