

**STUDI KECENDERUNGAN PENURUNAN
KETERSEDIAAN SUMBERDAYA PERTANIAN UTAMA DAN
KORELASINYA DENGAN KEMISKINAN STRUKTURAL
PETANI KONVENSIONAL DI KABUPATEN BANTUL**

INTISARI

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Kabupaten Bantul merupakan kantong produksi beras di D.I. Yogyakarta. Sebagai kantong produksi beras, sumberdaya pertanian utama berupa lahan sawah produktif dan ketersediaan air irigasi perlu di kaji. Pada saat ini, terjadi pengurangan luas sawah akibat alih fungsi lahan dan penurunan ketersediaan air irigasi akibat pemakaian air yang semakin kompleks. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, dilakukan penelitian untuk menganalisis kecenderungan penurunan sumberdaya pertanian utama dan pengaruhnya terhadap kemiskinan struktural petani konvensional di Kabupaten Bantul. Analisis pengurangan luas sawah produktif menggunakan pendekatan secara empiris dan peta, kemudian analisis ketersediaan air irigasi menggunakan pendekatan instrumen kuesioner dan peta. Sedangkan untuk analisis kemiskinan struktural menggunakan pendekatan secara empiris dan survei langsung dengan instrumen kuesioner. Penentuan sampel untuk penyebaran kuesioner menggunakan metode *Area Random Sampling*, dimana terpilih 9 kecamatan dengan jumlah total responden 90 petani.

Hasil analisis secara empiris menunjukkan bahwa luas sawah di Kabupaten Bantul tahun 2009-2015 cenderung mengalami penurunan, dengan laju 49,1 Ha/tahun, dan dari analisis secara peta sebesar 48,3 Ha/tahun. Kecamatan dengan laju alih fungsi sawah terbesar yaitu di Kecamatan Banguntapan. Sedangkan untuk ketersediaan air irigasi, dari hasil kuesioner menunjukkan pada MT I cenderung sangat tersedia, MT II tersedia, dan MT III cukup. Dilihat dari analisis peta, ketersediaan air irigasi dan kondisi jaringan irigasi paling baik ada pada sawah zona 1, sehingga Indeks Pertanaman (IP) zona 1 paling besar (2,3). Dilihat dari Nilai Tukar Petani (NTP) 2009-2015, petani di Kabupaten Bantul mengalami kemiskinan struktural karena NTP masih mengalami penurunan tahun 2013-2015. Sedangkan dilihat dari status kepemilikan sawah hasil survei (kuesioner), semakin besar penurunan luas sawah menyebabkan peningkatan buruh tani, dimana peningkatan buruh tani ini mencerminkan kemiskinan struktural di Kabupaten Bantul.

Kata kunci : Lahan Sawah Produktif, Ketersediaan Air Irigasi, Kemiskinan Struktural.

**THE STUDY OF DECLINING TREND
IN THE AVAILABILITY OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES
AND IT'S CORRELATION WITH STRUCTURAL POVERTY OF
CONVENTIONAL FARMERS IN BANTUL REGENCY**

ABSTRACT

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Bantul Regency is a "bag of rice production" in D.I. Yogyakarta. As a bag of rice production, the primary agricultural resources, such as productive rice fields and irrigation water availability, need to be reviewed. Nowadays, there is a reduction in the area of rice fields due to land conversion, besides the reduction of water availability for irrigation due to complex water usage that has increased. Based on it, a research was conducted to analyze the trend of declining on primary agricultural resources and its effect on structural poverty of conventional farmers in Bantul Regency. The analysis of the reduction happens in the area of productive rice fields is by using empirical and map approach, then analysis of irrigation water availability is by using questionnaire instrument and map approach. While for structural poverty analysis is done by using empirical approach and direct survey with questionnaire instrument. The determination of samples for the distribution of questionnaires is by using Area Random Sampling method, where elected 9 districts with the total number of respondents 90 farmers.

The result of empirical analysis shows that rice field area in Bantul Regency in 2009-2015 tends to decrease, with the rate of 49,1 Ha / year, and from map analysis is 48,3 Ha / year. District with the largest rate of rice field conversion function is in District Banguntapan. While for the irrigation water availability, the results of the questionnaires show on MT I tends to be very available, MT II is available, and MT III is sufficient. As seen from the map analysis, the best irrigation water availability and irrigation system condition is in the rice fields zone 1, thus the Cultivation Index (CI) in zone 1 is largest (2,3). Seen from the Farmer Exchange Rate in 2009-2015, farmers in Bantul Regency experienced structural poverty because Farmer Exchange Rate is still decreasing in 2013-2015. Besides, as seen from the result of survey (questionnaire) about the status of ownership of rice field, the bigger of the decrease in rice fields area leads to an increase in farm laborers, where the increase in farm laborers reflects structural poverty in Bantul Regency.

Keywords : Productive Rice Fields, Irrigation Water Availability, Structural Poverty.