

ABSTRAK

Warga Dusun Trisik dikenal oleh warga dusun-dusun lain di Kecamatan Galur sebagai dusun tertinggal dan terbelakang. Hal ini dikarenakan latar belakang perekonomian dan pendidikan warga Dusun Trisik yang terbatas. Pada 1980-an, warga Dusun Trisik mulai mengusahakan lahan pasir *Pakualaman Ground* untuk mengembangkan pertanian dan usaha pertanian tersebut berhasil. Pada 2008 terjadi konflik antara warga tani Dusun Trisik dengan pihak Pakualaman mengenai penggunaan lahan pesisir di Pantai Trisik. Permasalahan semakin kompleks karena kedua belah pihak sama-sama tidak mempunyai bukti kepemilikan hak atas tanah berupa sertifikat atas lahan pasir pantai tersebut.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menceritakan secara kronologis mengenai perubahan sosial-ekonomi pada masyarakat Dusun Trisik yang mengembangkan pertanian lahan pasir di atas *Pakualaman Ground* menuju masyarakat desa ekonomi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dengan menggunakan sumber lisan berupa wawancara. Narasumber merupakan pelaku sejarah antara lain petani warga tani pesisir Dusun Trisik, pemerintah Desa, serta pihak Pakualaman. Sumber primer tambahan dibantu dengan sumber arsip berupa peta, foto, serta data statistik.

Hasil penelitian berdasarkan metode penelitian sejarah menunjukkan bahwa sejarah Dusun Trisik diawali dengan keberadaan *Kali Sen* pada 1900 yakni kanal buatan ketika Pabrik Sewugalur beroperasi. Masyarakat Dusun Trisik mulai menetap mendekati bibir Pantai Trisik sejak 1942. Pemukiman masyarakat Dusun Trisik seluruhnya merupakan *Pakualaman Ground* yang dimiliki oleh Adipati Paku Alam IX, akan tetapi belum ada sertifikasi pertanahan secara menyeluruh. Pada 1980-an, masyarakat Dusun Trisik mulai mengembangkan usaha pada sektor petanian, peternakan, perikanan, serta pariwisata. Pada 1991, inovasi pertanian dilakukan pertama kali oleh Pak Ngatimin dengan mengembangkan pertanian cabai dan semangka di lahan pasir Pantai Trisik. Seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah petani lahan pasir, pada 2001 dibentuk Kelompok Tani Sidodadi yang dipelopori oleh Pak Ngatimin sebagai Ketua Kelompok Tani. Kelompok Tani Sidodadi berhasil membuat warga tani semakin kompak dan produktif. Gumuk pasir yang semula tandus di Dusun Trisik berhasil diolah menjadi tanah yang subur untuk pertanian rakyat. Pada 2008, pertanian di lahan pasir pantai membawa keuntungan luar biasa sehingga warga tani menjadi makmur dan sejahtera. Pada 2008 merupakan awal terjadinya konflik antara warga tani Dusun Trisik dengan pihak Pakualaman sehubungan dengan adanya wacana pengembangan tambang pasir besi di daerah pesisir Pantai Trisik. Konflik tersebut diakibatkan karena adanya perbedaan kepentingan, warga tani Dusun Trisik yang mengolah lahan pasir pantai untuk pertanian dan pihak Pakualaman dengan rencana proyek penambangan pasir besi. Sengketa tersebut berlanjut hingga pengungkitan siapa pemilik hak atas tanah pesisir pantai Kulon Progo yang sebenarnya.

Kata Kunci: kepemilikan tanah, *Pakualaman Ground*, desa ekonomi, petani.

ABSTRACT

The people of Trisik Hamlet are known by the people of other hamlets in The Galur Sub-district as underdeveloped. This is due to the limited economic and educational background of the Trisik community. In the 1980s, the residents of Trisik Hamlet began working on the Pakualaman Ground sand land to develop agriculture and the farming business was successful. In 2008 there was a conflict between the residents of Trisik Hamlet and Pakualaman regarding the use of coastal land at Trisik Beach. The problem is even more complex because both parties do not have proof of ownership of land rights in the form of a certificate for the coastal sand land.

The purpose of this research is to tell chronologically about the socio-economic changes in the people of Trisik Hamlet who developed a sand farm on the Pakualaman Ground towards an economic village community. The research method used by using an oral source in the form of interviews. The resource persons are historical actors, including the coastal farmers of Trisik Hamlet, the village government, and Pakualaman parties. Additional primary sources are assisted by archival sources in the form of maps, photographs, and statistical data.

The results of the research based on historical research methods show the history of Trisik Hamlet began with the presence of Kali Sen in 1900, a canal when the Sewugalur Factory was operating. The people of Trisik Hamlet began to settle near the shores of Trisik Beach in 1942. The settlements of the Trisik community were entirely Pakualaman Ground owned by Adipati Paku Alam IX, but there was no comprehensive land certification yet. In the 1980s, the people of Trisik Hamlet began to develop businesses in the agriculture, livestock, fishery, and tourism sectors. In 1991, Mr. Ngatimin first made agricultural innovations by developing chili and watermelon farming on the sandy land of Trisik Beach. In line with the increasing number of sand farmers, in 2001 the Sidodadi Farmer Group was formed, spearheaded by Pak Ngatimin as Chairman of the Farmer Group. The Sidodadi Farmer Group has succeeded in making the farming community more compact and productive. The sand dunes that were originally barren in Trisik Hamlet were successfully processed into fertile land for people's agriculture. In 2008, farming on coastal sand land brought extraordinary benefits so that the farming community became prosperous and prosperous. 2008 was the beginning of a conflict between the the farmers and the Pakualaman regarding the discourse on the development of an iron sand mine in the coastal area of Trisik Beach. The conflict was caused by differences in interests, the farmers of the Trisik community who cultivated the coastal sand land for agriculture and the Pakualaman party with the iron sand mining project plan. The dispute continued to bring up who was the real owner of the land rights over the coastal areas of Kulon Progo.

Keywords: land ownership, Pakualaman Ground, economic village, farmers.