

ABSTRAK

Munculnya kelangkaan tenaga kerja di sektor pertanian dilatarbelakangi oleh dua struktur dominan yang mempengaruhi keputusan tenaga kerja. Pertama, terkait pendidikan sebagai tolak ukur pergeseran ketenagakerjaan di pedesaan. Kedua, berhubungan dengan stigma pertanian sebagai sektor kerja. Penelitian ini berfokus pada dinamika perubahan ketenagakerjaan pedesaan khususnya sektor pertanian yang menimbulkan persoalan kelangkaan tenaga kerja di sektor pertanian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk mengetahui konsekuensi perubahan dan strategi keluarga petani dalam merespon kelangkaan tenaga kerja sektor pertanian di Desa Ngolodono, Kecamatan Karangdowo, Kabupaten Klaten. Penelitian menggunakan konsep strukturasi Anthony Giddens sebagai alat analisa, khususnya terkait hubungan dialektik antara struktur dan reflektivitas agen. Teori tersebut digunakan untuk menganalisa kemampuan struktur dan agen dalam melakukan proses produksi-reproduksi sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, kelangkaan tenaga kerja menyebabkan konsekuensi perubahan terhadap kegiatan budidaya lahan pertanian keluarga petani. Keluarga petani mengalami kesulitan dalam mencari tenaga kerja terutama pada masa tanam dan panen. Salah satunya diperlihatkan dari kegiatan tanam serentak yang mengikat pola pertanian keluarga serta menyebabkan fluktuasi permintaan tenaga kerja pertanian di pedesaan. Kelangkaan tenaga kerja juga mengakibatkan peningkatan biaya produksi pertanian dan penyesuaian terhadap penggunaan teknologi baru. Sedangkan melalui kapasitasnya sebagai agen, petani dan keluarga petani memiliki kemampuan refleksif untuk meminimalisir konsekuensi perubahan akibat kelangkaan tenaga kerja. Strategi tindakan keluarga petani di Desa Ngolodono sangat berkaitan dengan empat struktur meliputi, nilai dalam pertanian, asosiasi terhadap kelompok tani setempat, kepemilikan atas lahan, dan kehadiran anggota keluarga dalam proses pengelolaan lahan pertanian. Hal itu menjadi refleksi sekaligus diskusi menarik dalam menggambarkan potret besar hingga kecil kegiatan pertanian di Ngolodono.

Kata kunci: Kelangkaan tenaga kerja pertanian, konsekuensi perubahan, struktur dan strategi agen.

ABSTRACT

The emergence of labor scarcity in the agricultural sector is motivated by two dominant structures that influence labor decisions. First, related to education as a benchmark for shifting employment in rural areas. Second, related to the stigma of agriculture as a working sector. This research focuses on the dynamics of changes in rural employment, especially the agricultural sector, which raises the issue of labor scarcity in the agricultural sector. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to determine the consequences of changes and strategies of farming families in responding to labor scarcity in Ngolodono village, Karangdowo district, Klaten regency. The study used the structuration concept of Anthony Giddens as an analytical tool, especially related to the dialectical relationship between the structure and reflectivity of the agent. The theory is used to analyze the ability of structures and agents in performing social production-reproduction processes. The results showed that, labor scarcity caused the consequences of changes to the cultivation of agricultural land of farming families of farmers. Farmer's families have difficulty in finding labor, especially during planting and harvesting. One of them is shown from simultaneous planting activities that bind family farming patterns and cause fluctuations in the demand for agricultural labor in rural areas. Labor shortages have also resulted in increased agricultural production costs and adjustments to the use of new technologies. Although its capacity as an agent, farmers and farmer's families have a reflexive ability to minimize the consequences of changes due to labor scarcity. The action strategy of the farmer's family in Ngolodono Village is very related to four structures including, value in agriculture, association of local farmer groups, ownership of land, and the presence of family members in the process of managing agricultural land. It was a reflection as well as an interesting discussion in describing portraits of large to small agricultural activities in Ngolodono.

Keywords: Scarcity of agricultural labor, consequences of changes, structure and strategy of agents.