

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil dan perkembangan tambak udang di Desa Jangkar, mengetahui perubahan sosial ekonomi petambak, khususnya stratifikasi sosial, mobilitas sosial, interaksi sosial, dan organisasi sosial, serta mengetahui faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan sosial ekonomi petambak di Desa Jangkar. Responden penelitian ditentukan dengan *purposive sampling* berdasarkan responden yang diwawancarai Dianingsih (2005). Budidaya udang windu dimulai penduduk desa pada tahun 2002, kemudian mengalami kegagalan karena penyakit *white spot*. Budidaya udang vaname berkembang pesat pada tahun 2012-2014. Perkembangan tersebut dikarenakan ketertarikan warga dengan keberhasilan budidaya udang vaname oleh investor. Tahun 2015 beberapa petambak melakukan ekspansi usaha tambak di luar desa karena lahan dan lingkungan perairan sudah tidak mendukung. Dalam 10 tahun terakhir telah terjadi perubahan sosial ekonomi. Responden yang menduduki lapisan kaya meningkat dari 16 menjadi 19 orang. Responden yang berubah dari lapisan kaya berasal dari lapisan menengah (berdasarkan penelitian tahun 2005). Mobilitas sosial pada penelitian sebelumnya adalah horizontal saat ini menjadi vertikal ke atas. Interaksi sosial yang terjadi tidak banyak berubah yaitu petambak dengan sesama anggota kelompok, penyuluh, penjual benih dan pakan, pengusaha tambak dari luar desa, pendatang yang dipekerjakan sebagai karyawan tambak, dan pembeli baik perorangan maupun industri (eksportir). Kelompok petambak pada tahun 2005 berjumlah 8, tetapi berkurang menjadi 6 kelompok pada tahun 2015. Faktor yang menyebabkan perubahan sosial ekonomi adalah adanya inovasi budidaya udang vaname oleh investor pendatang, usaha budidaya udang vaname yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat, perubahan lahan dan lingkungan perairan yang sesuai untuk budidaya udang.

Kata kunci: Kulon Progo, perkembangan, perubahan, sosial ekonomi, udang vaname

Abstract

This research aimed to understand the profile and development of shrimp farming at Jangkar Village, to know shrimp farmer social and economic changes, particularly social stratification, social mobility, social interaction, and social organization, and also the factors which caused the farmers social and economic changes in Jangkar Village. Respondents of the research were determined with purposive sampling based on respondents who were interviewed by Dianingsih (2005). Shrimp cultivation was started with tiger prawn by villagers in 2002, but failed because of white spot disease. The success in vaname shrimps farming that was introduced by investor attracted the rapid growing of shrimp culture during 2012 to 2014. In 2015, some farmers started to expand their farming business out of the village because the environment around village did not support the current shrimp. In the last 10 years, there had been a social and economic change. Respondents who were considered as rich had grown from 16 people to 19 people. Respondents who turned into the rich came from the middle class, (based of research in 2005). The social mobility was reported as horizontal mobility on the previous research and now, it turned to vertical upwards. The social interaction occurred had not much changed, which happened which happened among farmers and farmers with other the groups such as supervisor, seed and feed supplier, investor, settlers who were worked in the farm, and with buyers whether it was individual or industry (exporter). The farmer's groups in 2005 were reported consist of 8 groups, but decline 6 groups in 2015. Factors that caused the social and economic changes were innovations in shrimp farming particularly success in cultivation of vaname shrimp by investor, the business of vaname shrimp conducted by the community, land and water suitability for shrimp farming.

Keywords: change, development, Kulon Progo, social economic, vaname shrimp