

Efek produktivitas sektor pertanian dan non-pertanian terhadap akses pekerjaan non-pertanian dan pendapatan off-farm rumah tangga petani =  
The effect of farm and non-farm sector productivities on the farm households access to non-farm jobs and their off-farm income

Harmini, author

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Abstrak

Mayoritas rumah tangga petani khususnya petani padi sawah di Indonesia adalah rumah tangga petani berlahan sempit, yang hanya menguasai lahan kurang dari 0,5 hektar. Dengan lahan yang demikian sempit, mereka hanya memperoleh pendapatan usahatani setara di bawah garis kemiskinan. Pendapatan off-farm, khususnya dari pekerjaan non-pertanian, dapat membantu rumah tangga petani berlahan sempit keluar dari kemiskinan. Di sisi makro peningkatan produktivitas sektor pertanian dan non-pertanian membawa implikasi terbukanya lapangan kerja sektor non-pertanian. Pertanyaannya kemudian, apakah peningkatan lapangan kerja sektor non-pertanian di level makro ekonomi mampu mendorong peningkatan kapasitas petani mengakses pekerjaan tersebut, dan mampu menjadi katalis peningkatan pendapatan off-farm rumah tangga petani lahan sempit. Disertasi ini bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian tersebut, dengan menggunakan data rumah tangga petani hasil survei Kementerian Pertanian tahun 2016 (data Patanas 2016).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terbukanya lapangan kerja sektor non-pertanian di level makro ekonomi tidak mampu meningkatkan probability petani lahan sempit di pedesaan bekerja di sektor tersebut, dan tidak mampu menjadi katalis peningkatan pendapatan off-farm rumah tangga petani lahan sempit; dibanding rumah tangga petani lahan luas. Agar akses pekerjaan non-pertanian dan pendapatan off-farm rumah tangga petani lahan sempit meningkat diperlukan kebijakan yang dapat mendorong: peningkatan pendidikan/ketrampilan golongan petani lahan sempit; serta hadirnya industrialisasi pertanian di pedesaan yang kompatibel dengan produk unggulan desa setempat.

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Most of the Indonesian farmer households in particular paddy rice farming own less than 0.5 hectare of land with on-farm income equivalent to below the poverty line. The off-farm income particularly the non-farm jobs could lead the smallholder farm households above the poverty line. On the macro level the increasing productivity of agriculture and non-agriculture sector could generate the non-agricultural sector employment. The question is then, whether the increase in non-agricultural sector employment at the macroeconomic level is able to boost the capacity of the farmer to access the jobs, and be able as a catalyst for increasing the off-farm income of the smallholder farmer households in particular. This dissertation aims to answer those research questions by using the farming household`s data from the survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in the 2016 (2016 Patanas Data).

The results show that increasing non-agricultural sector employment does not able to boost the probability of smallholder farm households to access the non-farm jobs, and increase their off-farm income; compare to the large size land of farm households. To improve those conditions, policies that able to increase the education of small farm household members; and able to promote the rural industrialization in particular the

agro-industries that compatible with the local agriculture products; are the utmost one.