

Kelekatan kelembagaan masyarakat petani padi: studi Desa Duriaasi Kecamatan Wonggeduku Kabupaten Konawe Sulawesi Tenggara = Institutional embeddedness of rice farmers: a study case of Duriaasi Village, Wonggeduku Sub-District, Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi / La Ode Arpa

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Abstrak

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Masyarakat yang bekerja di sektor pertanian menghadapi tantangan, terlepas sektor pertanian merupakan penyumbang utama Produk Domestik Bruto Nasional dan sebagai profesi strategis di daerah pedesaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Peter Evans yang melihat kehidupan ekonomi tidak berdiri sendiri, melainkan saling melekat antara aktor baik aktor pemerintah, ekonomi, maupun masyarakat sipil. Studi ini memfokuskan untuk menjelaskan peran dari upaya ketiga aktor dalam hal industri usaha pertanian padi di Desa Duriaasi, Kecamatan Wonggeduku, Kabupaten Konawe Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui teknik pengumpulan data dengan cara observasi, wawancara mendalam dan studi dokumen kebijakan. Di banyak daerah kondisi ekonomi petani tidak mencerminkan kesejahteraan sosial tetapi penelitian ini menemukan fakta sebaliknya. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa pendapatan petani Desa Duriaasi lebih tinggi dari Upah Minimum Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara yang sebesar Rp. 2.003.000 . Masyarakat petani mendapatkan keuntungan Rp. 11.270.000/hektar dalam satu kali musim tanam 4 bulan atau sekitar Rp. 2.817.500 setiap bulan. Peran dari ke tiga aktor seperti pemerintah yang telah memberikan bantuan berupa benih, ketersediaan pupuk, dan alat teknologi pertanian, serta peran dari pelaku ekonomi pedagang yang telah membantu petani dengan memberikan pinjaman modal serta peran masyarakat sipil P3A dan lumbung pangan , dianggap berhasil dan mampu mewarnai perkembangan ekonomi masyarakat petani padi menjadi positif.

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**ABSTRACT**

People who rely upon agriculture sector for a living, have been facing barriers, although this sector is a major contributor to National Gross Domestic Product as well as a strategic profession in rural areas. This research applies Peter Evans theory to see that the economic life is not independent, but it is embedded to each other among government and economic actors as well as civil society. This study focuses on explaining the roles of those three actors rsquo efforts in the rice farming industry in Duriaasi village, Wonggeduku sub district, Konawe regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. This study uses qualitative approach as a research method through data collection technique by means of observation, in depth interview and policy documents review desk study . The social welfare of farmers rsquo economic condition is commonly not reflected in many areas, but this research has revealed a different fact. The result of this research found that farmers income in Duriaasi village is higher than provincial minimum wage in Southeast Sulawesi which is set at IDR 2.003.000. Farmers get a profit of IDR 11.270.000 hectare in one planting season every 4 months or about IDR 2.817.500 per month. Those three actors rsquo roles such as the government that has given some supports by supplying seeds, fertilizer and hi tech agriculture equipment , the economic actors merchant who

have helped those farmers by providing capital loans, and civil society water users association P3A and barns , are considered successful and able to lead the economic development of rice farmers in a positive way.