



INTISARI

Hak memiliki dan menguasai lahan tambak ikan adalah perkara penting bagi petambak untuk bisa menjalankan produksi dan reproduksi. Ekologi tambak yang tercermin melalui pola pemanfaatan lingkungan alam pesisir sebagai lahan budidaya ikan membentuk basis sosial dan jaringan perdagangan komoditas ikan yang penting bagi komunitas petambak ikan di perdesaan pesisir Bangil. Akan tetapi, dilakukannya penggadaian, jual beli, dan penelantaran lahan tambak sejak tahun 1880-an mulai menyebabkan dinamika sosial.

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk merekonstruksi perubahan sosial akibat upaya adaptasi petambak atas masalah pendangkalan dan keterbatasan finansial yang terjadi menjelang akhir abad ke-19. Masalah utamanya adalah perubahan mekanisme alih hak kepemilikan lahan yang semula dari sistem pewarisan menjadi hubungan transaksional hingga alih fungsi tambak menyebabkan dinamika struktur sosial komunitas petambak ikan di Bangil. Metode penelitian sejarah digunakan dalam mengumpulkan sumber primer berupa laporan resmi Komisi Kemunduran Kemakmuran, surat kabar, serta catatan sezaman yang dilanjutkan dengan tahap kritik, interpretasi dan historiografi. Penelitian ini meminjam konsep perubahan sosial masyarakat agraris yang mengkaji dinamika sosial akibat perubahan hubungan antara petambak dengan lahannya.

Kesimpulan tesis ini adalah permasalahan ekologi menjadi determinan dalam proses perubahan sosial komunitas petambak ikan Bangil. Pendangkalan tambak secara alami dan keterbatasan modal finansial mengharuskan petambak untuk memperbaiki produktivitas baik melalui peminjaman uang dengan syarat menggadaikan lahan, jual beli tambak, hingga menelantarkan lahan tambak. Perubahan sosial komunitas petambak ikan Bangil ditandai dengan terputusnya sistem pewarisan keluarga berdasarkan silsilah, meningkatnya ketimpangan akses irigasi dan luas tambak, diferensiasi sosial yang semakin tajam, mobilitas sosial vertikal dan terjadinya sengketa lahan, kriminalitas serta masalah kesehatan.

Kata kunci: Komunitas petambak ikan, perubahan sosial, pendangkalan, dan alih hak kepemilikan



ABSTRACT

The right to possess and control fish pond is significance for fish farmers, as it enables them to undertake production and reproduction. The *tambak* ecology reflected in the pattern of utilisation of the natural coastal environment for fish farming in the coastal villages of Bangil has significant social, economic and trade network implications for the local fish farming community. However, the mortgage, sale and abandonment of fish pond since the 1880s has had a significant impact on social dynamics.

This study aims to reconstruct the social changes resulting from the adaptation efforts of farmers to the problems of siltation and financial constraints that occurred towards the end of the 19th century. The main issue was the change in the mechanism of land ownership transfer, which originally was based on inheritance but became transactional, leading to a change in the function of fish ponds and causing dynamics in the social structure of the fish farming community in Bangil. History research methods were used to collect primary sources in the form of official government *Komisi Kemunduran Kemakmuran (MWO)* reports, newspapers, and records related to the social conditions of Bangil fish farmers, followed by criticism, interpretation, and historiography. This study borrows the concept of social change in agrarian societies, which examines social change resulting from the dynamics of the relationship between fish farmers and their land.

This thesis concludes that ecological issues are a determining factor in the social change process among the Bangil fish farming community. Natural silting of ponds and limited financial resources have forced fish farmers to increase productivity by borrowing money on the condition of mortgaging their land, buying and selling ponds, and even abandoning them. Social change in the Bangil fish farming community is characterised by the breakdown of the family inheritance system based on genealogy, increased inequality in access to irrigation and pond size, sharp social differentiation, vertical social mobility, land disputes, and health and crime problems.

Keywords: Fish farming community, social change, siltation, and transfer of ownership rights