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Fractured Grounds: Rethinking Farmers Ontological Security in the Wake of State-Led Agricultural Modernization in Karangrowo
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INTISARI

Penelitian ini menelaah bagaimana Revolusi Hijau menggeser rasa aman petani Karangrowo dan bagaimana mereka bernegosiasi di tengah warisannya. Di banyak masyarakat dunia Selatan, modernisasi pertanian negara telah mencabut pengetahuan lokal dan menggantinya dengan sistem pakar yang tidak selalu dapat diandalkan. Namun, bagaimana petani menegosiasikan rasa aman ketika sistem itu runtuh masih jarang diteliti. Melalui pendekatan naratif-biografis dengan metode *life story*, penelitian ini melibatkan sebelas informan di Desa Karangrowo, Kudus, Jawa Tengah. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa modernisasi pertanian mencabut pengetahuan kontekstual petani dan menggantinya dengan sistem pakar yang rapuh. Ketika sistem itu gagal, petani merespons melalui adaptasi material, ekonomi, dan pengetahuan. Rasa aman mereka tidak hilang sepenuhnya, melainkan bertransformasi menjadi bentuk yang retak, parsial, dan terus diperbarui. Temuan ini menyoroti pola yang mungkin relevan dalam pemahaman tentang negosiasi rasa aman petani di konteks Asia Tenggara lainnya.

Kata Kunci: *fractured ontological security*; *agricultural modernization*; *green revolution*

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ABSTRACT

This study examines how the Green Revolution shifted the sense of security among farmers in Karangrowo and how they negotiate within the context of its legacy. In many societies in the Global South, state-led agricultural modernization has displaced local knowledge and replaced it with expert systems that are not always reliable. However, how farmers negotiate their sense of security when these systems collapse remains under-researched. Using a narrative-biographical approach with the life story method, this study involved eleven informants in Karangrowo Village, Kudus, Central Java. The findings show that agricultural modernization uprooted farmers' contextual knowledge and replaced it with a fragile expert system. When that system failed, farmers responded through material, economic, and knowledge-based adaptations. Their sense of security is not entirely lost but rather transforms into a fractured, partial, and constantly renewed form. These findings highlight patterns that may be relevant to understanding how farmers negotiate a sense of security in other Southeast Asian contexts.

Keywords: fractured ontological security; agricultural modernization; green revolution