



ABSTRACT

This study discusses the existence of the people's salt business in Jono Village, Grobogan Regency. So far, only coastal areas are known to produce salt such as Madura, Rembang, Gresik and others. Jono, which is located far from the seashore, is a non-coastal salt producing village. The salt from the village is sent to various regions outside Grobogan. The existence of salt water sources in this village is tinged with mythical stories and legends. Starting from the story of Aji Saka with his giant snake and the story of Dewata Cengkar. The salt of the village of Jono once reached its peak in the colonial period until the early 70s. Since then Jono's salt productivity has continued to decline until it reaches its nadir.

Based on these facts, the research aims to uncover the truth of the triumph of Jono in the past using historical methods. What is the impact of government regulations related to salt on the Jono village salt industry and the causes of its decline. The sources used in this study were oral sources by interviewing salt businesses and the people of Jono village. In addition, written data such as Grobogan's regional archives, books, journals and newspapers are used to strengthen the results of research and to verify the narratives of residents.

Keyword : salt, village, Jono, Grobogan



ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai keberadaan usaha garam rakyat di Desa Jono Kabupaten Grobogan. Selama ini hanya daerah pesisir saja yang dikenal dapat menghasilkan garam seperti Madura, Rembang, Gresik dan lain-lain. Jono yang berlokasi jauh dari tepi pantai adalah salah satu desa penghasil garam non pesisir. Garam hasil desa tersebut dikirim ke berbagai daerah diluar Grobogan. Keberadaan sumber air asin di desa ini diwarnai dengan cerita-cerita mitos dan legenda. Mulai dari kisah Aji Saka dengan ular raksasanya dan kisah Dewata Cengkar. Garam desa Jono pernah mencapai puncak kejayaanya pada masa kolonial hingga awal tahun 70an. Semenjak itu produktivitas garam Jono terus merosot hingga mencapai titik nadir.

Berdasarkan fakta-fakta tersebut, penelitian bertujuan mengungkap kebenaran dari kejayaan garam Jono pada masa lalu menggunakan metode sejarah. Bagaimana dampak aturan-aturan pemerintah terkait garam terhadap produksi garam desa Jono serta penyebab penurunan hasil produksi garam maupun tenaga kerjanya. Sumber-sumber yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah sumber lisan dengan mewawancari pelaku usaha garam serta masyarakat desa Jono. Selain itu, data-data tertulis seperti arsip daerah Grobogan, buku-buku, jurnal dan koran-koran digunakan untuk memperkuat hasil penelitian serta untuk memverfikasi penuturan warga.

Kata kunci: garam, desa, Jono, Grobogan